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**The Right Hon.<sup>ble</sup> GEORGE NELSON, Esq.,**  
**Lord Mayor of LONDON.**

A NEW and ACCURATE  
HISTORY and SURVEY  
OF  
*London, Westminster, Southwark,*  
AND  
PLACES ADJACENT;

Containing whatever is most worthy of Notice  
In their ANCIENT and PRESENT STATE:

In which are Described  
Their Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military GOVERNMENT,  
Original CONSTITUTION, ANTIQUITIES, MANUFAC-  
TORIES, TRADE, COMMERCE, and NAVIGATION;

AND  
The several Wards, Liberties, Precincts, Districts, Parishes,  
Churches, Religious and Charitable Foundations, and  
other Public Edifices:

PARTICULARLY.  
The CURIOSITIES of the Tower of London, St. Paul's Cathedral,  
Westminster Abbey, the Royal Exchange, Sir Hans Sloan's  
Museum, &c. and whatever is remarkable for Elegance,  
Grandeur, Use, Entertainment or Curiosity.

WITH  
The Charters, Laws, Customs, Rights, Liberties and Privileges,  
OF THIS  
GREAT METROPOLIS.

ILLUSTRATED WITH  
A Variety of Heads, Views, Plans, and Maps, neatly Engraved.

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V O L. IV.

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By the Rev. JOHN ENTICK, M. A.

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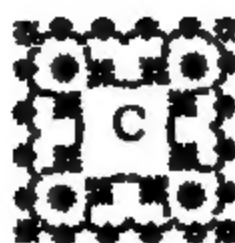
*Gone with the Wind*



A NEW and ACCURATE  
**HISTORY and SURVEY**  
 OF  
*London, Westminster, Southwark,*  
 AND  
 PLACES ADJACENT.

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**CHAP. X.**  
*Of CANDLEWICK-WARD.*



**C**ANDLEWICK, or *Candlewick-street*, A. D. 1766.  
 alias *Candlewright-street-ward*, as it is  
 found in ancient records, takes its  
 Name  
 name from a street occupied, or  
 chiefly inhabited by candle-wrights, or candle-  
 makers, both in tallow and wax; a very profitable  
 business in the days of popish superstition; as it  
 is now in *Romish* countries, where they consume  
 incredible quantities of wax candles in the churches.

A. D.  
1766.

That street, at least the name of that street, called *Candlewick*, is absorbed and lost since the fire of *London*: for which we have substituted the name of *Cannon-street*: the candlewrights being burnt out, dispersed, and, like other tradesmen, settled in different parts of the city and its liberties.

Bounds.

This ward is bounded on the E. by *Bridge-ward*; on the S. by *Bridge* and *Dowgate-wards*; on the W. by *Dowgate* and *Wallbrook-wards*; and by *Langborn-ward* on the N.

It is but a small ward, containing about 286 houses; yet it is divided into seven precincts.

Govern-  
ment.

The government of this ward is in one alderman, eight common-councilmen, of whom one is the alderman's deputy, seven constables, 13 inquest men, seven scavengers, and a beadle.

Great East-  
cheap.

In surveying this ward we shall begin at the east end of *Great Eastcheap*. This street begins at the top of *Fish-street-bill*, and runs westward to the end of *Clement's-lane*, where *Cannon-street* begins; and it took its name originally from a market kept there, to serve the east part of the city; which market was removed to *Leadenhall-square*: and by the early account we have of *Eastcheap* market, and its vicinity to the ferry, or *Roman trajectus*, over the *Thames*, we have great reason to suppose this to be the first, or one of the first markets in *London*; even of a *Roman* date. In which state it continued for many ages, especially for victuals: as may be collected from the song called *London Lickpenny*, made by *Lidgate* the poet, in the reign of king *Henry V.* who, in the person of a coun-  
try

try-man, coming to *London*, and walking thro' the city, saith, "In *Westcheap* I was called on to buy fine lawn, *Paris* thread, cotton, umble, and other linen clothes, and such like:" but not a word of silks. "In *Cornhill* to buy old apparel and household stuff." "In *Candlewright-street*, the drapers proferred me cheap cloth." "In *East-cheap*, the cooks cried, hot ribs of beef roasted, pies well baked, and other victuals. *There was clattering of pats, barp, pipe, and soutrie*; yea by cock, nay by cock, for other greater oaths were spared. Some sang of *Yenken* and *Julian*, &c. all which melody liked the passenger; but he wanted money to abide by it, and therefore gat him into a *Gravefend* barge, and home into *Kent*."

A. D.  
1766.

On the south side of *Eastcheap* still exists the *Boar's-head* tavern, accounted the oldest in *London*, and the house in which *Shakespeare* laid some of the scenes of his *Henry IV.* where the poet introduces prince *Henry*, *Falstaff*, and his companions. And in *Maidenhead-court* is a *Baptist* meeting house.

Boar's-head tavern

Baptist meeting.

A few yards farther is *Michael's-lane*, on the E. side whereof is *St. Michael's* church, that gives name to the lane in which it stands: and *Crooked-lane*, which runs out of it eastward, close by the south west-corner of the church, into *Fishstreet-bill*, facing the *Monument*, is noted for the manufacture of tin-ware, fishing-tackle, turnery-ware of all sorts, bird-cages, cutlery-ware, hand-mills, &c. &c.

Crooked-lane.

A. D.  
1766.

St. Michael's  
church.

*St. Michael's* church, though it stands in *Michael's-lane*, is more commonly known by the name of *St. Michael's, Crooked-lane*. This church is of ancient foundation, for *John de Borham*, rector thereof, died in the year 1304. It is dedicated to *St. Michael* the archangel. But at that time it was a very ordinary small building, and stood on the ground, where now or lately stood the parsonage house: all the grounds hereabouts being then occupied and employed as slaughter grounds and lay-stalls by the butchers of *Eastcheap* market.

In 1366 *John Loveken* or *Loufken*, four times lord-mayor of *London*, obtained a grant of the ground where the lay-stalls were, and built a handsome and capacious church thereon: and it received considerable additions from Sir *William Walworth*, lord-mayor, and who had arrived to that wealth and dignity from being a menial servant to the said *Loveken*. *Walworth* also founded a college in this church, for a master and nine priests; settled his own new-built house adjoining to this church for an habitation of the said master and chaplains, or priests, for ever, and was buried in the north chapel by the choir.

*Robert March*, a stock-fish-monger, gave two pieces of ground to be a church-yard: which was consecrated in 1392.

This church was of old in the gift of the prior and convent of *Christ's* church, *Canterbury*. But by some unrecorded means it fell into the hands of the archbishop of *Canterbury*. Where the patronage



tronage still remains: and it is numbered amongst the 13 peculiars of that see.

A. D.  
1766.

At the suppression of the religious foundations, this college fell into the king's hands, and, together with the cloister and appurtenances, it was granted, on the 29th of *May*, 1 *Marie*, to *George Cotton* and *Thomas Reeve*, in soccage; who let the premises upon building leases.

This church, burnt down in the year 1666, was soon after rebuilt in a plain manner of stone. The body of the church is lightened by a series of large arched windows. The tower is carried square a considerable height; and the uppermost window in the center of each face, is ornamented with a head and handsome festoons. From hence, instead of a balustrade, is a range of open work of the *Gothic* kind, with vases at the corners. From within this part the tower rises circular, diminishing in three stages, with an open buttress rising from each corner of the square tower, to the top of the first stage; from this buttress rises a large scrool to the top of the second, and a smaller to the top of the third stage: above which rises a kind of short round spire, of a peculiar kind, swelling out at the bottom, and then rounding off, rises to a small height; where it is terminated by a gilt ball and fane. Within it is well pewed and wainscotted. The altar-piece is neat, and the roof is adorned with a cornice.

This church is a rectory, and the value of the living is settled at 100l. per ann. in lieu of tythes; besides the income of the glebe, and sur-

A. D. 1766. plice fees. The vestry is general : and the parish officers are two church-wardens, and two collectors for the poor.

Meeting house.

On the other side of *Michael's-lane*, in an alley, there is an *Independent* meeting-house.

Clement's-lane.

*Clement's-lane*, on the north side and at the extremity of *Great Eastcheap*, where *Cannon-street* begins, takes its name also from a church built at the south east corner thereof.

St. Clement's, Eastcheap.

This church is dedicated to St. *Clement*, disciple of St. *Peter* the apostle, and ordained bishop of *Rome* in the year 93. It has the addition of *Eastcheap*, because of its situation, and to distinguish it from other churches dedicated to the same saint.

It was founded in or before the year 1332 : and before the suppression of religious houses, was in the gift of the abbot and convent of St. *Peter's*, *Westminster*. But queen *Mary*, in the first year of her reign, gave the advowson thereof to the bishop of *London* for ever; who now is the patron. This church is a rectory, was burnt down in 1666, and rebuilt soon after; and the living is considerably augmented, by the parish of St. *Martin's Orgar* being annexed to it, which, by act of parliament, makes it of the yearly value of 140*l.* in lieu of tythes. Here is no parsonage house.

Mr. *James Hall* by will gave three tenements in *Lamb-alley*, *Bishopsgate-street*, value 18*l.* 10*s.* per ann. for a lecture to be preached in this church every *Wednesday* in the afternoon, from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-day*.

This

## LONDON, WESTMINSTER, &c.

This church was rebuilt in 1686, in a plain neat manner, with a tower crowned only with a battlement. It is but small, but it is well adorned with good wainscot and uniform pews, with a pulpit veneered and carved, a marble font and cover finely embellished, and a spacious beautiful altar-piece.

A. D.  
1766:

The vestry is general: and the parish officers are two church-wardens, and two collectors for the poor.

The church of *St. Martin's Orgar*, which was burnt down in the fire of *London*, A. D. 1666, was situated on the east side of *St. Martin's-lane*, *Cannon-street*, a rectory of very ancient foundation: for by the register of *Ralph Diceto*, dean of *St. Paul's* in the year 1181, we find it in the gift of the canons of *St. Paul's* cathedral. The name *Orgar*, added to it, was taken from *Ordgarus* the founder, who gave that and *St. Botolph's, Billingsgate*, to the said canons of *St. Paul's*. St. Martin's Orgar

There was a parsonage house, which was burnt down, and after it was rebuilt, let out at the ground rent of 5l. per ann. for 40 years, to be paid to the rector and his successors.

The site of this church, since the parish has been united to *St. Clement's Eastcheap*, is made a burial place for the parishioners. However, part of the steeple remains, in which is a dial projecting into the street; and part of the nave also being found repairable, a body of *French* protestants, in communion with the episcopal church of *England*, obtained a lease of the tower and ruinous French church.

A. D.  
1766.

ruinous nave from the minister and church-wardens, and got it confirmed by parliament: in pursuance of which, the purchasers erected a church for their own use; in which they continue to perform divine service according to the rites of the church of *England*.

Sir *William Cromer*, lord-mayor of *London* in 1413, gave by his last will, dated 1421, his house in *Sweeting's-alley*, and his houses and gardens in *Crutched-friars*, for the repairs and ornaments of this church, and for the use of the poor.

The vestry is general: the parish officers are five auditors of accompts, two church-wardens, and a collector for the poor.

St. Mary  
Abchurch.

*St. Mary Abchurch* gives name to another lane on the north side of *Cannon-street*. It is also found to be written *Ap church*, and *Up church*: and supposed to signify that this church, dedicated to the virgin *Mary*, did stand upon a hill or high ground, ascending from the river side. We can ascertain its foundation to be above 400 years, situate on the west side, near the south end of the lane, with an open church-yard, paved with flat stones on the south side of it. We don't find who was the founder; but it was in the patronage of the prior and canons of *St. Mary Overies*, in *Southwark*, A. D. 1363: and having fallen, with that religious house, into the hands of the crown, queen *Elizabeth*, in the 10th year of her reign, gave it to the college of *Corpus Christi*, in *Cambridge*. In whom the advowson still remains.

The

The old church was burnt down in 1666, out of whose ashes arose the present structure, (in 1686) of brick, strengthened by rustic quoins of stone at the corners, with three windows on each side; the middlemost rising higher and taking up the space above, which is filled with round windows over the two smaller ones. The tower rises square, with the corners strengthened with rustic; and a large window in the center of each face, ornamented like the rest. From the tower rises a kind of dome: and upon its summit stands a plain spire, supported by a lantern base.

A. D.  
1766

At the rebuilding of *St. Mary Abchurch*, the legislature annexed to it the parish of *St. Laurence Poultny*, or *Pountney*, and made them together of the yearly value of 120l. in lieu of tithes: since which *St. Mary's* is made the parochial church for both parishes.

The parsonage house was also burnt down with the church; but was rebuilt and leased out in 1677 upon a ground rent of 5l. per ann. for 60 years, reserved to the rector.

It is a rectory. The vestry is general: and the parish officers are only two church-wardens.

*St. Laurence Poultny* church was situated on the west side of *Lawrence-lane*, on the south side of *Cannon-street*, and took the addition of *Poultny* from its great benefactor, Sir *John Poultny*, lord-mayor of *London* four times, who founded in the ancient church a college of *Jesus and Corpus Christi*, for a master, warden, 12 priests, and four choir-isters, about the year 1345. Which college at the

St. Lawrence  
Poultny.

A. D.  
1766.

the suppression, was valued at 97 l. 17 s. 11 d. and surrendered in the reign of King *Edward VI.* since which time it has continued as a donative or curacy. And, in 1636, this impropriation was held in fee-farm, worth then 33 l. *per annum.*

At present this living is absorbed in the patronage of *Abchurch*, and the site of that old church and college remains only as a burial-place for the inhabitants of *St. Laurence's* parish, which maintains their own poor, holds a general vestry, and chooses two churchwardens and two collectors for the poor annually.

## CHAP. XI.

### Of CASTLE-BAYNARD-WARD.

Name.

**C**astle-Baynard ward takes its name from a castle banking upon the river *Thames* within its bounds, and built by one *Baynard*<sup>a</sup>, a soldier of fortune, who came in with *William the Conqueror*,

<sup>a</sup> He died in the reign of *William Rufus*; after whose decease *Geffry Baynard* succeeded; and then *William Baynard*, in the year 1111, who, by forfeiture for felony, lost his barony of *Little Dunmow*; and King *Henry* gave it wholly to *Robert Fitz-Richard*, the son of *Gilbert* earl of *Clare*, and to his heirs, together with the honour of *Baynard's-castle*. This *Robert* married *Maude de Sent-Licio*, lady of *Bradham*, and, dying in the year 1134, was buried at *St. Need's*, by *Richard* earl of *Clare*. *Walter*, his son, succeeded him, and married *Matilda de Becham*; after whose decease he married *Matilda*, the daughter and coheir of *Richard de Lucy*, on whom he begat *Robert* and others. He died in the year 1198, and was buried at *Dunmow*. To him succeeded *Robert Fitz-Walter*, a valiant knight.

and was favoured by that king with great honour and authority. Which afterwards came to be the possession of *Robert Fitz-Walter*<sup>b</sup>, who was chaste-  
lan

A. D.  
1766.

<sup>b</sup> About the year 1213 there arose a great contention betwixt King *John* and his barons on account of *Matilda*, called *The Fair*, a daughter of the said *Robert Fitz-Walter*, whom the king unlawfully loved, but could not obtain: whereupon, and for other causes of the like sort, there ensued a war throughout the realm. The barons, being received into *London*, did great damage to the king: but, in the end, the king did not only banish the said *Fitz-Walter*, among others, out of the realm, but also caused his castle, called *Baynard's-castle*, and his other houses, to be demolished. After this a messenger was sent to *Matilda the Fair* about the king's suit; but she, not consenting to it, was poisoned.

In the year 1214, King *John* being in *France* with a great army, a truce was made between the two kings of *England* and *France* for five years. There being a river or arm of the sea between the two armies, a knight among the *English* called out to those on the other side, to challenge any one among them to come and take a just or two with him: whereupon, without any delay, *Robert Fitz-Walter*, who was on the *French* side, ferried over, and got on horseback, without any one to help him, and shewed himself ready to the face of this challenger; and at the first course struck him so violently with his great spear, that both man and horse fell to the ground; and, when his spear was broken, he went back again to the king of *France*. King *John*, seeing this, cried out, *By God's tooth*, his usual oath, *be were a king indeed who had such a knight*. The friends of *Robert*, hearing these words, kneeled down, and said, *O king, he is your knight; it is Robert Fitz-Walter*. Whereupon he was sent for the next day, and restored to the king's favour; by which means a peace was concluded, *Fitz-Walter* was restored to his estates, and had leave given him to repair his castle of *Baynard*, and other castles.

This *Robert* died in the year 1234, and was buried at *Dunmow*, and *Walter* his son succeeded him. This barony of *Baynard*

A. D.  
1766.

lan and standard-bearer of *London*, and enjoyed great privileges.

It

ward was in the ward of King *Henry* during the non-age of another *Robert Fitz-Walter*, who, in the year 1289, married *Ælienor*, daughter and heiress to the earl of *Ferrers*.

“ The rights that belonged to *Robert Fitz-Walter*, or *Water*, chaffelan and banner-bearer of *London*, lord of *Wodeham*, were these:

“ The said *Robert* and his heirs ought to be and are chief  
“ banners of *London*, in fee for the chaffelary, which he and  
“ his ancestors had by *Castle-baynard* in the said city. In time  
“ of war the said *Robert* and his heirs ought to serve the city  
“ in manner as followeth: that is,

“ The said *Robert* ought to come, he being the twentieth  
“ man of arms, on horseback, covered with cloth or armour,  
“ unto the great west door of *St. Paul's*, with his banner displayed before him of his arms. And, when he is come to  
“ the said door, mounted and apparelled as before is said, the  
“ mayor, with his aldermen and sheriffs, armed in their arms,  
“ shall come out of the said church of *St. Paul* unto the said  
“ door, with a banner in his hand, all on foot; which banner  
“ shall be *gules*, the image of *St. Paul*, gold; the face, hands,  
“ feet, and sword, of silver: and as soon as the said *Robert*  
“ shall see the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, come on foot  
“ out of the church, armed with such a banner, he shall alight  
“ from his horse and salute the mayor, and say to him, *Sir*  
“ *mayor, I am come to do my service which I owe to the city.*

“ And the mayor and aldermen shall answer, *We give to*  
“ *you, as to our banneret of fee in this city, the banner of this city,*  
“ *to bear and govern to the honour of this city to your power.*

“ And the said *Robert* and his heirs shall receive the banner  
“ in his hands, and go on foot out of the gate, with the banner  
“ in his hands; and the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, shall  
“ follow to the door, and shall bring an horse to the said *Robert*,  
“ worth 20*l.* which horse shall be saddled with a saddle of the  
“ arms of the said *Robert*, and shall be covered with findals  
“ of the said arms.

“ Also



It is bounded by *Queenhithe* and *Bread-street* wards on the east, on the south by the *Thames*, and

A. D.  
1766.

Bounds.

“ Also they shall present to him 20 l. sterling, and deliver  
“ it to the chamberlain of the said *Robert*, for his expences  
“ that day. Then the said *Robert* shall mount upon the horse  
“ which the mayor presented to him, with the banner in his  
“ hand; and, as soon as he is up, he shall say to the mayor,  
“ that he must cause a marshal to be chosen for the host, one  
“ of the city; which being done, the said *Robert* shall com-  
“ mand the mayor and burgeses of the city to warn the com-  
“ mons to assemble, and all go under the banner of *St. Paul*;  
“ and the said *Robert* shall bear it himself to *Aldgate*, and there  
“ the said *Robert* and mayor shall deliver the said banner of  
“ *St. Paul* to whom they think proper. And, if they are to  
“ go out of the city, then the said *Robert* ought to chuse two  
“ out of every ward, the most sage persons, to look to the  
“ keeping of the city after they are gone out. And this  
“ counsel shall be taken in the priory of the *Trinity* near *Ald-*  
“ *gate*. And before every town or castle which the host of  
“ *London* shall besiege, if the siege continue a whole year, the  
“ said *Robert* shall have, for every siege, of the commonalty  
“ of *London*, one hundred shillings, and no more.”

These were the rights that *Robert Fitz-Walter* had in time of war. The rights belonging to him and his heirs in the city of *London*, in time of peace, were as follow:

“ That is to say, the said *Robert Fitz-Walter* had a soke or  
“ ward in the city, where was a wall of the canonry of *St.*  
“ *Paul*, which led down, by a brewhouse of *St. Paul*, to the  
“ *Thames*, and so to the side of the mill which was in the  
“ water coming down from *Fleet-bridge*, and went by *London-*  
“ *wall* betwixt the friars-preachers and *Ludgate*, and so re-  
“ turned by the house of the said friars to the wall of the  
“ canonry of *St. Paul*; that is, all the parish of *St. Andrew*,  
“ which was in the gift of his ancestors by the said seniority;  
“ and so the said *Robert* had appendant unto the said soke all  
“ the things underwritten;

“ That

A. D.  
1766.

and on the west and north by the ward of *Farringden within*. And, though it is computed to contain

“ That he ought to have a sokeman, and to place what  
“ sokeman he will, so he be of the sokemanry, or the same  
“ ward: and if any of the sokemanry be impleaded in the  
“ *Guildball* of any thing that toucheth not the body of the  
“ mayor that for the time is, or that toucheth the body of no  
“ sheriff, it is not lawful for the sokeman of the sokemanry  
“ of the said *Robert Fitz-Walter* to demand a court of the said  
“ *Robert*; and the mayor and his citizens of *London* ought to  
“ grant him to have a court; and in his court he ought to  
“ bring his judgments, as it is assented and agreed upon in  
“ the *Guildball*, that shall be given him.

“ If any therefore be taken in his sokemanry, he ought to  
“ have his stocks and imprisonment in his soken; and he shall  
“ be brought from thence to the *Guildball* before the mayor,  
“ and there they shall provide him his judgment that ought  
“ to be given of him; but his judgment shall not be published  
“ till he come into the court of the said *Robert*, and in his  
“ liberty.

“ And the judgment shall be such, that, if he have deserved  
“ death by treason, he to be tied to a post in the *Thames*, at a  
“ good wharf, where boats are fastened, two ebbings and two  
“ flowings of the water.

“ And if he be condemned for a common thief, he ought  
“ to be led to the elms, and there suffer his judgment as other  
“ thieves. And so the said *Robert* and his heirs hath honour,  
“ that he holdeth a great franchise within the city, that the  
“ mayor of the city and citizens are bound to do him right;  
“ that is to say, that, when the mayor will hold a great coun-  
“ cil, he ought to call the said *Robert* and his heirs to be with  
“ him in council of the city; and the said *Robert* ought to be  
“ sworn to be of council with the city against all people, sav-  
“ ing the king and his heirs. And when the said *Robert*  
“ cometh to the *Hustings* of the *Guildball* of the city, the  
“ mayor, or his lieutenant, ought to rise against him, and set  
“ him down near unto him; and, so long as he is in the  
“ *Guild-*

tain not more than 784 houses, this ward is di-  
 vided into ten precincts, under the government  
 of an alderman; ten common-council-men, of  
 whom one is the alderman's deputy; nine consta-  
 bles; fourteen inquest-men; seven scavengers;  
 and a beadle.

A. D.  
1766.

Govern-  
ment.

In surveying this ward we find it includes the  
 south end of *Thames-street*, *Lombard-street*, *St. Peter's-*  
*bill*, *St. Bennet's-bill*, *Addle-bill*, and *Puddledock-bill*,  
*Knightrider-street*, *Paul's-chain*, *Carter-lane*, the east  
 side of *Creed-lane*, *Ave-Mary-lane*, and *Warwick-*  
*lane*, and all the courts, &c. within the said streets,  
 &c.

Principal  
streets, &c.

*Thames-street* begins at *Puddledock*, a wharf used  
 for a laystall, to which the rakers carry street-soil,  
 and much frequented by barges and lighters to  
 carry it away; and also for landing corn and other  
 goods.

Puddle-  
dock.

Near to this wharf, upon an eminence, is situate  
 the parish-church of *St. Andrew Wardrobe*. It is  
 a rectory of very ancient foundation, originally  
 known by the name of *St. Andrew near Baynard's-*  
*castle*; but afterwards, that castle being destroyed,  
 and the king's *wardrobe* built near this church, in  
 the year of our Lord 1300, it changed its name  
 from *Castle-baynard* to that of *St. Andrew-wardrobe*.  
 By which also we are led to judge of its great an-

King's  
great  
wardrobe.

" *Guildhall*, all the judgments ought to be given by his mouth,  
 " according to the record of the recorders of the said *Guildhall*:  
 " and so many waives as come so long as he is there, he ought  
 " to give them to the bailiffs of the town, or to whom he will,  
 " by the council of the mayor of the city."

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tiquity: for it is very probable that this church was founded about the same time as *Castle-baynard* was erected, and perhaps by the same nobleman. For the patronage of this church descended to the noble family of *Fitz-Walters*, who were constables of *Baynard's-castle*, after the attainder of its founder, *William Baynard*, lord of *Dunmow*. After this the patronage passed into many hands: and at last, by some means, the crown claimed the advowson, and presented to this living from the reign of King *Charles II.* by the lord-chancellor, who presents alternately with the patrons of *St. Anne's Black-friars*, annexed to it since the fire of *London*. And, by the act of their union, the living is made of the value of 140*l.* *per annum*, in lieu of tythes <sup>b</sup>.

This church is a rectory, and was destroyed by fire in 1666; and, being rebuilt in the year 1670, was made the parochial church for this parish and the parish of *St. Anne, Black-friars*. The new church is pleasantly contrived; and its ornaments add much to its perfection. The roof is adorned with fretwork of flowers, fruits, &c. the pews are very neat, and the walls well wainscotted, with two handsome galleries, a carved pulpit, a veneered sounding-board, and a very complete altar-piece. But without, the tower has neither turret, pinnacle, nor spire.

<sup>b</sup> Besides a parsonage-house, and glebe on which are two houses near the church, and a house and wharf in *Thames-street*, given by Mr. *John Lee*, for the reparation of this parish-church.

The

The vestry is select; and there are two church-wardens. A. D. 1766.

*St. Anne's Black-friars* (which parish is annexed by act of parliament to *St. Andrew's* abovementioned) is the only remains of the religious house or priory church of the *Black-friars*, dissolved at the reformation. Of which foundation we have the following account: In the year 1276, *Gregory Rokesley*, mayor, and the barons of *London*, granted and gave unto *Robert Kilwarby*, archbishop of *Canterbury*, two lanes or ways next the street of *Baynard's* castle, and the tower of *Mountfitchet*, to be destroyed: on the scite of which streets the said *Robert* built the church of *Black-friars*, with the rest of the stones that were left of the said tower, which were not used by the bishop of *London* in the repairs of *St. Paul's* cathedral. This priory church was very large, and highly favoured by King *Edward I.* and his Queen *Eleanor*: and, in process of time, divers parliaments and other great meetings were held here: particularly here was held the tribunal by the cardinals *Campejus* and *Wolsey* for annulling the marriage of King *Henry VIII.* with Queen *Catharine* of *Arragon*, his royal consort; and the parliament which soon after condemned cardinal *Wolsey* in a *præmunire*.

This priory enjoyed many and great privileges and liberties, as particularly recited in *Stow's Survey*, p. 375, &c. But they all tumbled down at once; when this house surrendered into the king's hands, in the 30th of *Henry VIII.* and were granted to Sir *Thomas Corden*, who soon demolished both

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the house and church. The parishioners, who had been accommodated for their religious rites in the priory church, and now left without a place of worship, complained thereof in Queen *Mary's* reign: and Sir *Thomas*, being obliged to find a church for the inhabitants, allowed them a lodging-chamber above stairs; which, in the year 1597, fell down. Then the parishioners purchased an additional piece of ground to enlarge their church, which they rebuilt by subscription: and it was consecrated and dedicated to *St. Anne*, on *December 11*, A. D. 1597, and ordained to be thenceforward called *The church or chapel of St. Anne, within the precinct of Black-friars*. This precinct increased so much with inhabitants, that, in the year 1613, they found it necessary to enlarge their church; and for that purpose purchased so much housing on the south side thereof, as enlarged the church 35 feet 11 inches in breadth, and 54 in length; whereon they built an isle, as an addition to it, and also a vault for a burial-place beneath; having before purchased the church, churchyard; porch, and parsonage-house, with the right of patronage, from Sir *George Moore*. But it had no tythes belonging to it.

This church, which was a donative or curacy, was burnt down in the general conflagration of the city. The parish was annexed to *St. Andrew's Wardrobe*; but it is under the direction of their own officers, viz. two churchwardens and two overseers of the poor; and they have a general vestry, in whom centers the election of a minister for the

united parishes alternately with the lord-chancellor. As for the scite of *St. Anne's* church, it serves only as a burial-place for the inhabitants of the precinct of *Black-friars*.

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On the north side of *Thames-street*, more to the eastward, at the south-west angle of *Bennet's bill*, stands the parish-church called *St. Bennet Paul's-wharf*, because situate near to *Paul's-wharf*, a public plying-place for watermen and water-carriage: but anciently known by the name of *Wood-wharf*.

This church is a rectory; and of so ancient a foundation, that *Diceto*, dean of *St. Paul's*, has it in his register under the year 1181, and in the gift of the dean and chapter of his church; in whom the patronage still remains. This church was burnt down in the great fire of *London*; since which it has been rebuilt, and made the parochial church to *St. Peter's* parish, annexed thereunto by act of parliament, with a stipend of 100*l. per annum* to the rector in lieu of tythes\*. Here are eight gift sermons on *Twelfth-day*, *Candlemas-day*, *Easter-Monday*, *Ascension-day*, *Whitsunday*, *St. James's day*, *Michaelmas-day*, and the 5th of *November*, founded by Mr. *Pharendon*, who endowed them with 10*l.* a year. And here was a parsonage-house before the fire of *London*.

\* The situation and conveniencies of this church had recommended it so much to those, who were either in a hurry to marry, or chose to keep their marriage private or concealed, that the fees of this church, before the commencement of the marriage-act, for marriages only, exceeded most of the livings in and about *London*; the reverend Mr. *Cook*, who died rector thereof in the year 1731, having married, in his time, 13,423 couple.

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1766.

The vestry is general: and the parish-officers are two churchwardens and two overseers.

Herald's  
office.

Upon *Bennet's-bill*, on the east side, is the college or *office of arms*, commonly called *The Herald's Office*. This office was destroyed by the dreadful conflagration in 1666, and rebuilt about three years after<sup>b</sup>. It is a square, inclosed by regular brick build-

<sup>b</sup> The college, now in ruins, was, by the act for rebuilding the city, to be begun to be rebuilt within three years. The estimate, at a moderate computation, amounted to 5000 l. and, as a corporation, they had not one shilling to do it: this obliged them to petition his majesty for a commission to receive the subscriptions of the nobility and gentry. This petition was referred to the commissioners for executing the office of earl-marshal; and, upon their lordship's report, a commission was granted, bearing date the 6th of *December*, 1672: but the commission directing the money so collected to be paid to such persons, and laid out in such a manner, as the earl-marshal should appoint, it disgusted the officers so much, that it caused a coldness and inactivity in them to promote the subscription; so that, although they had reason to hope for large contributions, little more than 700 l. was raised by this commission: what further sums were necessary were made up out of the general fees and profits of the office, or by the contribution of particular members. Sir *William Dugdale* built the north-west corner at his own charge; and Sir *Henry St. George, Clarencieux*, gave the profits of some visitations, made by deputies appointed by him for that purpose, amounting to 530 l. the houses on the east side, and south east corner, were erected upon a building lease, agreeable to the original plan; by which means the whole was made one uniform quadrangular building, as it now appears, and is one of the best-designed and handsomest brick buildings in *London*: and the hollow arch of the gateway is esteemed a curiosity. In *November*, 1683, the college part of the building being finished, the rooms were divided amongst the officers, according to their degrees, by agree-



buildings, which are extremely neat, without expensive decorations. The floors are raised above the level of the ground, and there is an ascent to them by flights of plain steps. The principal front is in the lower story, ornamented with rustic, upon which are placed four *Ionic* pilasters, that support an angular pediment. The sides, which are conformable to this, have arched pediments, that are also supported by *Ionic* pilasters. On the inside is a large room for keeping the court of honour, a library, with houses and apartments for the king's heralds and pursuivants.

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1766,

This corporation consists of thirteen members, *viz.* three kings at arms, six heralds at arms, and four pursuivants at arms; who are nominated by the earl-marshal of *England*, as ministers subordinate to him in the execution of their offices, and hold their places by patent, during their good behaviour. They are all the king's servants in ordinary, and therefore, in the vacancy of the office of earl-marshal, have been sworn into their offices by the lord-chamberlain. Their meetings are termed chapters, which they hold the first *Thursday* in every month, or oftener if necessary, wherein all matters are determined by a majority of voices of the kings and heralds, each king having two voices.

Members  
of this  
corpora-  
tion.

Meetings.

agreement amongst themselves, and afterwards confirmed by the earl-marshal; which apartments have been ever since annexed to their respective offices. The inside of the lodgings were finished, at different times, by the officers to whom they belonged.

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1766.  
Garter  
king at  
arms.

The kings are *Garter*, *Clarenceux*, and *Norroy*. *Garter* was instituted by King *Henry V.* in the year 1417, for the service of the most noble order of the *Garter*: and, for the dignity of that order, he was made sovereign, within the office of arms, over all the other officers subject to the crown of *England*, by the name of *Garter king of arms of England*. By the constitution of his office he must be a native of *England*, and a gentleman bearing arms. To him belongs the correction of arms, and all ensigns of arms usurped or borne unjustly; and the power of granting arms to deserving persons, and supporters to the nobility and knights of the *Bath*. It is likewise his office to go next before the sword in solemn processions, none interposing except the marshal, to administer the oath to all the officers of arms; to have a habit like the register of the order; with baron's service in the court, and lodgings in *Windsor* castle; he bears his white rod, with a banner of the ensigns of the order thereon, before the sovereign: when any lord enters the parliament chamber, it is his post to assign him his place, according to his dignity and degree; to carry the ensigns of the order to foreign princes, and to do, or procure to be done, what the sovereign shall enjoin relating to the order; for the execution of which he has a salary of 100*l.* a year, payable at the *Exchequer*; and 100*l.* more out of the revenue of the order; besides his fees.

The others are called provincial kings, and their provinces together comprise the whole kingdom

dom of *England*; that of *Clarenceux* comprehending all to the south of the river *Trent*, and that of *Norroy* all to the north of that river: but, though these provincials have existed time immemorial, they were not constituted to these offices by the titles of *Clarenceux* and *Norroy* before *Edward III.*

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*Clarenceux* is thus named from the duke of *Clarence*, the third son of King *Edward III.* It is his duty, according to his commission, to visit his province, to survey the arms of all persons, &c. and to register their descents, marriages, &c. to marshal the funerals of all persons within his province not under the direction of *Garter*; and in his province to grant arms, with the consent of the earl-marshal. Before the institution of *Garter*, he was the principal officer of arms, and, in the vacancy of *Garter*, he executes his office. Besides his fees, he has a salary from the *Exchequer* of 40l. a year.

Clarenceux  
king at  
arms.

The duty and office of *Norroy*, or *North Roy*, that is *North King*, is the same on the north of the *Trent* as that of *Clarenceux* on the south.

Norroy  
king at  
arms.

The kings of arms were formerly created by the sovereign with great solemnity, upon some high festival; but, since the ceremonies used at the creation of peers have been laid aside, the kings of arms have been created by the earl-marshal, by virtue of the sovereign's warrant: upon this occasion he takes his oath; wine is poured upon his head out of a gilt cup, with a cover; his title is pronounced; and he invested with a tabart of the royal arms, richly

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richly embroidered upon velvet; a collar of SS. with two portcullices of silver gilt; a gold chain, with a badge of his office; and the earl-marshal places on his head the crown of a king of arms, which formerly resembled a ducal coronet; but, since the restoration, it has been adorned with leaves resembling those of the oak, and circumscribed, according to ancient custom, with the words, *Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam misericordiam tuam*. Garter has also a mantle of crimson sattin, as an officer of the order; with a white rod or scepter, with the sovereign's arms on the top, which he bears in the presence of the sovereign; and he is sworn in a chapter of the Garter, the sovereign investing him with the ensigns of his office.

The kings of arms are distinguished from each other by their respective badges, which they may wear at all times, either in a gold chain or a ribbon, Garter's being blue and the Provincials purple.

Heralds at  
arms.

The six heralds are *Windsor, Chester, Lancaster, York, Richmond, and Somerset*, who take place according to seniority in office. They are created with the same ceremonies as the kings, taking the oath of an herald, and are invested with a tabart of the royal arms, embroidered upon sattin, not so rich as the kings, but better than the pursuivants, and a silver collar of SS. They are esquires by creation, and have a salary of 26l. 13s. 4d. *per annum*, and fees according to their degree.

The kings and heralds are sworn upon a sword as well as the book, to shew that they are military as well as civil officers.

The

The four pursuivants, who are, *Rougecroix*, *Bluemantle*, *Rougedragon*, and *Portcullis*, are also created by the earl-marshal, when they take their oath of a pursuivant, and are invested with a tabart of the royal arms upon damask. They have a salary of 20l. a year, with fees according to their degree. It is the duty of the heralds and pursuivants to attend in the public office, one of each class together, by a monthly rotation.

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1766.  
Pursui-  
vants at  
arms.

Besides these particular duties of the several classes, it is the general duty both of the kings, heralds, and pursuivants, to attend his majesty at the house of peers, and, upon certain high festivals, to the chapel royal; to make proclamations; to marshal the proceedings at all public processions; to attend the installation of the knights of the *Garter*, &c.

All these officers have apartments in the college, annexed to their respective offices. They have likewise a public hall, in which is a court for the earl-marshal, where courts of chivalry are occasionally held, and the officers of arms attend in their tabarts, his lordship being present. Their public library contains a large and valuable collection of original records of the pedigrees and arms of families, funeral certificates of the nobility and gentry, public ceremonials, and other branches of heraldry and antiquities.

It is not certain when the officers of arms were first established in this kingdom: but their institution is to be traced in the histories of all civilized nations; and an injury offered to them was always

First insti-  
tution of  
these offi-  
cers.

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always deemed an infraction of the law of nations. Is it not surprizing that we have very little mention of these officers before the reign of King *Edward III.* when military glory and heraldry were already at their meridian height? though it must be insisted upon, that there were persons who performed the parts of kings of arms and heralds, on particular occasions, long before. After the institution of two provincial kings, &c. by *Edward III.* we find them confirmed by an act of parliament in 13 *Rich. II.* And in the 5th of *Henry V.* it was declared, that no persons should bear *arms*, that could not justify their right thereto by prescription or grant: which same King *Henry V.* instituted the office of *Garter king of arms*. Soon after which time this office formed themselves into a regular society, with a common seal, receiving *Garter* as their chief. But the first charter of incorporation, that made them one body corporate by the name of the kings, heralds, and pursuivants of arms, and assigned unto them the fair house of Sir *John Poultny*, forfeited to the crown, for their office and residence, was on the 2d of *March* in 1 *Rich. III.* From which they were ejected upon the accession of King *Henry VII.* and could never meet with redress during the reigns of King *Henry VII.* and *VIII.* But King *Edward VI.* made them ample amends, who, by charter, in the third year of his reign, exemplified and confirmed unto them all their ancient privileges, viz. “ To be free and discharged from all “ subsidies, tolls, taxes, customs, impositions, “ and

Privileges  
annext to  
the office  
of arms.

“ and demands “, from watch and ward, and from  
 “ the election to any office of mayor, sheriff, bai-  
 “ liff, constable, scavenger, churchwarden, or any  
 “ other public office, of what degree, nature, or  
 “ condition soever.” His majesty did also design  
 to grant them *Darby-place*: and the necessary deeds  
 were making out. But death deprived his majesty  
 of that honour, which was left to be fulfilled by  
 his successor. Who, at the intercession of *Thomas*  
 duke of *Norfolk*, hereditary *Earl-marshal*, did, on  
 the 18th of *July*, 3 *Pbil. & Mar.* incorporate  
 them again, and granted them all that capital  
 messuage or house called *Darby-place*, situate in  
 the parishes of *St. Bennet* and *St. Peter*, in a cer-  
 tain street leading from the south gate of the  
 cathedral church of *St. Paul* to a place called  
*Paul's-wharf*, as the same had been occupied by  
*Sir Richard Sackville*, Knt. and belonging to the  
 estate of *Edward* earl of *Derby*, and in as ample  
 manner as the said *Edward* earl of *Derby* possessed  
 the same, or as her majesty held it, or it was held  
 by King *Edward VI.*

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1766.

In 1568 orders were made and approved by  
*Thomas* duke of *Norfolk*, *Earl-marshal* of *England*,  
 for the good government of the *College of Arms*,  
 and the preservation of their records; and by these  
 orders a monthly waiting was appointed in the

\* In 1682 a suit was commenced with the college by the  
 ward of *Castle-baynard* for trophy-money, the officers of arms in-  
 sisting upon their exemption by the charter of King *Edward VI.*  
 and never having paid trophy-money; and, upon a hearing, they  
 obtained a verdict for 17 l. 15 s. against the said ward.

library.

A. D.  
1766.

library, of an *berald* and a *pursuivant* together, by rotation. And, in the 26th of *Eliz.* one *Daukins*, for usurping the office of a *King of Arms*, was whipped, pilloried, and lost his ears.

Doctors  
commons.

On the same hill, facing the north-west corner of the college of arms, is a passage into *Doctors Commons*, a college for such as study and practise the civil law, and where causes in civil and ecclesiastical cases are tried under the bishop of *London* and the archbishop of *Canterbury*. Here are tried also causes by the court of admiralty and the court of delegates. Here are offices where wills are registred and deposited, and licences for marriage, &c. are granted, and a court of faculties and dispensations. The reason for the name of *Doctors Commons* is because the civilians in this place *common* together, as practised in other colleges.

This college, in front, is situate in *Great Knight-  
rider-street*, and consists of two square courts, chiefly inhabited by doctors of the civil law. To which all persons, who have business relating to the civil or ecclesiastical laws, repair to consult with learned men in that faculty.

This learned body were originally seated in *Paternoster-row*, and in the very place where now stands the *Queen's-head tavern*; which aforetime had been a house for a residentiary of *St. Paul's*. But that situation being found very inconvenient, Dr. *Henry Harvey*, dean of the arches, purchased and provided this house in *Knightrider-street* for the uses to which it is applied; it being at that time an old stone building belonging to and lett out by the canons of *St. Paul's*. Several



Several offices and courts are kept here, viz. The registry of the archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the registry of the bishop of *London*. In which offices are registred all wills, and other matters done in the ecclesiastical courts of those sees. To which every one may have recourse, and, by paying an easy fee of one shilling, may satisfy themselves about any thing registred in either of those offices.

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1766.

The court of *Arches* takes the preheminance, as being the highest court under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of *Canterbury*; taking its name of distinction from *Bow-church*, which church originally was built upon arches, and in which this court did first sit for the dispatch of business. The judge of this court is stiled *The dean of the arches*, because he holds a jurisdiction over a deanry in *London*, consisting of thirteen parishes, exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop of *London*. Under this judge there is a register or examiner, an actuary, a beadle or crier, and an apparitor; besides advocates and procurators or proctors. To this court lie all appeals in ecclesiastical matters within the province of *Canterbury*.

Court of  
arches.

The *prerogative* court belongs also to the archbishop, and is established for the trial of civil causes: and where, if the deceased has left goods, to the value of 5l. out of the diocese; and being of the diocese of *London*, to the value of 10l. the will is to be proved, and administration is to be taken: here also the cause is to be debated and determined, when any contention grows touching such

Prerogative  
court.

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1766.

such wills and administrations. In this court is a judge, stiled *Judex curie prerogative Cantuariensis*; a register, in whose office are deposited all original wills: and under him are a deputy and several clerks. This register-office stands a little to the westward, behind the houses in the same street.

Court of  
faculties,  
&c.

Here also is a court of *faculties* and *dispensations*; which can empower any one to do that which in law he could not otherwise do, viz. To marry without the publication of banns; to succeed a father in an ecclesiastical benefice; to hold two or more benefices, incompatible; &c. agreeable to an act of parliament, passed 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21. The chief officer of this court is stiled *magister ad facultates*; under whom is a register and his clerks.

Causes.

The causes that come under the cognizance of the civil and ecclesiastical law in these courts are blasphemy, apostacy from Christianity, heresy, ordinations, institutions of clerks to benefices, celebration of divine service, matrimony, divorces, bastardy, tythes, oblations, obventions, mortuaries, dilapidations, reparation of churches, probate of wills, administrations, simony, incest, fornication, adultery, solicitation of chastity, pensions, procurations, commutation of penance, right of pews, and others of like kind.

Court of  
admiralty.

Here is the court of *admiralty*, erected in the reign of King Edward III. and in former times kept in *Southwark*. This court belongs to the lord high admiral of *England*, and takes cognizance of the death or maihem of any person murdered on the high seas. Here also are cognizable all matters relating

relating to seamen's wages, &c. The judge of this court must be a civilian, and is called *Supremæ curiæ admiralitatis Angliæ locum tenens judex*; under whom is a register, and a marshal, who carries a silver oar before the judge; besides an advocate and proctor. This court is held in the hall of *Doctors Commons*, where the other civil courts are kept; except in the trial of pirates, and crimes committed at sea; on which causes the admiralty-court sits at the sessions-house in the *Old-bailey*.

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1766.

To these add the court of *delegates*; to which court appeals do lie from any of the former courts: whose sentence or decree is generally deemed to be final. But the king has it in his power to grant a commission of review under the *broad seal*, for the delegates to consider and judge again, what has been decreed in the court of delegates.

Court of  
delegates.

The practitioners in these courts are *advocates* and *proctors*.

Practition-  
ners.

The *advocates* are doctors of the civil law, and are retained as counsellors or pleaders. To which practice they are admitted by a *fiat* from the archbishop, and then by the judge of the court, who assigns each advocate his place or seat in the court, which he is always to keep, when he pleads. If the judge and advocates be of *Oxford*, they, in court, wear scarlet robes and hoods lined with taffata; but if they be of *Cambridge*, they wear white meniver and round black velvet caps.

Advocates.

The *proctors*, otherwise *procurators*, exhibit their proxies for their clients, and make themselves parties for them, and draw up and give pleas, or libels

Proctors.

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1766.

and allegations in their behalf; produce witnesses, prepare causes for sentence, and attend the advocates with the proceedings. They can't act without the archbishop's fiat. And they wear black robes and hoods, lined with fur.

Terms.

The terms, or times for pleading and ending of causes in the civil courts, differ very little from the term times of the common law. The court of arches sits first in the morning. The court of admiralty sits in the afternoon of the same day: and the prerogative court always sits in the afternoon.

Library.

To this account of *Doctors Commons*<sup>a</sup>, we must add its library, which is a spacious room, well stocked with books of all sorts, especially in civil law and history. For which they are indebted greatly to *James Gibson*, Esq; and to the benefactions in money given by every bishop at his consecration, to purchase books for this library.

The present college was built upon the ruins of the house given by *Dr. Harvey*, and burnt down

<sup>a</sup> Upon *Paul's Wharf* bill, within a great gate, and belonging to that gate next to the *Doctors Commons*, were many fair tenements, which, in their leases made from the dean and chapter, went by the name of *Camera Diana*. i. e. *Diana's Chamber*, so denominated from a spacious building, that in the time of *Henry II.* stood where they were. In this *Camera*, or arched and vaulted structure, full of intricate ways and windings, this *Henry II.* (as sometime he did at *Woodstock*) kept, or was supposed to have kept, that jewel of his heart, fair *Rosamund*; she whom there he called *Rosa-mundi*, and here by the name of *Diana*; and from hence had this house that title.

in the general conflagration of this city, A. D. 1666. On which occasion the business of this institution was transferred to, and carried on at *Exeter-change*, in the *Strand*, till the new college was finished in a more convenient and elegant manner than before. A. D. 1766.

Out of *Knightrider-street*, there is *Bell-yard*, on <sup>Bell-yard</sup> the north side, which leads into *Great Carter-lane*, inhabited chiefly by gentlemen belonging to or depending upon the courts of *Doctors Commons*. On the north side is *Dean's-court*: which is but <sup>Dean's court</sup> small, but graced with two remarkable buildings, viz. the prerogative court, and a very large house on the west side, the seat of the deans of *St. Paul's* successively.

*Great Carter-lane* is divided from *Little Carter-lane* by *Bennet's-bill*. On the south side of this <sup>Carter-lane.</sup> lane is a place called *Sermon-lane*, corruptly for <sup>Sermon-lane.</sup> *Sberemonier's-lane*, this having once been the place where the silver was prepared, cut, and rounded for the coiners in the *Old-change*. On the west side of this lane is a school belonging to *Castle Baynard-ward*, for 30 boys and 20 girls, purchased and beautified by alderman *Barber*.

A little more to the east, in a court, is the <sup>Paving-office.</sup> *Paving-office* for the city of *London's* new pavements. And nearer to the *Old-change*, on the <sup>Meeting-house.</sup> south side of *Little Carter-lane*, is a celebrated *Presbyterian* meeting-house.

In the east end of *Little Carter-lane* runs the <sup>Old-change.</sup> *Old-change*, due north and south. The south end leads into *Lambeth-bill*, upon which there is an alms-  
C 2

A. D.  
1766.

St. Mary  
Magda-  
len's  
church-  
yard.

St. Mary  
Magda-  
len's  
church.

alms-house; and *St. Mary Magdalen's* church-yard about the middle of the west side of the said hill: a piece of ground given for that use by *John Iwarby*, 26 *Henry VI.*

At the S. W. angle of the *Old-change*, stands the parish church of *St. Mary Magdalen*, commonly called *St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street*, upon account of its vicinity to *Old Fish-street*. It was a vicarage in the tenure of the canons of *St. Paul's* in the year 1181. But now, and for some ages, it has been a rectory, in the gift of the dean and chapter of *St. Paul's*. The old church was destroyed in the fire of *London*, and the present edifice rose upon its ruins in 1685. It is a small well proportioned church, built with stone, 60 feet in length, 48 broad, and 30 high to the roof. Here is a single series of arched windows, each ornamented with a cherub and scrolls, supporting a cornice which runs round the building: and these windows are of such an unusual height from the ground, that the doors, which are low and plain, open completely under them. Both these and the windows are of the same general construction, and the wall is terminated by a balustrade. The tower is divided into two stages. In the upper of which is a large window on each side. From the top of this tower the work suddenly diminishes in the manner of high steps on each side, and on the top of these is placed a turret, crowned with a very short spire, on which is placed a fane with flames. Within, the church is well adorned with neat wainscot galleries,

series, the king's arms, substantial pews of wainscot, a pulpit of curious workmanship, and altar-piece equal to those in the best churches. A. D. 1766.

This was so poor a living in ancient times, that it was esteemed worth nothing, as appears by a passage in the history of *St. Paul's* church. But now, having *St. Gregory's* parish united to it, and made parochial for both parishes, it is raised by act of parliament to the value of 120l. per ann. in lieu of tythes. And though *St. Gregory's* still remains an impropriation to the petty canons of *St. Paul's*, who are to receive all tythes, oblations, and duties of that parish, in as large and beneficial a manner as formerly they have or lawfully might have done: yet the parishioners thereof are to pay their *quota* of the said 120l. which by act of parliament is to be levied upon both these parishes, in lieu of tythes to the incumbent.

The vestry is general: and the parish officers are two church-wardens, and two overseers.

*St. Gregory's*<sup>b</sup> church stood at the S. W. corner of *St. Paul's* cathedral. This was a very ancient St. Gregory's. founda-

<sup>b</sup> This was *St. Gregory the Great*, and pope of Rome, A. D. 590. He was of such a meek spirit, that he ordained, That both he himself, and his successors bishops of Rome, should from thenceforward be stiled *servi servorum Dei*: and he condemned the stile of *universal bishop*, or patriarch, which *John* bishop of *Constantinople* had assumed to himself, as a proud, diabolical, and prophane title. And it is he, who sent *Augustine* the monk and other missionaries, to convert this nation, over-run with *Saxon* paganism. But after all his good deeds he trimmed with the times, played the politician with the em-

A. D. foundation, and very probably promoted by some  
 1766. of the disciples of *Augustine*, or his co-missiona-  
 ries, soon after the foundation of the cathedral  
 church of *St. Paul's*, which was finished in the  
 year of our lord 610. (See vol. i. page 31.) And  
 by its first constitution it appears to have be-  
 rectory, paying a certain yearly acknowledgr  
 to the dean and chapter of *St. Paul's*. And  
*Richard II.* in his 16th year, presented a r  
 to this benefice. But in the 18th of the  
 king, the petty canons of *St. Paul's* having  
 tained letters patent to be a body politic, b  
 name of *The college of the twelve petty canons* &  
*Paul's church*, whereof one to be a warde  
 also to have a common-seal, &c. they ha  
 church of *St. Gregory* appropriated to them for  
 their better support\*. The ground on which it  
 stood was laid open to *St. Paul's* church-yard,  
 after its union with *St. Mary Magdalen's*.

This is one of the peculiars belonging to the  
 dean and chapter of *St. Paul's*; where they are  
 both patrons and ordinaries: and it is not charged  
 with first fruits and tenths, but only with procu-  
 rations yearly to the commissary of the dean and  
 chapter aforesaid.

This parish holds a vestry of their own people,  
 which is general: and has two church-wardens,  
 and three overseers and collectors.

peror *Mauritius*, his preserver; and graced too much the  
 traitor *Phocas*, who dethroned his sovereign, and put him to  
 a cruel death.

\* See the account of *St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street*.

Behind



Behind the scite of this demolished church, at the very extremity of the south side of *St. Paul's* church-yard, is *St. Paul's* college, or the college or place of residence for the petty canons, which is a small court backwards, consisting of divers houses appropriated to each stall. And directly facing this college, at the N. W. corner of the said church, which is now called *London-bouse-yard*, and covered with houses, that pay a ground rent to the bishop of *London*, there once stood the bishop of *London's* palace, a very large and magnificent house<sup>d</sup>, till it was destroyed by the fire of *London* in 1666<sup>e</sup>.

A. D.  
1766.St. Paul's  
college.Bishop of  
London's  
palace.

## The

<sup>d</sup> In the year 1546 the admiral of *France*, the *French* ambassador, lodged here; and, before that, here *Edward V.* took up his lodging when he was brought to *London* to take possession of the crown; and, under king *Edward VI.* the *Scotch* queen was here entertained.

The dean's lodging on the other side, directly against the palace, was a fair old house; and also divers large houses were on the same side built, which, of old time, were the lodgings of prebendaries and residentiaries, who kept great households, and liberal hospitality.

<sup>e</sup> In the south church-yard of *St. Paul's* was the south side and west end of the said church, at which end were three stately gates or entries, curiously wrought of stone: in the midst of the middle gate was placed a massive pillar of brass, in which the leaves of the said great gate closed, and were fastened with locks, bolts, and bars of iron; notwithstanding all which, on the 24th of *December*, in the year 1565, by a tempest of wind, these gates were blown open, and the bars, bolts, and locks, broken asunder, or greatly bent.

At each corner of this west end was a strong tower of stone, made for bell-towers; one of them, viz. that next the bi-

A. D.  
1766.

St. Paul's  
church-  
yard, south  
side.

The south side of *St. Paul's* church-yard, from *St. Austin's* gate to *Ludgate-bill*, there is a spacious street, covered on the south side with good, uniform, and lofty houses, well occupied by eminent masters and dealers in upholstery, cabinet wares, chairs, woollen drapery, &c.

Decayed  
state of this  
ward.

In the survey of this ward, which from ancient records might be shewn to have been the best inhabited and most dignified with the residence of great personages, I cannot forbear a small meditation upon the vicissitude of all human affairs, and the changes to which places, as well as men and things, are subject, when I am obliged to transmit to posterity, that *Castle Baynard*, (re-built by *Humphrey*, duke of *Gloucester*, and was

*Shop's* palace, was used by the palace in *Stow's* time; and the other, towards the south, was called the *Lollard's* tower, and used as the bishop's prison, for such as were detected for opinions in religion contrary to the faith of the church.

It was in this *Lollard's* tower that *Richard Hunne*, a citizen of *London*, anno dom. 1515, a man of a fair character, and well beloved, was made prisoner, on pretence of having *Wickliffe's* bible; but, indeed, the occasion of his ruin was a dispute he had with a clerk about a mortuary, which was made the cause of the whole clergy. He submitted to the bishop's correction, upon which he ought to have been enjoined penance, and set at liberty; but he was found hanging in his chamber, and his neck broken; which murder, the bishop's sumner owned that he, and the chancellor, *Dr. Horsey*, and the bell-ringer, had committed: and when the coroner's inquest proceeded to trial, the bishop began a new process against the dead body for heresy, which, not contented to have murdered, they afterwards burnt in *Smithfield*. See more of this tower in *Foxe's Martyrology*.

the

the place of residence for *Richard III.* when he took upon him the title of king : and was such an object of attention to king *Henry VII.* as to be beautified and made more commodious by him for the entertainment of any prince, and where his majesty frequently lodged, and gave public audience to ambassadors, &c. and the privy-council met, on the 19th of *July*, A. D. 1553, who proclaimed queen *Mary I.*) is so entirely crazed, that there is not the least appearance of that ancient, noble, and magnificent building : and that the site both of this castle, and of the adjoining castle of *Mount Fitchet*, and of another tower or castle near *Baynard's-castle*, built by king *Edw. II.* and afterwards called *Legates-inn*, or palace, appropriated for the reception and residence of the legates sent from *Rome*, in the reign of king *Edward IV.* is converted into wood-wharffs, timber-yards, and private buildings, meanly inhabited. The like fate is befallen *Beaumont's-inn*, afterwards *Huntingdon-house*, a very noble palace, built in 30 *Edward IV.* in *Thames-street* ; to *Burley-house* in the same street ; and to *Berkley's-inn*, or lord *Berkley's* palace, in *Addle-street* ; and to the stately city-mansion<sup>f</sup> of the priors of *Okeburn* in *Wiltshire*, which stood in *Castle-lane* : and also to

A. D.  
1766,

<sup>f</sup> This priory, being of the *French* order, was suppressed by *Henry V.* and, with other lands and tenements pertaining to the said priory, was by *Henry VI.* given to his college in *Cambridge*, called now *King's-college*.

that

A. D. 1766. that very large building *The king's great wardrobe*;  
and *Le Neve-inn*<sup>b</sup>, in *Thames-street*.

## C H A P. XII.

## Of C H E A P - W A R D.

Name.

**C**heap-ward derives its name from the Saxon word *Chepe*, which signifies a market, kept in this division of the city, now called *Cheapside*; but then known by the name of *Westcheap*, to distinguish it from the market then also kept in *Eastcheap*, between *Canon*, or *Candlewick-street*, and *Tower-street*.

Extent.

This ward extends from the entrance of *Scalding-alley*, in the N. E. to 54 feet from the east corner of *Milk-street*, on the N. W. and from the west corner of the *Mansion-house*, on the S. E. to 33 feet west of *Bow-lane*, on the S. W. And within this circuit it encompasses the *Poultry*, the

<sup>a</sup> In this house was lodged Sir *John Fortescue*, Knt. master of the wardrobe, chancellor and under-treasurer of the *Exchequer*, and one of the privy-council to queen *Elizabeth*. The secret letters and writings touching the estate of the realm were wont to be enrolled in the king's wardrobe, and not in the *Chancery*, as appears by the records, *Claus.* 18. *E.* 4. 1 *Memb.* 13. *Claus.* 33. *E.* 1. *Memb.* 3. *Et liberat.* 1. *E.* 2. *Memb.* 4. &c.

<sup>b</sup> In the parish of *St. Bennet*, in *Thames-street*, stood *Le Neve Inn*, belonging formerly to *John de Montague*, earl of *Salisbury*, and after to *John de Beauchamp*, Knt. granted to Sir *Thomas Erpingham*, Knt. of *Erpingham* in *Norfolk*, and warden of the cinque ports, knight of the garter.

east

east end of *Cheapside*, part of *Pancras-lane*, *Queen-street*, and *Bow-lane*; and on the north side, *Grocer's-alley*, about 136 feet of the south end of the *Old Jewry*, *Ironmonger-lane*, *King's-street*, *Lawrence-lane*, greatest part of *Cateaton-street* and *Honey-lane* market, with the alleys, courts, &c. within that space. And it is bounded on the E. by *Broad-street* and *Wallbrook* wards; on the N. by *Coleman-street*, *Bassishaw*, and *Cripplegate* wards; on the W. by *Queenhithe* and *Cripplegate* wards; and on the S. by *Cordwainer's-ward*. All which is divided into nine precincts: under the government of an alderman, 12 common-councilmen, of whom one is the alderman's deputy, 11 constables, 13 inquest men, nine scavengers, and a beadle.

A. D.  
1766.

Government.

In surveying this ward, we set off from the N. E. corner in the *Poultry*, which is not only well built and inhabited by capital tradesmen, but may be accounted the greatest thoroughfare for carriages and foot passengers from the western division of this metropolis; it lying close to the center of business, for those that frequent the 'Change, the *Mansion-house*, *Lombard-street*, the *Bank*, and other public offices.—How greatly has this street been improved since it was no more than the poultry-market, belonging to *Westcheap*; in remembrance of which it still preserves its original name.

The Poultry.

In this street, at the W. side of *Scalding-alley*, is the parochial church of *St. Mildred's Poultry*: a rectory dedicated to a Saxon princess. (See page 418, vol. iii.) This church appears to be a very ancient

St. Mildred's  
Poultry.

A. D.  
1766.

ancient foundation: for, so early as 18 *Edward II.* we find it with the chapel of *Corpus Cbristi* and *St. Mary de Coney-bope* annexed. Which chapel of *Corpus Cbristi* and *St. Mary* stood at the end of *Coney-bope-lane*, or the rabbit-market, now called *Grocer's-alley*; and being suppressed by king *Henry VIII.* on account of a fraternity founded therein, it was purchased by one *Thomas Hobson*, haberdasher, who turned the chapel into a warehouse, &c.

The patronage of *St. Mildred's*, before the reformation, was in the convent and prior of *St. Mary Overies*: but from the suppression of that religious house, it is in the crown, to which the lord chancellor presents. The old church, which had been rebuilt in 1450, was burnt down in 1666; and when this was rebuilt, the legislature annexed thereunto the parish of *St. Mary Colechurch*; and the living was thereby endowed by parliament with 170l. per ann. in lieu of tythes to the incumbent.

The present church, built at the public charge, but finished by the contributions of the parishioners, is a plain substantial stone building, enlightened by a series of large windows, and strengthened with rustic at the corners. The tower is crowned with a plain course, without pinacles, turret, or any other ornament; except a clock, whose dial projects about half way over the street. Within it is paved with *Purbeck* stone, the chancel with the same, mixt with black marble. There is a handsome gallery at the west end, and a good pulpit.

There is a parsonage house, situated on the west. The vestry is select, pursuant to the will of *William Tudman*, who, hoping thereby to prevent the inconveniences which usually arise from a general vestry, left two houses, then (A. D. 1656.) valued at 12 l. per ann. to the parishioners of this parish, on condition, that they would from thenceforward transact the business of the said church and parish by a select vestry. To which the parishioners agreed, in a general vestry, on the 23d of *March*, 1656. And on the 27th of *March*, 1673, here was a select vestry granted and confirmed by Dr. *Humphrey Henckman*.

A. D.  
1766.

The parish officers are six auditors of accompts, or all above the chair; two church-wardens, and two sidersmen.

The parish annexed to *St. Mildred's*, is *St. Mary's*, St. Mary Colechurch. *Colechurch*, so called from the virgin *Mary* and one *Cole* the builder; who built it upon a vault, after the fashion of most of our modern churches, above ground, so that there was an ascent up to the floor of the church by several steps. The date of its foundation does not plainly appear upon record, but the baptism of *St. Thomas a Becket*, as commonly called, and *St. Edmund*, both archbishops, registered in this parish, will allow us to consider it to be very ancient. And the defect of the *London Register* in recording the rectors or vicars of this church, is conjectured by *Newcourt*, in his *Reportorium*, to be owing to the impropriation of this church, time out of mind, to the master and brethren of the adjoining hospital of *St.*

A. D.  
1766.  
Mercer's-  
chapel.

*St. Thomas de Acon Martyr*, now called *Mercer's Chapel*. The scite of which hospital, together with the advowson of *St. Mary Colechurch*, was granted by *Henry VIII.* in the 33d year of his reign, to the company of *Mercers, London*; since which it is called *Mercer's Chapel*: and in them it has remained as a donative ever since; not charged with first fruits to the king; but only with 3s. procurations, and 3s. 4d. to the archbishop, to whose jurisdiction it belongs. When this church was burnt down in 1666, the legislature joined the parish to *St. Mildred's, Poultry*.

Mercer's-  
school.

And the mercer's company, empowered by act of parliament, built a free-school, (or rather continued the ancient school) and other buildings, as they are at this time, upon the scite thereof. The master of which school has a salary of 40l. per ann. and a commodious dwelling house, to teach 25 boys grammar.

The vestry of this parish is general; but the number of parish officers are the same with *St. Mildred's, Poultry*.

Poultry  
Compter.

The *Poultry Compter* stands a little to the westward of *St. Mildred's* church, on the north side of the *Poultry*. It is a prison, called the Compter, because the prisoners are obliged to account for the cause of their commitment before they are discharged; and the addition of *Poultry* is to distinguish it from another compter in *Wood-street*.

The charge of these prisons is committed to the sheriffs, under whom there are divers other officers, belonging alike to both compters, who give security



curity to the sheriffs for the true and faithful execution of their several offices, viz.

A. D.  
1766.

The secondary, whose office is to return writs, mark warrants, impanel juries for the courts both above and below, and also for the sessions.

The clerk of the papers, whose office is to impanel juries for the sheriffs court; he enters judgment, and makes out all processses for the sheriffs court.

Four clerk-sitters, who enter actions, take bails, receive verdicts after trials, &c.

Eighteen serjeants at mace, and every serjeant hath his yeoman. Their office is to arrest, execute all processses, serve writs and executions upon actions, and summons from above, as well as from the courts below; and each of the serjeants gives 400*l.* security to the sheriff, for the due execution of this their office. They wear blue coloured cloth gowns, which are allowed them by the sheriffs yearly, which they always wear upon their waiting days. Four of these serjeants, and as many yeomen, out of each compter, wait upon their respective sheriffs daily, and during the time of sessions double the number: at which time, in the mornings, they bring the prisoners down from *Newgate* to the *Sessions-house*, put them in the *Dock*, and wait there all day, and return the prisoners back to the gaol at night; and, upon the execution days, see the condemned prisoners executed.

Unto

A. D. 1766. Unto each compter also belongs a master-keeper, and under him two turnkeys, and other servants.

The poorer sort of prisoners, as well in this compter as in that in *Wood-street*, receive daily relief from the sheriffs table, of all the broken meat and bread; and there are divers gifts given by several well-disposed persons towards their subsistence. And there are other gifts, some for the releasment of such as lie in only for prison-fees, and others for the release of such whose debts are small.

Grocer's-hall.

*Grocer's-hall* is situate at the north end of *Grocer's-alley*, formerly called *Coney-bope-lane*, on a spot of ground upon which once stood the mansion-house of *Robert* lord *Fitzwalters*, who sold it to the company for the sum of 320 marks, A. D. 1411. The building is well designed and executed for the purposes of a common hall, stately, ornamental, and so capacious, that for many years it served for the uses of the *Bank of England*, which was kept in this hall till there was an office built on purpose in *Threadneedle-street*. The ancient stone and brick building at the north-west corner of the garden, inhabited by the beadle of the company, is very probably part of the ancient city mansion of the noble family of *Fitzwalters*, and consequently the oldest building within the city walls.

Company. This company's primitive name was *Pepperers*, till king *Edward* III. incorporated them a-new, in 1345, by the name of *Grocers*. Of which hall and

and company we have the following authentic account, published by Mr. *William Ravenhill*, their clerk, in the year 1689.

A. D.  
1766.

The word grocers was a term at first distinguishing merchants of this society, in opposition to inferior retailers; for that they usually sold in gross quantities by great weights. And in some of our old books, the word signifies merehants, that in their merchandizing dealt for the whole of any kind. But in after times the word grocery became so extensive, that it can now hardly be restrained to the certain kinds of merchandizes they have formerly dealt in: for they have been the most universal merchants that traded abroad, and what they brought home, many artists of this society found out ways afterwards to change and alter the species, by mixture, confections, and compositions of simple ingredients; by which means many and various ways of dealing and trading passed under the denomination of groceries: and indeed this city and nation do in a great measure owe the improvement of navigation to merchants, originally exercising this mystery, as trading into all foreign parts, from whence we have received either spices, drugs, fruits, gums, or other rich aromatic commodities. It is well known, this company hath bred the most eminent merchants in this city, and this society hath been so prolific, that many other societies have been branched out from hence, as will be owned by the most worthy of them. The merchants trading to the *Levant* seas, and other societies, have

A. D.  
1766.

originally been the offspring of this society, as appears by ancient records of indentures of apprentices to members of this company. And it is not inconsistent, and may easily be drawn within compass of belief, that there was amongst the *Romans* a society agreeable to this of the grocers, who were also merchants trading into those seas, as may be collected from *Persius*, a poet who wrote in *Rome* in the time of *Augustus*, describing the various inclinations of men in their course of life. He instances them in these words, viz.

“ Mercibus hic *Italix* mutat sub sole recenti

“ Rugosum piper, & pallentis grana cymini.

Sat. 5.

“ With merchandizing this with care doth run

“ Unto the east, under the rising sun,

“ To fetch rough pepper, and pale cummin seeds

“ For *Roman* wares, &c.

Where pepper, being the most royal preservative spice, is only mentioned by way of eminency for all the rest: and so we may well conclude, that this was the reason why the society of the grocers (whose original first here exercised, may modestly be supposed to spring from the *Romans*) were, long before they were incorporated, distinguished by the name of Pepperers, although they traded before in all other the former merchandizes, as well as that. It is impossible to give any other account of the original of this society here in this city, so long at first exercised under the denomination

tion of Pepperers. Some time after the city obtained their chief magistrate to be under the denomination of mayor, which was about the first year of king *Richard I.* the first man we find advanced to that dignity was *Henry Fitz-Alwin*, who continued therein 24 years successively: and soon after (to wit) in the 17th year of king *Henry III.* it appears *Andrew Bockerell*, a pepperer, was chosen mayor; and so eminent were the pepperers in this infancy of the mayoralty, that before the 36th year of that king's reign, a pepperer had the chair nine several years; and very frequently afterwards we find the pepperers advanced to that dignity. And it appears by ancient books, (now extant) that in the time of king *Henry IV.* there were at one time no less than 12 of their members aldermen, of which number were two brothers, *William Cbicheley*, afterwards sheriff, and Sir *Robert Cbicheley*, afterwards also sheriff, and twice lord-mayor, who also was founder of the parish church of *St. Stephen, Walbrook*, upon a plot of ground by him for that sacred use purchased of the grocers; the donation of which church is at this day in the company of grocers. Which society of the pepperers increasing, and spreading so universal in merchandizing, that it appears afterwards they were distinguished by the name of grocers, (as being a more comprehensive name than pepperers); insomuch that before they were incorporated by the name of Grocers, (to wit) in the 3d year of king *Edward III.* anno 1329, *John Grantham* was chosen and held mayor by the title of

A. D.  
1766.

A. D.  
1766.

Grocer. And the first charter I find of the corporation of the grocers, was granted by king *Edward* III. in the 20th year of his reign, anno dom. 1345.

Afterwards the charter of this company was several times renewed, as also it was in the 7th year of king *Henry* VI. and they then made a body politic, by the name of *Custodes & communitas mysterii Groceriæ Londini*. And in the beginning of that king's reign, they purchased the ground where the grocers-hall now stands, with the ground belonging to it, of *Walter* lord *Fitzwalter*, a noble peer of this realm, bounding the same between the *Old Jewry* and *Walbrook*. And so considerable in the city were the grocers long before that time, that they may well be presumed (time out of mind) to have had the management of the king's beam, as an office peculiar to them; not only as principally using the same, but as being originally vested therein; they having had all along (beyond the memory of man) the naming of the weigh-master, and the naming, placing, removing, and governing of the four porters, attending that office, all to be elected out of their own company, and to be sworn at their own hall; a privilege allowed them, as their undoubted and inseparable right, as ancient as that office itself used in the city.

Also amongst other privileges and ancient usages of this company, I find recorded, even as high as *Edward* IV.'s days, this company had power of inspection and correction of abuses and irregularities

rities of all persons (though free of this or any other company) in the city or suburbs, any way using or exercising any kind of grocery; and also to assay the weights they bought or sold by; and to take notice of all their defaults, and return them to be fined at the discretion of this fellowship, and to take 4 d. of every person for their labour therein, as well of such as were offending, as of such as were not; which usage was always continued: and in the charter renewed to this company in the 15th year of the late king *Charles I.* this privilege is confirmed, and expressed to extend three miles from the city, as well within the liberties as without.

A. D.  
1766.

The same king *Henry VI.* by charter under the great seal, granted to this company the office of garbling in all places throughout the kingdom of *England*, (the city of *London* only excepted); which privilege is ratified by their late charter and confirmation.

From *Grocer's-alley* there is *Dove-court*, which leadeth into the *Old Jewry* facing the *Excise-office*, a large brick building, formerly the dwelling-house of Sir *John Frederick*. It has nothing to recommend it in its outward appearance: but it is capacious and well adapted for the particular uses to which the government has appointed it.

This is the principal *Office of Excise* within his majesty's dominions, managed by nine commissioners, whose appointments are 1000 l. per ann. each. Under these there are a multiplicity of various kinds of officers, both within and without the

General  
office of  
excise.

A. D.  
1766.

house, viz. five commissioners for appeals, at 200l. per ann. each; a secretary, with three clerks; five accomptants-general; four general-surveyors; a receiver-general; comptroller of the cash; inspector general for coffee and tea; an auditor of excise; an auditor of hides; and a comptroller; with clerks in each office.

These receive the produce of excise on beer, ale, and spirituous liquors; on tea, coffee, and chocolate; on malt, hops, soap, starch, candles, paper, calicoes, gold and silver wire, vellum, parchment, hides and skins, plate, and wheels of body carriages, collected all over *England*; and pay it into the *Exchequer*: and for the collecting, surveying, &c. of which monies, and things exciseable, they have a great number of out-door officers in all parts of the kingdom, regulated within certain districts, or divisions, both horse and foot, to gauge, and to prevent frauds and loss in the duties of excise.

Before the commissioners of excise, are tried all frauds committed in the several branches of the revenue under their direction; without any appeal, except to the commissioners of appeal for a re-hearing. Wherefore the people of *England* look upon the excise laws to be an infringement upon their freedom; and are always jealous and resolute to oppose any extension of those laws, when at any time, or under any form, attempts are made to do it.

Mercer's-  
hall, cha-  
pel, &c.

Returning into *Cheapside*, on the N. W. from the *Old Jewry* is *Mercer's-hall, Chapel, and School*; which



which stand upon ground where once stood the hospital dedicated to St. *Thomas of Acars*, or *Acons*\*, and which was founded upon the spot where

A. D.  
1766.

\* This church was dedicated to St. *Thomas a Becket*, son of *Gilbert Becket*, a citizen of *London*, and of *Matildis* his wife, who was the daughter of a *Pagan* prince, under whose custody *Gilbert* being taken prisoner when he travelled into the *Holy Land*, was for a year and a half kept prisoner, and at last escaped, by the help of this *Matildis*, (who fell in love with him, being converted by him to the christian religion): he came again safe into *England*, whom *Matildis*, not long after, for love of him, adventured to follow, and getting away from her father, came at last to *London*, where finding *Gilbert*, he married her, and of her begat this *Thomas*, who was born in his father's house, which then was in the place where *Mercer's-chapel* in *Cheapside* now stands.

He was murdered in his own cathedral church at *Canterbury*, on *Innocent's-day*, at even, anno 1170, as he was going up the steps towards the choir, by four knights, named *Reynald Fitz-Urse*, *Hugh de Mortenill*, *William de Tracy*, and *Richard Briton*. And as he suffered for his zeal in the defence of the papacy, we find him soon after canonized, and worshipped by the pope's command.

Why this chapel was dedicated to St. *Thomas a Becket*, by the name of St. *Thomas of Acons*, is not perfectly known; but the following account, from the *X. Scriptores*, seems very probable: "When the city of *Acars*, or *Acons*, in the *Holy Land* (called also *Ptolematis*) was besieged by the christians, one *William*, an *Englishman* by nation, being chaplain to *Radulphus de Diceto*, dean of *London*, when he went to *Jerusalem*, bound himself by a vow, that if he should prosperously enter *Acons*, he would build a chapel to St. *Thomas the Martyr*, at his own charge, according to his ability; and would procure there, to the honour of the said martyr, a church-yard to be consecrated; which was done. Then many flocking from all parts to serve in this chapel, *William* himself, as a token of his

A. D. 1766. where *Thomas à Becket* was born, in his father's house, in the reign of *Henry II.* by *Thomas Fitz-Theobald*

christianity, took on him the name of prior; who, whilst he served bodily, as a soldier of *Christ*, had an especial care of the poor, and he freely bestowed all his diligence and labour, in burying the bodies of such as died, as well naturally, as of others who were slain with the sword, representing himself in man's fight the next successor of that great *Tobias*."

There is another testimony out of the *Theatre of Honour*, lib. 9. cap. 11. where the author repeating the military orders of the *Holy Land*, saith thus: "The order of *St. Thomas* was instituted by the king of *England*, *Richard*, surnamed *Coeur de Lyon*, after the surprisal of *Acars*, and being of the *English* nation, they held the rule of *St. Augustine*, wore a white habit, and a full red cross, charged in the middle with a white scallop; they took for their patron the archbishop of *Canterbury*, the metropolitan of *England*, *Thomas à Becket*, who suffered martyrdom (as his favourers say) under the king of *England*, *Henry II.* of that name. *Peter de Rupibus*, bishop of *Winchester*, who had been five years in the *Holy Land*, removed the church there of *St. Thomas the Martyr*, from an unfit place to a more convenient, and caused the patriarch of *Jerusalem* to take order, that the brethren of this church, who were before laymen, might be under the order of the *Templers*, wearing a cross on their breast. He bequeathed also to this house of *St. Thomas of Acons*, 500 marks." So much *M. Paris in vita Hen. III.* p. 472. sub anno. 1238.

Hereby it is clear, that the dedication of this hospital, or chapel, to *St. Thomas of Acons*, or *Acars*, must have relation to the like dedication of the chapel and holy order in the city of *Acars*, in the *Holy Land*, to the same archbishop; all these three dedications being near about one and the same time, within few years after the archbishop's death. And it is probable, that in imitation of those dedications at *Acars*, this in *London* might do the like.

From

*Fitz-Theobald de Heili*, and his wife *Agnes*, sister to *Thomas à Becket*. After its surrender, 30 Henry VIII. this hospital was purchased by the mercer's company, and opened by them immediately by the name of *Mercer's-chapel*. A. D. 1766.

They were burnt down in the fire of *London*, 1666. The school was re-established and built over or near the scite of *St. Mary Cole-church*, at the S. W. end of the *Old Jewry*. The hall and chapel were rebuilt upon their former foundation, with one front in *Ironmonger-lane*, and another front towards *Cheapside*, with a very handsome entrance; the door-case being enriched with two cupids mantling the company's arms, and with festoons, &c. and over it the balcony is adorned with two pilasters of the *Ionic* order, and a pediment, with the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and other enrichments. The inner court is adorned with piazzas, formed of columns of the *Doric* order: the hall-room and great parlour are wainscotted with oak, and ornamented with *Ionic* pilasters, and the ceiling with fretwork.

From this *St. Thomas* antiently was a solemn procession used by the new lord-mayor; who, the afternoon of the day he was sworn at the *Exchequer*, met with the aldermen here; whence they repaired together to *St. Paul's*, and there prayed for the soul of the bishop *William*, at his tomb; who was bishop of *London* in the time of *William* the Conqueror. Then they went to the church-yard, to a place where *Thomas à Becket's* parents lay; and there they prayed for all faithful souls departed. And then they went all back to *St. Thomas of Acons* again; and both mayor and aldermen offered each a penny.

A. D. 1766. The chapel is neatly wainscotted, and paved with black and white marble.

King-  
street.

Guildhall.

Further westward is *New King-street*, a spacious, well-built, and well-inhabited street, built since the fire of *London*; at the north end of which

stands the *Guildhall* of the city of *London*, In which the nine courts of the city are kept, viz.

1. The court of common-council. 2. The court of the lord-mayor, and his brethren the aldermen. 3. The court of hustings. 4. The court of orphans. 5. The two courts of the sheriffs. 6. The court of the wardmote. 7. The court of hallmote. 8. The court of requests, commonly called the *Court of Conscience*. 9. The chamberlain's court for binding apprentices, and making them free.

The *Guildhall* stood formerly in or near *Aldermanbury*, or *Aldermens-court*, from which situation of this hall the street is said to take its denomination, and consequently the hall must have been founded before the year 1189; for then we find this street to have had that name. And it is not unlikely that *Edward the Confessor*, who began to reign in 1042, had a considerable share in the first foundation, his arms being in several places of this present hall, which, *Robert Fabian* saith, was begun to be new-built in the year 1411, the 12th of *Henry IV.* by *Thomas Knowles*, then mayor, and by his brethren the aldermen. The same was made, of a little cottage, a large and great house, as it now stands. Towards the charge whereof the companies gave great benevolences. Also offences of men,

*quercus*



men were pardoned for sums of money towards this work: and extraordinary fees were raised, fines, amerciaments, and other things employed, during seven years, and a continuation thereof three years more; all to be employed to this building.

A. D.  
1766.

This stately hall, being much damnified by the unhappy conflagration of the city in the year 1666, was restored *anno* 1669, and extremely well beautified and repaired both in and outside, which cost about 2500l. This structure appears at present thus: The portico is adorned with a stately *Gothic* frontispiece, enriched with the king's arms under a cornice, pediment and vase, and between two cartouches and the city supporters, on acroters, and these between two other vases, under which are niches; and in the middle of this front are penciled in gold these words:

*Reparata & ornata Thoma Rawlinson, milit. Majore,  
An. Dom. MDCCVI.*

Above the balcony are the figures of *Moses* and *Aaron*; and on the sides beneath are the four cardinal virtues, over the aperture; and below the balcony are depicted the arms of the twenty-four companies.

The roof of the inside is flat, divided into panels; the walls on the north and south sides adorned with four *Gothic* demi-pillars, painted white, and veined with blue, and the capitals gilt with gold, upon which are the royal arms, and those of *Edward the Confessor*. Going up nine or ten steps

A. D. 1766. steps to the mayor's court, on each side, at some height, are two giants of an enormous size; the one holding a pole-ax, the other an halbert; supposed by Mr. *Styke* to be an ancient *Briton* and a *Saxon*.

Between these, and over the steps and aperture leading to the mayor's court, is a balcony, supported at each end by four iron pillars in the form of palm-trees, which compose something like two arbours: under these are the following large capital letters, S. P. Q. L. *i. e.* *Senatus Populus Que Londinensis*.

In the front of the balcony is a very fine clock and dial, in a curious frame of oak: at the four corners of which are carved the four cardinal virtues; on the top the figure of time, with a cock on each side of him.

Round the hall, on fourteen demi-pillars, above the capitals, are the king's-arms on the north-eastward, and the arms of *London* on the south-eastward pillar; and westward from them are the arms of the twelve companies; at the east end are the king's arms, between the portraitures, finely painted, of their late majesties King *George II.* and Queen *Caroline*: close by the first is the picture of Queen *Anne*, at the foot of an anabathrum, under a rich canopy; by the latter, his late majesty King *George I.* and at the same end of the hall, but on the north and south sides, the pictures of King *William III.* and Queen *Mary*, fronting each other. The intercolumns are painted in



in imitation of porphyry, and embellished with the pictures, in full proportion, of eighteen judges, which were there put up by the city in gratitude for their signal services done in determining differences between landlord and tenant (without the expence of law-suits) in rebuilding the city, pursuant to an act of parliament, after the fire in 1666.

A. D.  
1766.

Those on the south side are,

Sir <i>Heneage Finch</i>	Sir <i>Edward Turner</i>
Sir <i>Orlando Bridgman</i>	Sir <i>Thomas Tyrrel</i>
Sir <i>Matthew Hale</i>	Sir <i>John Archer</i>
Sir <i>Richard Rainsford</i>	Sir <i>William Morton.</i>

On the north side,

Sir <i>Robert Atkins</i>	Sir <i>Thomas Twisden</i>
Sir <i>John Vaughan</i>	Sir <i>Christopher Turner</i>
Sir <i>Francis North</i>	Sir <i>William Wylde</i>
Sir <i>John Archer</i>	Sir <i>Hugh Windham.</i>

At the west end,

Sir <i>William Ellys</i>	Sir <i>Timothy Littleton.</i>
Sir <i>Edward Turland</i>	

To which has lately been added the picture, in full proportion, of the late chief justice *Pratt*, now lord *Camden*, and lord high chancellor of *England*, at the expence of the city of *London*, in gratitude to that upright judge for his conduct and firmness in the cause of liberty.

And in the lord-mayor's court (which is adorned with fleakstone, and other painting and gilding, and also the figures of the four cardinal virtues) are the portraits of Sir *Samuel Brown*, Sir *John*

A. D. 1766. *John Kelynge, Sir Edward Atkins, and Sir William Windham*, all (as those above) painted in full proportion, in their scarlet robes as judges.

This hall is in length 153 feet, breadth 48, and altitude within 55 feet. It is used by the city for the session of the several courts of judicature before named; for feasting our kings, queens, and other potentates, foreign ministers, &c. and, lastly, for chusing the lord-mayors, sheriffs, members of parliament; &c. it being capacious enough to contain 7000 persons.

Guildhall  
chapel.

*Guildhall-chapel*, situate between *Blackwell-hall* and *Guildball*, is dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalene* and *All Saints*, was founded in the year 1299, and called *London-college*.

This chapel or college was surrendered amongst others. The chapel remaineth to the mayor and commonalty, wherein they have service weekly; as also at the election of the mayor, and at the mayor's feast, &c. who bought it of King *Edward VI.* and divers other messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the city of *London*, for the sum of 456l. 13s. 4d. upon their humble petition; the yearly value being computed to be 40l. 6s. 8d. The date of the patent was *April 10*, to commence from the feast of the annunciation of the blessed Virgin, in the 3d of the said king's reign; and the city holds it in foccage of the manor of *Greenwich*.

Upon the front of this chapel are set up, of latter times, the figures, in stone, of the said King *Edward VI.* Queen *Elizabeth*, with a phoenix  
nix

nix under her, and of King *Charles I.* treading upon a globe. A. D.  
1766.

This chapel was much defaced, but not burnt down, in the fire of *London*, A. D. 1666. It has been since repaired, and is very handsome. The windows are spacious; there is a gallery at the west end; the walls are hung with tapestry; there is a wainscot covering over the aldermen's seats; and a particular seat for the lord-mayor, adorned with cartouches; a handsome wainscot pulpit and desk; and a neat altar-piece, inclosed with rails and banisters.

Close adjoining to this chapel, on the south, is *Blackwell-hall*, of which we have already given an account in *Bassishaw* ward.

At the south-west corner of *Guildhall* yard is the parish church of *St. Laurence Jewry*, which runs westward on the north side of *Cateaton-street*. It is dedicated to *Laurence*, a *Spanish* saint, born at *Huesca*, in the kingdom of *Arragon*; who, after having undergone the most grievous tortures in the persecution under *Valerian* the emperor, was cruelly broiled alive upon a gridiron, with a slow fire, till he died, for his strict adherence to Christianity: and the additional epithet of *Jewry*, from its situation among the *Jews*, was conferred upon it, to distinguish it from the church of *St. Laurence Poultney*, now demolished.

This church, which was anciently a rectory, being given by *Hugo de Wickenbroke* to *Baliol* college in *Oxford*, anno 1294, the rectory ceased; wherefore *Richard*, bishop of *London*, converted the

A. D. 1766. the same into a vicarage: the advowson whereof still continues in the master and scholars of the said college.

This church sharing the common fate in the dreadful fire in the year 1666, it has since been beautifully rebuilt, and the parish of *St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street*, thereunto annexed.

It was built at the parish expence, with a very considerable benefaction by Sir *John Langham*; and measures 81 feet long, 68 broad, 40 high to the roof; and the steeple is 130 feet high. The body is enlightened by two series of windows; the lower ones large and uniform, and the upper small. At the east end is a pediment, with niches, supported by *Corinthian* columns. The tower, which is lofty, is terminated by a balustrade, with plain pinnacles, and within this balustrade rises a kind of lanthorn, which supports the base of the spire.

The income to the incumbent, for this united parish, is settled by act of parliament at 120*l. per annum*, paid by the parish in lieu of tythes, and 20*l. per annum* from *Baliol* college:

Here is a gift-sermon every *Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday*, well endowed by lady *Cambden*. And over the vestry there is a free-school.

It is an impropriation in the gift of *Baliol* college. The vestry is general; and the parish-officers are two churchwardens.

Its convenient situation and capacity makes it much resorted to on public days at *Guildhall*, and for sermons on account of hospitals or public charities.

The

The church of *St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street*, A. D. 1766. whose parish is annexed to *St. Laurence Jewry*, stood St. Mary Magdalen Milk-street. on the east side and towards the south end of *Milk-street*, near *Cheapside*, in the milk market, and was in the gift of the dean and chapter of *St. Paul's* as early as the reign of King *Henry I.* but so badly endowed, that there is a remark in the history of *St. Paul's*, p. 273. which observes, that the church of *St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street*, was of no value. The site of this church, after the fire of *London*, has been laid into *Honey-lane-market*. But the parishioners still maintain their own poor, and have one churchwarden.

This market is well served every week, on *Monday*, *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays*, with provisions. Honey-lane market. The place taken up by this market is in length, from east to west, 193 feet; and from north to south, 97 feet. In the middle is a large and square market-house, standing on pillars, with rooms over it, and a bell-tower in the midst. There are in the market 135 standing stalls for butchers, with racks, blocks, and other necessaries; all covered over, to shelter them from the injury of the weather; and also several stalls for fruiterers.

From *New King-street* we cross *Cheapside* to *New Queen-street*, which, before the fire of *London*, was called *Soper-lane*<sup>a</sup>, on the east side of Queen-street. which

<sup>a</sup> Noted in ancient times for being the seat of pepperers or grocers and pastry-cooks. At the upper end of this lane, in *Cheapside*, was the common place of standing to see shews, processions, or public entries. And here was a parcel of land, called *The great field in the street*, in the tenure of lady *Catharine*

A.D. 1766. which this ward turns down *Pancras-Lane* into *Bucklersbury*.

*Pancras-lane.*

*St. Pancras church.*

*Pancras-lane* takes its name from the church, that stood on the north side thereof before the fire of *London*: the scite whereof, since that time, has been used as a burial-place for the inhabitants of the parish, which is annexed to *St. Mary-le-bow*<sup>b</sup>. And a little more to the east, on the same side, there is the scite of the old church, dedicated to *St. Bennet*, alias *St. Bennet Sherehog*, that serves for a burial-place to the parishioners, who are united with the parish of *St. Stephen Wallbrook*.

*Bucklebury.*

*Bucklebury*, corruptly *Bucklersbury*, which leads to the head of *Wallbrook*, almost facing *St. Stephen's* church, is so called from one *Buckle*, lord of the manor, who resided and kept his court in a large stone house, that stood where now we see *Barge-yard*; so called from the barges, which were wont to be rowed up hither from the *Thames*, when the stream of *Wallbrook* was open for navigation.

*Barge-yard.*

*Conduit.*

Where *Bucklebury* meets *Cheapside*, viz. at the west end of the *Poultry*, there formerly stood the great conduit, which was the first erected to convey sweet water, in leaden pipes under ground, to this place from *Paddington*. It was castellated with stone and cisterned with lead. But these conduits becoming less useful, as the *New-river* and *Thames* water-works improved; and such a large building, standing almost in the middle of the street, being incommodious for coaches and carts,

*Dormer*, widow, who sold it to Sir *Robert Cholmley*, Knight, 2 *Edward VI.*

<sup>b</sup> See page 96 of this volume.

the magistracy did not rebuild it, but removed it quite away, after the great fire in 1666. A. D. 1766.

## C H A P. XIII.

## Of COLEMAN-STREET-WARD.

**C**oleman-street-ward takes its name from the Name of principal street therein, which probably was so called from one *Coleman*, either the builder or a principal owner or inhabitant thereof, and held this aldermanry in fee, as some others, viz. *Basing*, *Farringdon*, &c. did, as particularly set forth in this history.

This ward extends from the grate near *Lothbury* church, in the east, to the south-west corner of *Basinghall-street*, on the north side of *Cateaton-street*, and to the north end of *Ironmonger-lane*, on the south side of *Cateaton-street*. And, after taking in the four lower quarters of *Moorfields*, but no houses on the north and east sides, except those which stand between the passage into *New Broad-street* and *London-wall*, including the meeting-house which has been remarked in the survey of *Broad-street-ward*, to be erected at the south-west end of *New Broad-street*, it extends from *Great Moorgate*, or the place on which it lately stood, in *London-wall*, at the west end of *Betblem* hospital, to the garden belonging to *Grocers-hall* in the south: bounded on the east by *Bishopsgate*, *Broad-street*, and *Cheap* wards; on the north by *Cripplegate-ward*, *Middle Moorfields*, and *Bishopsgate-ward*; on the south by *Cheap-ward*; and on the west by *Bassishaw-ward*; and including

A. D.  
1766.

the *Old Jewry*, which is all in this ward, except 136 feet at the south end thereof; *Lotb bury*, from *Coleman-street* eastward, as far as *St. Margaret's Lotb bury* church on the north side, and unto about 27 feet beyond *Princes-street* on the south side; *Cateaton-street*, from *Bassishaw-street* to *Coleman-street* on the north side, and from *Ironmonger-lane* on the south side; all *Coleman-street*; *Great Bell-alley*; most part of *Little Bell-alley*, and *London-wall-street*, viz. from the grate near *Betblebem* back-gate to within 88 feet of *Basingball-street*; together with all the courts, yards, alleys with in the said bounds; several of which are well-built, and inhabited by merchants and tradesmen of fortune and reputation; and the row of houses on the pavement without *Moorgate*, with part of *Forestreet*: all which, containing 620 houses, is divided into six precincts, governed by an alderman, six common-councilmen, one of whom is the alderman's deputy, six constables, thirteen inquest-men, six scavengers, and a beadle.

Govern-  
ment.

Moor-  
fields.

In surveying this ward, let us begin with *Moor-fields* in the north-east. This part of the fields is divided into four squares impaled, and each square planted regularly with elm-trees round a grass-plat. Between these squares, or quarters as they are generally called, are broad gravel walks from east to west, and from north to south, which, with the trees on each side, form a tolerable vista, and is so well frequented by the citizens of both sexes in the evenings and fine weather, to walk in, that it has obtained the name of the city-mall. The  
houses



houses on the north and east are occupied almost all by brokers, who deal in both new and old household goods. The south side is totally inclosed by *Betblebem-hospital*. A. D. 1766.

*Betblebem-hospital*, as observed before in the survey of *Bishopsgate*, was founded for lunatics, near the north-east corner of the *Lower Moorfields*, in *Bishopsgate* parish. But that becoming ruinous, and unable to answer the ends of that laudable charity, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, granted the governors the piece of ground on which this hospital now stands; whose foundation was laid in *April*, 1675. Bethlehem hospital.

This is a magnificent building, 540 feet long, and 40 feet broad, besides the two wings, which have not been built above six and thirty years. The middle and ends, which project a little, are adorned with pilasters, entablatures, foliages, &c. and, rising above the rest of the building, have each a flat roof, with an handsome balustrade of stone; and in the center is an elegant turret, adorned with a clock, a gilt ball and a fane at the top. The wings are in no wise inferior to the rest of the building; and are peculiarly set apart for incurables. The whole is built of brick and stone, and inclosed by an handsome wall, 680 feet long, built of the same materials. In the center of this wall, which goes in with a grand semicircular sweep, is a large pair of fine iron gates, with a small entrance on each side, for passengers: and on the piers, upon which those gates are hung, two images or statues in a reclining posture, one representing raving,

A. D. 1766. the other melancholy madness, finely expressed, strike the eye, and possess the stranger passing by with just ideas of the distressed condition of the patients within.

The inside of this beautiful structure consists of two galleries, one over the other, which cross the wings, and are 193 yards in length, 16 feet broad, and 13 feet high, without including the cells for the patients, which are twelve feet deep. These galleries are divided in the middle by two iron grates, in order to separate the men from the women; the women's ward being confined to the western part, and the men's ward to the eastern part of the hospital. At the entrance, between these two grates in the lower gallery, and on the right hand close to the porter's lodge, is an handsome apartment for the steward, who is the manager, under the direction of the committee: on the left hand is the committee-room, where they sit every *Saturday* to receive and to discharge patients. At each end of this gallery the warder of the division has a particular apartment. Above there are commodious apartments for the porter, matron, nurse, and servants. Below-stairs there is a good kitchen, and all necessary offices for keeping and dressing provisions, washing, &c. And at the south-east corner there is the surgeon's quarter, with a bath for the patients, so contrived as to be hot or cold, as occasion shall require.

The number of cells, or rooms for patients, are about 200, and are generally full and furnished with a bed, when the patient is found capable of using

using one; or with clean straw every day, when the patient is mischievous, and destroys every thing that comes in the way.

A. D.  
1766.

The method of gaining admission into this hospital is by petitioning to the committee; the petition to be signed by one or more of the governors. Then the committee and physician, who always attends on *Saturdays*, having examined and found the petitioner a proper object of their charity, he is admitted, upon bond given by two housekeepers in *London* to take him away when discharged, and to be at the expence of his burial if he dies, and to provide him with cloaths.

When a patient is cured, he is called before the committee and physicians, who examine him; and, if found fit to be discharged, the physician gives a certificate to that purport, and the steward of the house takes care to have him delivered to his friends.

This hospital is one corporation with *Bridewell*, and has the same governors, president, treasurer, clerk, physician, surgeon, and apothecary; but each hospital has its proper steward and inferior officers: and a particular committee is chosen for each out of the governors. Out of that committee appointed for *Betlehem* there are six, who meet every *Saturday*, to examine the steward's account of expences for the preceding week, and, if approved of, to sign it; then to view the provisions, to examine the patients to be received or discharged, and to transact other business for the good of the hospital.

A. D.  
1766.

Moorgate,

At the west end of this hospital there lately stood *Moorgate*, at the distance of 1664 feet west from *Bishopsgate*. Its foundation was in the year 1415; and its name arose from the situation at *Moorfields*. The last gate was erected in 1674; it consisted of a lofty arch, capable of receiving the highest loaded waggons, and two posterns for foot-passengers. The upper part was ornamented with *Corinthian* pilasters, supporting their proper entablature, and with a round pediment, in which was the city arms. The apartments over the gate were very genteel, appropriated to the use of one of the lord-mayor's carvers. The ascent to them was by a flight of steps from the eastern postern. And this was allowed to be one of the most magnificent gates of the city.

Independ-  
ent meet-  
ing.

On the payed stones, commonly called *Pavement-row*, there is a meeting-house of the independent denomination.

Fore-  
street.

At the south end of this row, and facing the west end of *Betlehem* alias *Bedlam* hospital, there opens *Fore-street*, one of those streets improved by virtue of the late act of parliament. This street runs in a direct line to *Cripplegate* church; and from narrow, confined, irregular, and mean buildings, and the lowest class of inhabitants, it is now rising a broad, open, regular, well-built, and well-inhabited street, by throwing the new houses on the south side back a considerable way, and the scite of the old front houses into the street. By which it promises to be one of the finest streets within the liberties of the city.

In

In order to perfect this grand design, the city wall from *Moorgate* to *Cripplegate* is removed, and the two posterns, that faced *Basingball-street* and *Aldermanbury*, are pulled down, and the passages from them into *Fore-street* are widened, and lined with elegant and substantial buildings. Amongst others, that were obliged to give way to this improvement, was *Loriners-ball*, situated upon *London-wall*, between *Moorgate* and *Basingball-street*.

A. D.  
1766.

This company of *Loriners* or *Bitt-makers* were not incorporated till the year 1712, by the name of *The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of Loriners, London*. They have a livery; and are governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants; who at present sit to do business at *Coachmakers-ball*.

*Coleman street* is broad and long, running north and south, and well inhabited by eminent merchants, and reputable tradesmen and shopkeepers.

Coleman-street.

Near the north-east corner stands *Armourers* and *Brasiers* hall, which is an old plain brick building.

Armourers hall.

This company was incorporated by King *Henry VI.* about the year 1423, by the stile of *The master and wardens, brothers and sisters, of the fraternity or guild of St. George, of the men of the mystery of the Armourers of the city of London*. Their particular business was to make coats of mail. King *Henry VI.* honoured them with his acceptance of their freedom, and becoming one of their members. To this company is united that of the *Brasiers*; and they are jointly governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants. This is also a livery company.

On

A. D.  
1766.

St. Stephen's,  
Coleman-  
Street.

On the west end, and within 100 feet of the south end of this street, is the parochial church dedicated to St. *Stephen*, the proto-martyr. This is a church of a very early foundation; and its patronage was in the dean and chapter of St. *Paul's* between the years 1171 and 1181: who granted this chapel\*, as then called, as an appendage to St. *Olave Jewry*, to the prior and convent of *Butley*; in whose gift it continued till the suppression of that convent; when it fell to the crown: and the rectory and parish church, and the advowson of the vicarage, were granted by queen *Elizabeth* to one *Thomas Paskins*, and others; and again in 1590, to *William Daniel*, serjeant at law, (afterwards Sir *William Daniel*, one of the justices of the common-pleas) and other parishioners of *Coleman-street* parish, to hold this impropriate rectory in fee-farm of the crown: and the parishioners have continued patrons of this vicarage ever since.

This church faring the common fate in the dreadful fire of *London* in 1666, the present structure was erected in its stead about four years after.

\* *Stowe* writes, but does not produce sufficient authority for the fact, That this church was some time a synagogue of the *Jews*; then a parish church; and afterwards a chapel to St. *Olave* in the *Jewry*: and was again made a parish church in the 7 *Edward IV.* (See *Stowe's Survey*, page 296.) But in this *Stowe* was mistaken, for it is certain, That this church, or chapel, was made parochial, and a vicarage ordained and endowed by *Thomas Kemp*, bishop of *London*, with 11 l. per ann. in 35 *Henry VI.* which was 10 years sooner. *Newc. Reper.* page 537.

It is a plain, neat, and solid building, strengthened with rustic at the corners, and enlightened by one series of large windows, with a handsome cornice, and one of the broadest ceilings and roofs, that can be seen, without a pillar to support it. The steeple is a square tower, crowned with a lantern, which has four faces, and incloses the sacring-bell, to call the parishioners to prayers, read twice here every day, for which the parish pays the vicar 20l.

A. D.  
1766.

The front of this church is adorned with a cornice, two pine-apples, and the figure of a cock, handsomely carved. Within, it is well wainscotted and pewed, has a handsome pulpit neatly carved, and an altar-piece adorned with the king's arms, carved, gilt, and depicted, a black and white marble foot-piece to the communion-table, inclosed with a neat rail and banister; and at the west end is a commodious wainscot gallery.

In this church lies the body of *Anthony Munday*, who continued and improved *Stowe's Survey of London*; on whose monument is the following inscription:

To the memory of that ancient servant to the city  
with his pen in divers employments, especially  
the *Survey of London*, master *Anthony Munday*,  
citizen and draper of *London*.

He that hath many an ancient tombstone read,  
(I'th' labour seeming more among the dead  
To live, than with the living) that survaied  
Obstruse antiquities, and ore them laid

Such

A. D. 1766. Such vive and beautious colours with his pen,  
 That (spite of time) those old are new agen,  
 Under this marble lies interr'd; his tomb  
 Claiming (as worthely it may) this roome,  
 Among those many monuments his quill  
 Has so revived, helping now to fill  
 A place (with those) in his *Survey*; in which  
 He has a monument, more fair, more rich  
 Than polisht stones could make him, where he lies,  
 Though dead, still living, and in that nere dies.

On the north side is the green church-yard: on the south is a large pavement, that covers a burial-vault the whole length of the church: to which pavement they ascend by several steps, through a gate, over which is cut in stone a most curious representation of the *general resurrection*.

This living is settled at 110l. per ann. by act of parliament. The advowson is in the parishioners that pay to church and poor. The vestry is in some cases select: and the parish officers are two church-wardens, and four overseers.

King's  
arms-yard.

Returning northward on the east side of *Coleman-street*, the places of most note are, *King's-arms-yard*, facing the church, chiefly inhabited by merchants; and

Great Bell-  
alley.

Little Bell-  
alley.

Thomp-  
son's-rents

*Great Bell-alley*, which runs east and west, and makes an angle with *Little Bell-alley*, that runs north and south to *Thompson's-rents*, a mean boarded entry with houses on each side, that leads up to *Betlem* back gate,



*Little Bell-alley* is narrow and well-built. The east side has the advantage of the houses looking into *Drapers* gardens; for which the *Drapers* company demand some small acknowledgment. On the west side it opens into *Pitcher's-court*, *Mulberry-court*, and *White's-alley*, which is long and narrow, inhabited chiefly by a lower class of people, and leading into *Coleman-street*. In the midst of this alley is a place called *Alms-house-yard*, containing six houses, for six poor men and their wives, and the survivors of them, in the gift of the company of *Leathersellers*. A. D. 1766. *White's-alley.* *Alms-houses.*

Further north is an opening into *Swan-alley*, which is greatly improved both in buildings and inhabitants within these twenty years. But *Blue-hart-court*, which rises above the level of *Bell-alley*, five or six steps, and is paved with free-stone, is still the habitation of porters, washerwomen, &c. Behind the north side of this court is a large waste piece of ground, formerly a garden belonging to a great house situated at the west end of it. *Swan-alley.* *Blue Hart-court.*

*Lothbury*, from the gate at the east end of the church, is well built and inhabited. At the N. E. corner stands the parochial church of *St. Margaret*, upon the water-course of *Wallbrook*. The antiquity of its foundation may be collected from the presentation of *Jahn de Haslingfield* to this rectory, by the abbess and convent of *Barking* in *Essex*, on the 16 kal. of *August*, in the year of our lord 1363, in whom the advowson continued, till the convent being suppressed, it fell in to the crown,

A. D.  
1766.

crown, and still remains in the gift of the lord chancellor.

The church was rebuilt in the year 1440, at which time *Robert Lange*, lord-mayor, contributed handsomely to the vaulting over the water-courfe of *Wallbrook*, running close to the said church.

But that church was burnt down in 1666: after which desolation the present church was built, neat and plain, of fine stone, 60 feet long, 64 broad, 36 high to the roof, and 140 feet to the top of the steeple. The body is well enlightened with a row of lofty windows; over which the wall is terminated by a balustrade; and the principal door is ornamented with *Corinthian* columns, which support an angular pediment. The tower has large windows in the uppermost stage, and is terminated a little above by a plain cornice, upon which is raised a small dome, that supports a slender spire.

It is worth remarking, that the present improvements, which are become so extensive in the removing nuisances in *London*, began at this place, by pulling down some despicable sheds, or shops, that were built on that pavement of broad stone, now the whole length before the church.

The walls within this church are wainscotted; the floor handsomely paved; the pulpit veneered; the altar-piece ornamented; and the font remarkably pretty, the bason being carved, and representing the garden of *Eden*, and the fall of man; the salvation of *Noah* and his family in the ark;  
the

the baptism of *Jesus* by *John Baptist*, and *Philip* baptising the eunuch: and the cover is adorned with the figures of *St. Margaret*, *Faith*, *Hope*, and *Charity*. A. D. 1766.

The value of this living is settled at 100l. per ann. in lieu of tythes, by act of parliament. Here is a good parsonage-house in the church-yard, which lies on the north side of the church. The vestry is general: the parish officers are 12 auditors of accompts; two church-wardens, the youngest being collector; and four overseers.

A little more to the west is *Founder's-court*, so called from *Founder's-ball*, built at the north end of it. In which the company of founders assemble to do business: and it is also let out to a congregation of the *Scotch* kirk: of which denomination there is but one more in *England*. Founder's hall.

This company is reckoned the 33d amongst the incorporated societies of *London*, but was not incorporated by letters patent till the 14th of September, A. D. 1614. When by that act of incorporation, they were stiled, *The master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery of Founders of the city of London*: with power to view and search all brass weights, and brass and copper wares, within the city of *London*, and three miles thereof; and all makers of brass weights within that circuit are obliged to have their several weights sized by the company's standard, and marked with their common mark: and such of these weights as are of *Avoirdupois*, to be sealed at the *Guildball* of this city; and those of *Troy* weight as *Goldsmiths-ball*.

A. D. 1766. The government of this company is in a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants. It enjoys the privilege of the livery.

About 250 feet more west, *Lotbbury, Coleman-street*, the *Old Jewry*, and *Cateaton-street*, meet. And to make the turning and passage from the *Old Jewry* into *Coleman-street* more safe and commodious, there has been lately pulled down a house or houses at the S. W. corner of *Coleman-street*, and a house at the N. E. corner of the *Old Jewry*.

**Old Jewry.** The *Old Jewry*, a street that runs N. and S. into *Cheapside*, and inhabited by gentlemen of great fashion, retains the ancient name given to this part of *London*, on account of its being the principal place of residence for *Jews*, at their first arrival and settlement in *England* after the conquest; and before that known by the name of *Colechurch-street*, so called from the church of *St. Mary Colechurch*, situate at the S. end thereof.

**Old Jewry** Near to the N. E. corner of this street stood the  
 presbyte- first synagogue of the *Jews*, which was destroyed  
 rian meet- in the massacre of that nation, when 700 *Jews*  
 ing-house. were murdered, and their goods were spoiled by the citizens of *London*, in the year 1262. The site whereof was given by queen *Eleanor* to the friars called *de penitentia Jesus*, or *de Sacca*, an order of begging friars, 56 *Henry III.* After whose suppression, by a decree of the council of *Lyons*, king *Edward I.* granted (A. D. 1305.) leave to the said friars to assign unto *Robert Fitz-Walter* their chapel and church, of old time called *The syna-*

*synagogue of the Jews*, which near adjoined with its back front to the mansion place of the said *Robert*, now *Grocers-hall*. But now the scite of that synagogue, &c. after divers alterations, is partly covered with a good private dwelling-house in front, and backward with a handsome capacious meeting-house of the *presbyterian* denomination; and with two alms-houses in *Windmill-court*, for nine poor widows of armourers and brasiers, founded by Mr. *Tindal*, and endowed with 6s. per quarter, and nine bushels of coals yearly; and with one pound *per* quarter to those widows, who are past their labour.

A. D.  
1766.

Meeting-  
house.  
Alms-  
house.

On the W. side of the *Old Jewry*, southward, is the *General Excise-office*, of which there is a particular account in *Cheap-ward*. And a little to the north is the parish church of *St. Olave*. This is a very ancient foundation, and was originally called *St. Olave's Upwell*, taking that addition from a well, which is now converted into a pump, at the east end of the church: and it was in old time a rectory, in the gift of the canons of *St. Paul's*, and by them transferred, with the chapel of *St. Stephen, Coleman-street*, to the prior and convent of *Butley*, in *Suffolk*; and became a vicarage. At the suppression of that convent the impropriation was forfeited to the crown, in which it still remains. The ancient church was burnt down in 1666, and made way for the present edifice, built partly with brick, and stone facias, which is 78 feet long, 24 broad, 36 feet to the roof high, and 88 feet to the top of the tower and pinacles, which are all

St. Olave's  
Jewry.

A. D.  
1766.

of stone. The door is of the *Doric* order, well proportioned, and covered with an arched pediment. The tower is very plain; and on the upper part of it rises a cornice supported by scrolls; and upon this plain *Attic* course, on the pillars at the corners, are placed the pinacles, upon balls, and each terminated on the top by a ball. It is a well enlightened body. The floor is paved with *Purbeck*, and the walls wainscotted. The pulpit is enriched with carvings of cherubims: the altar-piece is adorned with the king's arms, and the communion table is set upon an anabathrum of black and white marble. In this church are also three famous pieces of painting: 1. Of queen *Elizabeth*, lying on a fine couch with her regalia, under an arched canopy, on which are placed her arms. 2. Of king *Charles I.* 3. Of the figure of *Time*, with wings displayed, a sythe in his right hand, and an hour-glass in his left: at his foot a *cupid* dormant, and a *skeleton* eight feet long under his feet.

This church is a vicarage; to which is annexed the parish of *St. Martin Ironmonger-lane*: and both together are of the value of 120l. per ann. in lieu of tythes, as settled by parliament; besides the parsonage-house, glebe and profits.

Here is a lecture founded at 29l. per ann. by Lady *Weld*, Mr. *Vaughn*, and Sir *John Frederick*, to be preached every *Wednesday*, for eight months, to begin on the first *Wednesday* in *October*, and to end on the last *Wednesday* in *May*, yearly.

The

The vestry is general: and the parish-officers are two church-wardens. A. D.  
1766.

The parish of *St. Martin Ironmonger-lane*, annexed to *St. Olave's Jewry*, had their church at the corner of *Church-alley*, and on the east side of *Ironmonger-lane*; the site whereof remains now only as a burial place for the inhabitants of this parish. This *St. Martin's* was a rectory, and a small church, originally known by the name of *St. Martin in the Pomery*, or *orchard*, which probably might grow about it. The advowson was given by the founder to the convent of *St. Bartholomew*, in *West Smithfield*, and at the suppression of that religious house, the patronage fell to the crown. So that the king solely now presents to these two united livings of *St. Olave's Jewry* and *St. Martin's Ironmonger-lane*.\*

## C H A P,

\* From the parish church of *St. Olave* to the north end of the *Old Jewry*, and from thence west to the north end of *Ironmonger-lane*; and from the said corner into *Ironmonger-lane*, almost to the parish church of *St. Martin*, was (of old time) one large building of stone, very ancient, made in the place of the *Jews* houses; but of what antiquity, or by whom the same was built, or for what use, is uncertain; more than that king *Henry VI.* in the 16th of his reign, gave the office of porter or keeper thereof to *John Stent*, for the term of his life, by the name of his *Principal Palace in the Old Jewry*. "This was (in my youth, says *Stowe*) called the *Old Wardrobe*: but, of latter time, the outward stone wall hath been by little and little taken down, and divers fair houses built thereupon, even round about."

King *Richard III.* committed the keeping of the *Prince's Wardrobe*, for so it was afterwards called, to his trusty servant

A. D.  
1766.

## C H A P. XIV.

## Of CORDWAINER'S-WARD.

**Name.** THIS is properly called *Cordwainer's-street-ward*, taking its name from *Cordwainer's-street*, now *Bow-lane*, in those days occupied chiefly by shoemakers, and others that dealt or worked in leather.

**Extent.** Its extent from the east begins on the west side of *Wallbrook*, and runs west towards *Budge-row*, and thence up *Watling-street*, as far as *Red Lion-court*. And within this compass there are these principal streets, or parts of them: viz. *Watling-street*, *Bow-lane*, *Queen-street*, *Pancras-lane*, *Sitbe-lane*, *Budge-row*, *Tower-royal*, *St. Thomas Apostles*, *Little St. Thomas Apostles*; all well built and inhabited by merchants, warehousemen, capital tradesmen, and reputable shop-keepers. And bounded by *Wallbrook-ward* on the east; by *Vintry-ward* on the south; by *Breadstreet-ward* on the west; and by *Cheap-ward* on the north.

**Government.** This ward is divided into eight precincts: and is governed by an alderman, eight common-

*John Kendall*, his secretary, by his patent, dated *December 12, 1483*, and left him to dwell in the same.

In *Edward VI's* reign it was alienated from the crown, being called a great messuage, under the name of the *Prince's Wardrobe*; to which belonged divers houses, edifices, gardens, &c. being sold to *Sir Anthony Cope*, a privy counsellor in *3 Edward VI.* for 60*l.* and in consideration of services: the yearly value being reckoned at 6*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

coun.



council-men, one of whom is the alderman's deputy, eight constables, 14 inquest men, eight scavengers, and a beadle. A. D.  
1766.

In surveying this ward we begin at *Red Lion-court*, in *Watling-street*. Red Lion-court.

This court is square and large, well built and inhabited; having a passage into *Basing-lane*; but a small part of which is in this ward.

*Bow-lane* begins at *Trinity-lane*, and falls into *Bow-lane*. *Cheapside* by *St. Mary le Bow* church. The part of this lane in this ward, begins about 50 feet from *Cheapside*, on both sides the way; and 60 feet beyond *Basing-lane*; and then on the west side only to *Trinity-lane*. This was anciently called *Cordwainer's-street*, being well inhabited and built. In this lane are these courts and places of note, viz. *Half-moon-court*, by some called *Lugg-yard*, a place something open, but ordinary: it is likewise by some called *Whalebone-court*, from one that there used to boil whalebone. *Taylor's-court*, a handsome open place. *Robin-hood-court*, indifferent long and well built. *New court*, a handsome genteel place, with a door next the street, to shut up at night. *Goose-alley*, but ordinary: at the upper end of which is *Twelve Bell-court*, which is but small and narrow. It hath a passage through *Compter's-alley* into *Bow church-yard*, both places of small account. *George-alley*, or yard, but narrow, hath a passage into *New Queen-street*, through *Weld-court*. *Rose-court*, but mean and ordinary.

A. D.  
1766.

Queen-  
street.

*New Queen-street*, built in the place where *Soper's-lane*<sup>b</sup> was, and now made an open street, (before the great fire very narrow) with very good houses, well inhabited; it fronts *King's Street*, which is opposite to *Guildhall*, and in a strait line runneth down to the *Thames*, at the *Three Cranes*; but the part of this street in this ward, goeth no farther than *St. Thomas Apostles*. In this street is *Weld-court*, a handsome square place, with well built and inhabited houses: this court hath a passage into *George-yard*, which falls into *Bow-lane*.

Pancras-  
lane.

*Pancras-lane* comes out of *New Queen-street*, and falls into *Bucklersbury*; the south side is in this ward, and the north in *Cheap-ward*. This lane is but ordinarily built and inhabited, except one large house, the dwelling of a merchant, on the south side; and on the north, before the fire of *London*, stood two churches, viz. *St. Pancras Soper-lane*, and *St. Bennet's Sherebog*, of which mention has been made in *Cheap-ward*: adjoining to *St. Pancras's* church is a small court, but no fixed name is given to it.

<sup>b</sup> Which took that name, not from making soap there, as some have supposed, but from one *Alleyne le Soper*, in the 9th of *Edward II.* For there was no soap made in this city, till one *John Lambe*, dwelling in the *Grass-street*, set up a boiling-house about 280 years ago. For this city, in former times, was served with white soap in hard cakes, called *Castile soap*, and other, from beyond sea; and with grey soap, speckled with white, from *Bristol*; sold here for 1 d. a pound, and never above a penny farthing, and black soap for an halfpenny the pound.

St.

*Sithe-lane* comes out of *Pancras-lane*, and falls into *Budge-row*, by *St. Anthony's* church, a lane well built, and inhabited by merchants.

A. D.  
1766.

*Sithe-lane.*

*Budge-row*<sup>c</sup> takes its rise from *Walling-street*, and runs eastward to *Canon-street*; from which it is severed by *Wallbrook* on the north, and *Dowgate* on the south. The houses are good, and taken up by good tradesmen. In this street is *Dodson's-court*, a large place, well built and inhabited, and hath a passage into *Cloak-lane*: on the south side, is a passage into *Tower-royal-street*.

*Tower-royal-street*, but short, comes out of *Budge-row*, and falls into *St. Thomas Apostles*. In this street is a handsome small court, which bears the name of that street: *Strawberry-court*, but small.

*Tower-royal.*

In little *St. Thomas* are these courts: *Cross-keys-court*, which is but small: *Key-court*, also small and ordinary: *Eagle-court*, pretty open, and indifferently well built and inhabited, with a free-stone pavement.

Little St.  
Thomas  
Apostles.

At the S. W. corner of *Sithe-lane*, on the N. side, and near the W. end of *Walling-street*, we see the church of *St. Anthony*, commonly called *St. Antholin's*, or *St. Antlin's*, a rectory in the gift of the dean and chapter of *St. Paul's*, who also give institution to it. Its foundation is not certainly known; but it was in the gift of the canons of *St. Paul's* in the year 1181.

St. Antho-  
lin's.

<sup>c</sup> So called from the *Budge Furr* and skippers dwelling there.

A. D.  
1766.

This church was destroyed by fire in 1666, and the present edifice built of stone, and of the *Tuscan* order, firm and massy, was finished in 1682. The length of it is 66 feet, the breadth 44. The roof is a cupola of an elliptic form, enlightened by four port-hole windows, and supported by composite columns. The steeple consists of a tower and a very curious spire. And by act of parliament it is made the parish church of this and the parish of *St. John Baptist* annexed to it, at the yearly value of 120l. in lieu of tythes. Within, the church is wainscotted and pewed, with a fine gallery at the west end; a pulpit curiously veneered and carved; an altar-piece gilt and carved, with a glory and the king's arms above the commandments; and the choir paved with black and white marble.

Here is a parsonage house. And in this church there are prayers every morning at six o'clock, and a sermon preached on the six working days by six clergymen, who have each of them about 12l. per ann. Which morning lecture was founded by the contribution of the parish, and of divers other pious persons, who gave in money 593l. 6s. 8d. and in yearly rents 62l. Here is also a rent charge of 10l. per ann. paid to the rector on *St. Thomas's* day, left by one *Mrs. Parker*, who also gave 5l. to the clerk, and 5l. to the poor.

The vestry is general: and there are four auditors of accompts, and two church-wardens.

The

The church of *St. John Baptist*, whose parish is annexed to *St. Antholin's*, stood so near *Wallbrook*, viz. with the east end in *Dowgate-street*, and the west end upon the very banks of *Wallbrook*, that it has sometimes been recorded by the name of *St. John* upon *Wallbrook*. Its antiquity may be collected from the mention thereof by *Ralph de Diceto*, dean of *St. Paul's* in 1181; whose canons were the patrons, and gave it to the prioress and convent of *St. Helen, London*. By which means it was transferred to the crown at the suppression of that nunnery: and remains there ever since. So that the presentation to the united parishes of *St. Antholin* and *St. John Baptist*, is alternately in the king and dean and chapter of *St. Paul's*. The scite of *St. John's* is converted into a burial-place for the inhabitants of this parish. But *Newcourt* asserts, "That it appears by the presentments given in by the rector in 1693, there have been great encroachments made since the fire; to some of which the parish had consented: and others have been done by the lord-mayor and court of aldermen, without the consent of the archbishop and bishop of *London*, and the chamberlain of *London* receives the rent for them."

A. D.  
1766.St. John  
Baptist.

The parish still maintains the form of their own government, in a general vestry and two church-wardens.

About the middle of *Bow-lane*, on the east side, is situate the parochial church of *St. Mary Aldermary*, q. d. *Elder*, or *Older Mary*, alluding, by

St. Mary  
Aldermay

A. D.  
1766.

way of distinction, that this church was the *oldest* church in the city dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*. This church of *St. Mary* is a rectory, and one of the peculiars belonging to the archbishop of *Canterbury*. The foundation was before the conquest, under the *Saxon* kings. It has had several pious and liberal benefactors, who kept it repaired from time to time. Sir *Henry Keeble*, lord-mayor of *London* in 1510, bequeathed 1000*l.* towards rebuilding of this church. And, in 1626, *William Rodoway* gave, towards the building of the steeple then greatly decayed, the sum of 3000*l.* and *Richard Pierſon*, about the same year, gave 200 marks towards the same works, with condition that this steeple, thus to be built, should follow its ancient pattern, and go forward, and be finished, according to the foundation of it laid 120 years before by Sir *Henry Keeble*, which, within three years after was so finished, that, notwithstanding the body of the church was burnt in the fire, 1666, the steeple remained firm and good.

This church is now very nobly built at the expence of *Henry Rogers, Esq;* who generously gave 5000*l.* towards rebuilding it after the same manner it appeared before it was burnt. The edifice is *Gothic*, 100 feet in length, and 63 feet in breadth; 45 feet in height to the roof, and 155 to the top of the steeple. The body is enlightened by a single series of large *Gothic* windows. The wall has well-contrived buttresses and battlements; these buttresses run up pilaster fashion, in two stages, not projecting in the old manner from the body  
of

of the building. The tower, which is full of ornament, consists of five stages, each of which, except the lowest, has one *Gothic* window; and the pinacles, which are properly so many turrets, are continued at each corner down to the ground, divided into stages, as the body of the tower, and cabled with small pillars bound round it, with a kind of arched work and subdivisions between. Within, the church is wainscotted and pewed, and in all other necessaries and conveniencies very neatly and well supplied.

A. D.  
1766,

Before the fire it was counted a valuable living, the glebe only being at that time 100 l. *per annum*, the tythes at 65 l. *per annum*, the casualties at 10 l. *per annum*, besides 20 l. *per annum* for weekly sermons in winter time, which has been augmented by its union with *St. Thomas the Apostle*; since which the living is settled at 150 l. *per annum*, in lieu of tythes only.

The vestry of this parish is general; and the parish-officers are four auditors of accounts; two churchwardens, the under one collector; and two sidersmen.

In this parish are two alms-houses for the poor of the *Salters* company.

Salters  
alms-  
houses.

*St. Thomas the Apostle's* parish lies part in *Cordwainers-ward*, and part in *Vintry-ward*: but the church, which belonged to it before the great fire in 1666, stood where the burial-place is now in *Queen-street*, and was of great antiquity, a rectory dedicated to *St. Thomas the Apostle*; and in the gift of the dean and chapter of *St. Paul's*: so that the arch-

St. Thomas  
the apostle.

A. D. 1766. archbishop of *Canterbury* and the dean of *St. Paul's* present alternately to this united living.

The glebe of this rectory, as appears by *Sion-college MSS.* consisted of ten houses, and they were let, in the year 1636, at 120l. *per annum*. There was also a parsonage-house before the fire: but the ground of the parsonage-house, and such part of the church and churchyard as was not reserved for a cemetery for the inhabitants of the said parish, were laid into *Queen-street* for public good: and the ten houses have, by some neglect or means, been so swallowed up and lost, that nobody knows where they stood.

The vestry of this parish is general: the parish-officers are two churchwardens and two sidesmen.

St. Mary  
le-bow.

At the north-west angle of *Bow-lane* stands the parish-church of *St. Mary-le-bow*, so called from the manner of its being built upon arches <sup>a</sup> of stone. It was built in the reign of King *William the Conqueror* <sup>b</sup>, and at first named *New Mary* church; afterwards they gave it the addition of *de arcubus*, or *le-bow*, in *West-cheaping*, or *Cheapside*. It has always been a church of much consideration amongst the citizens of *London*. This is the church pitched upon in 1469 for a bell to ring at nine o'clock every evening for the service of the citizens.

<sup>a</sup> Some have imagined that it was called *Bow* church from the top of the steeple raised upon stone pillars, built archwise, as so many bent bows. But they do not consider, That this steeple had no arches upon the top of it till it was new-built in the year 1512.

<sup>b</sup> See Vol. I. p. 84.



*Bow Steeple.*



The church, by various accidents, has been rendered remarkable, as may be read in the preceding history; and as often been repaired and rebuilt by the piety and generosity of those times. And, in 1512, the steeple was, for the first time, finished, with arches and bows thereupon, and five lanthorns, one at each corner, and one at the top, in the middle, upon the arches, made of stone imported<sup>c</sup> from *Caen* in *Normandy*; which lanthorns were intended to have been glazed, and to have lights placed in them every night in the winter, to give light to all that passed by in the street. And, when this church and steeple were burnt, in 1666, there fell, with the steeple, a most melodious ring of twelve bells.

A. D.  
1766.

This church has always been in the gift and under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of *Canterbury*, and is at the head of his *peculiars* in this city.

The present edifice is brought about forty feet more towards the high street, so as to make it range with the houses. Sir *Christopher Wren* was the architect; and, in digging the foundation for this new ground, he, with surprize, sunk about eighteen feet deep through made ground, under which he found a *Roman* causeway, four feet thick, of rough stone, close and well rammed, with *Roman* brick and rubbish at the bottom; upon which Sir *Christopher* resolved to lay the foundation of that weighty and lofty tower<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>c</sup> Delivered at the *Custom-house* key, at 4s. 8d. per ton.

<sup>d</sup> See *Wren's Parentalia*, p. 265.

This

A. D.  
1766.

This church was finished in the year of our Lord 1673, in a very masterly manner, even with so much elegance, that some writers have not scrupled to assert, that it excells any church in *Christendom*, in rare architecture, height, and curiosity. How far that opinion may be justifiable, is left to the virtuosi in architecture to determine. This is certain, *St. Mary le-bow* is a handsome structure, and is much admired for the elegance of its steeple. The tower rises square from the ground to a considerable height, but with more ornament as it advances. The principal decoration of the lower part is the entrance, which is a noble, lofty, and well-proportioned arch, on two of the sides faced with a bold rustic, and raised on a plain solid course from the foundation. Within the arch is a portal of the *Doric* order: the frieze ornamented in triglyphs, and with sculpture in the metopes: over this arch is an opening, with a small balcony, which answers to a window on the other face. The first stage is terminated by an elegant cornice, over which again rises a plain course, where a dial projects. Above this, in each face, is a large arched window, with coupled *Ionic* pilasters at the sides, near the corners. The cornice over the windows supports an elegant ballustrade, with *Attic* pillars over the *Ionic* columns, supporting turrets, each composed of four handsome scrolls, which join at the top, where are placed urns with flames.

From this part the steeple rises circular. There is a plain course to the height of half the scrolls,  
and

and upon this are raised a circular range of *Corinthian* columns, while the body of the steeple is continued round and plain within them. These support a second balustrade, with very large scrolls extending from it to the body of the steeple. Above these is placed a series of composite columns, and from the entablature rises another set of scrolls, supporting the spire, which rests upon four balls, and is terminated by a globe, whence rises a fan in the form of a dragon. The whole spire is, indeed, a masterpiece in a peculiar stile of building.

A. D.  
1766.

The author of the critical review of the public buildings says, “ This building is, beyond question, as perfect as human imagination can conceive or execute: and, till we see it outdone, we shall hardly think it to be equalled.”

In this state of renovation, after the fire of *London*, the parliament united to *St. Mary-le-bow* the parishes of *Allhallows Honey-lane* and *St. Pancras*, by which the incumbent receives 200*l.* *per annum*, in lieu of tythes, besides glebe, casualties, and three parsonage-houses.

This is a rectory. The vestry is general; and the parish-officers are two churchwardens and two collectors.

*Allhallows Honey-lane* was a rectory; but a very small parish of twenty houses. The church stood at the east end of the present market of *Honey-lane*<sup>e</sup>; the scite thereof being directed to enlarge

*Allhallows  
Honey-lane.*

<sup>e</sup> So called from the often washing and sweeping that very narrow lane, as it was formerly before the fire of *London*.

the

A. D.  
1766.

the said market: which also swallowed up the parsonage-house. The benefice has been in the gift of the company of *Grocers* ever since 1471; to whom the advowson was given either by *Thomas Knoles*, lord-mayor in 1399, or by some of his descendants. It is united to *St. Mary le-bow*; but preserves its right as a parish to hold a general vestry, and to chuse one churchwarden, who is also collector for the poor.

St. Pancras  
Soper-  
lane.

*St. Pancras* was a church and a rectory that, before the fire of *London*, stood in *Needlers-lane*, near to *Soper's-lane*, now called *Queen-street*, in *Cheap-ward*. It was but small; and the parish does not now contain more than 32 houses: yet this is a peculiar belonging to the archbishop of *Canterbury*, it being granted to the archbishop, in the year 1365, by the prior and chapter of *Christchurch, Canterbury*. At present, the parish being united by act of parliament to *St. Mary le-bow*, the scite of the church, destroyed by the fire in 1666, remains only as a burial-place for the inhabitants of this parish. They still have a vestry, which is general; and two churchwardens.

From this account it should follow, that the *Grocers* have a right to present to this united living once in three times, as patrons of *Allhallows Honey-lane*.

It is also to be remarked that these two parishes of *Allhallows Honey-lane* and *St. Pancras Soper-lane*, though united with *St. Mary le-bow*, are in *Cheap-ward*. As to their value, see the account of *St. Mary le-bow*.

## C H A P. XV.

## Of CORNHILL-WARD.

**T**HIS ward takes its name from the principal street therein, which is known from the most early ages by the name of *Cornbill*, because the *corn-market* was kept there.

Its extent is very small. On the north-east it begins at the south-east corner of *St. Martin Outwich's* church in *Bishopsgate-street*, and runs by several windings south-west as far as the west end of *Cornbill*. Then, beginning again on the north, about fifty feet from the south-west corner of *Bishopsgate-street*, it runs south to *St. Peter's alley* in *Gracechurch-street*, and from thence, by divers windings, it proceeds to the south-west corner of *Cornbill*. So that it contains *Cornbill* entirely on both sides. On the north side of this street are several courts, &c. as *Star-court*, *Weigh-house-yard*, *Newman's-yard*, *Finch-lane*, *Freeman's-court*, *Switkin's alley*, *Castle-alley*, and the opening to the *Bank*. On the south side there are *Peter's-alley*, *Michael's-alley*, *Birchin-lane*, *Change-alley*, and *Pope's-bead-alley*.

This ward is bounded on the east by *Bishopsgate-ward*, on the north by *Broad-street ward*, on the west by *Cheap-ward*, and on the south by *Langbourn-ward*: and it is divided into four precincts, which are governed by one alderman; six common-council-men, of whom one is the alderman's deputy;

A. D. 1766. puty; four constables; sixteen inquest-men; four scavengers; and a beadle.

In surveying this ward, beginning at the north-east, we must traverse the desolation made on the west side of *Bishopsgate-street* by the late fire, (mentioned page 263. Vol. III.) and which, with a surprizing diligence, is now almost rebuilt in a much more elegant form than before that accident happened.

**Cornhill.** As to *Cornbill* itself, it is covered with houses of the first class, and no longer a corn-market, or set of brokers and dealers in old cloaths and goods, as the poet *Lidgate* represented this street in his days; but occupied by the most substantial dealers in plate, woollen manufacture, millenary, hardware, toys, &c. and the courts, &c. on each side are mostly inhabited by merchants or reputable tradesmen. There is no more than about 113 feet on both sides of *Finch-lane* from *Cornbill* in this ward; nor any more of *Sweeting's alley*, than as far as the east passage or entrance into the *Royal-exchange*, and one third at the south end of *Castle-alley*; in this ward: both which alleys are chiefly occupied by notaries public, stationers, watch-makers, and coffee-houses. But, since the late alterations made by the *Bank*, the whole west side of *Castle-alley* is covered with a new building, erected by the *Bank*, whose front is towards the new opening. So that all the dwelling-houses, not only on that scite but as far westward as to the end of *Cornbill*, are pulling down, and forced to give way to the building scheme proposed by the *Bank*. All







All *Freeman's-court*, which formerly was inclosed by front houses, under which there was an entrance into it from *Cornhill*, has been new built with capital houses, and made airy and commodious by removing the front house totally, and making a thorough opening into it: occasioned by the fire, which happened there in the year 1759, as related on page 156 of Volume III. of this history.

Between *Sweeting's-alley* and *Castle-alley* stands the *Royal-exchange*, originally built by Sir *Thomas Gresham*<sup>1</sup>. That magnificent edifice was destroyed in the great fire of *London* in the year 1666. In whose place the present magnificent structure was raised at the expence of 80,000 l. which stands upon a plat of ground 203 feet in length, and 171 feet in breadth, containing an area in the middle, of 61 square perches, surrounded with a substantial and regular stone building, wrought in rustic. It has two fronts, north and south, each of which is a piazza; and in the center are the grand entrances into the area, under an extreme lofty and noble arch. The south front in *Cornhill* is the principal, on each side of which are *Corintbian* demi-columns, supporting a compass pediment; and in the intercolumniation on each side, in the front next the street, is a niche, with the figures of King *Charles I.* and King *Charles II.* in *Roman* habits; and well executed. Over the aperture, on the cornice between the two pediments, are the king's arms in relievo: on each side of this en-

<sup>1</sup> See Vol. II. p. 51, 52.

A. D.  
1766.

trance is a range of windows, placed between demicolumns, and pilasters of the composite order, above which runs a balustrade.

This building is 56 feet: and from the center, in this front, rises a lanthorn and turret 178 feet high, on the top of which is a fané of polished brass, made in the shape of a *grasshopper*, the crest of Sir *Thomas Gresham's* arms.

The north front in *Tbreadneedle-street* is adorned with pilasters of the composite order; but has neither columns nor statues on the outside; and has a triangular instead of the two compass pediments.

The inside of the area is surrounded with piazzas also; forming ambulatories for merchants, &c. to shelter themselves from weather, when met there upon business. Above the arches of this quadrangular piazza is an entablature, with curious enrichments; and on the cornice a range of pilasters, with an entablature extending round, and a compass pediment in the middle of the cornice of each of the four sides. Under the pediment, on the north side, are the king's arms; on the south, the city's arms; on the east, Sir *Thomas Gresham's* arms; and on the west, the *Mercers* arms, with their respective enrichments.

In these intercolumns are twenty-four niches, twenty of which are filled with the statues of the kings and queens of *England*, standing erect in their royal robes, and with the regalia, except two or three, which are dressed like *Roman Cæsars*.

Under these piazzas, within the area, are 28 niches, which are all vacant but that in which Sir  
*Thomas*

*Thomas Gresham's* statue is placed in the north-west angle, and that in the south-west, where the statue of *Sir John Barnard* was placed in his life-time by his fellow-citizens, to express their true sense of his merit as a merchant, a magistrate, and as a wise, active, and faithful representative of this city in the house of commons.

A. D.  
1766.

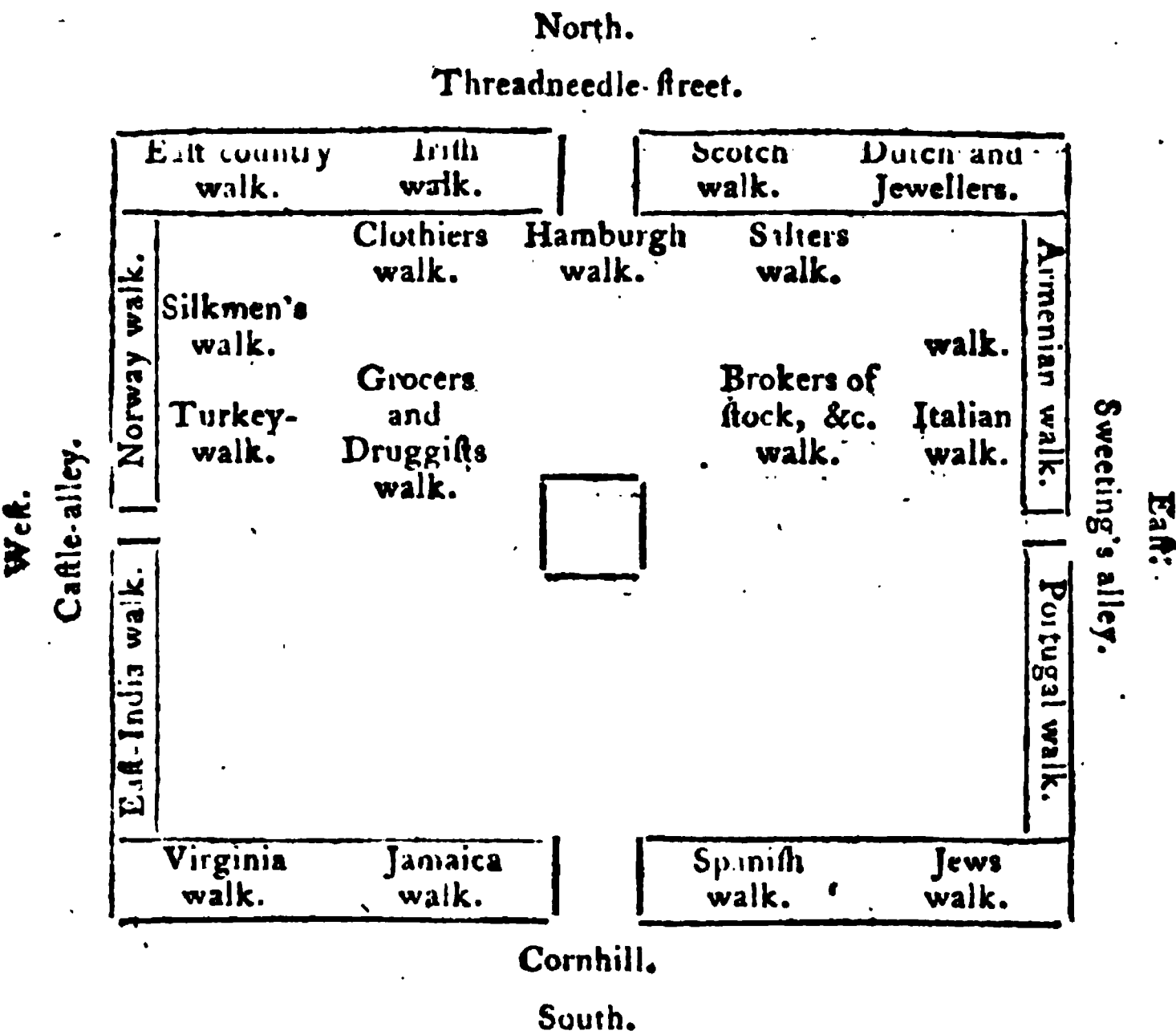
The center of this area is ornamented also with a statue of King *Charles II.* in a *Roman* habit, standing upon a marble pedestal about eight feet high, and encompassed with iron rails, which pedestal is enriched on the south side with an imperial crown, a scepter, sword, palm-branches, and other decorations; under which is a fulsome inscription<sup>s</sup>, erected at a time that every art was practised by the court to deprive the subjects of their liberty, and more particularly to oppress the city of *London*. On the west side is a *Cupid* cut in relievo, resting his right hand on a shield with the arms of *France* and *England* quartered, holding

s Carolus II. Cæsari Britannico,  
Patriæ Patri,  
Regum optimo, clementissimo, augustissimo,  
Generis humani deliciis,  
Utriusque Fortunæ Victori,  
Pacis Europæ arbitro,  
Mariæ Dominis ac Vindici,  
Societas Mercatorum adventur. Angliæ  
Quæ per CCCC jam prope annos,  
Regia benignitate floret,  
Fidei intemeratæ et gratitudinis æternæ  
Hoc testimonium  
Venerabunda posuit  
Anno salutis humanæ M.DC.LXXXIV.

A. D.  
1766.

a rose in his left hand. On the north side is another *Cupid*, supporting a shield with the arms of *Ireland*. And on the east side are the arms of *Scotland*, with a *Cupid* holding a thistle; all done in *relievo*: and the whole executed by the eminent statuary Mr. *Gibbon*.

In this area merchants, and such as have dealings with them, meet every day, as in the center of mercantile business, between twelve at noon and three o'clock: and, for the more regular and readier dispatch of business, they dispose of themselves in separate walks, according to the following plan:



A. D.  
1766.

In building this expensive structure there was an eye not only to magnificence, and to accommodate the merchants, who resort hither from all parts of the world, with a convenient place to meet and to transact business; but to reimburse the extraordinary cost thereof. In this view it was planned to build a gallery over the four sides of the *Royal-exchange*, which they divided into 200 shops, to be lett out to milliners, haberdashers, &c. which for several years, even within my own remembrance, were well occupied, and lett from 20l. to 60l. a year each; and a considerable trade was carried on here. To which gallery there are two spacious staircases, with iron rails and black marble steps, within the piazzas of the north and south fronts. But, trade taking another turn, those shops have been long deserted; and those galleries are now lett out to the *Royal-exchange* assurance-office; the merchants seamens office; the marine society, and to auctioneers, &c.

Under the whole area there are the finest dry vaults that can be conceived, and are lett out to the *East-India* company to deposit their pepper.

In the turret is a good clock, with four dials, which is well regulated every day, so as to become a standard of time to all the mercantile part of the town; and it goes with chimes at three, six, nine, and twelve o'clock, playing upon twelve bells.

The outside of this grand fabrick suffers very much in its elegance by the shops that surround it and are built within its walls, occupied by booksellers, toymen, cutlers, hosiers, watchmakers,

A. D.  
1766.  
Royal-ex-  
change as-  
surance.

The ROYAL-EXCHANGE ASSURANCE is a corporation, established by act of parliament, for assuring houses and other buildings, goods, wares, and merchandize, from fire; ships and merchandize at sea; and for lending money upon bottomry; and to insure lives. For which charter they agreed to pay 300,000l. into his majesty's exchequer, for discharging the debts of the civil list. But this not answering at first, the crown remitted most part of that money, and granted them a new charter to assure buildings, household furniture, wearing apparel by special agreement, goods, wares, and merchandize, except glass and *China* ware not in trade, and all manner of writings, books of accounts, notes, bills, bonds, tallies, ready money, jewels, plate, pictures, gunpowder, hay, straw, corn unthrashed from loss or damage by fire, unless any of these goods excepted be assured by special agreement.

This corporation has several engines, and men, with proper tools and instruments, to extinguish fires; and also porters to remove goods when there happens an alarm of fire, who wear a badge on their arm, with the figure of the *Royal-exchange* upon it; and those badges are numbered, in order to ascertain the person who wears it, in case of any complaint against him.

The management of this corporation is in a governor, sub-governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors; under whom are a treasurer, a secretary, an accomptant, and clerks.

In



In the *Royal-exchange* there is also an office for *sick and wounded seamen in the merchants service.* A. D. 1766.

This is a corporation instituted for the relief of such seamen and their widows who have no right to *Greenwich* hospital by servitude aboard his majesty's navy, and are reduced to distress in the merchants service. It consists of a number of merchants, who were incorporated on the 24th of *June*, 1747, and are governed by a president and a council of twenty-one. Office for seamen in merchants service.

The *marine society* keep their office in the same place. Its intention was to furnish the royal navy with sea-boys and land-men, in order to increase the number of our sailors. It was begun by a number of gentlemen, animated with a generous love for their country, at the beginning of the late war; and had such a good effect, that great numbers of the lowest class of the people, who would probably have been a nuisance to society, and have ended their days at *Tyburn*, have assisted to fill the court of *France* with terror, and to revive the drooping glory of their country. Marine society.

By this constitution every man of war, privateer, and merchant-ship, is obliged to take a certain number of boys: *viz.* in a ship of 60 guns and 400 men there must be 30 servants, which are provided and clothed by the marine society; who give to each boy, to be shipped, a felt hat, a worsted cap, a kersey pea jacket, a kersey pair of breeches, a striped flannel or kersey waistcoat, a pair of trowsers, two pair of hose, two pair of shoes, two handkerchiefs, three shirts, a pair of buckles

A. D.  
1766.

buckles and buttons, thread, worsted, and needles, a knife, a prayer-book and testament, and a bag to put their cloaths in : and to each landman shipped by them, a felt seaman's hat, a kersey pea jacket, a waistcoat and drawers of the same, a pair of drab breeches, a pair of thin trowsers, a pair of worsted hose, a pair of yarn hose, two shirts, two worsted caps, one pair of shoes, one pair of buckles, one pair of buttons, a knife, thread, worsted, and needles, with a bag for their cloaths.

The committee for managing this charity meets every *Thursday* at eleven o'clock, at the the merchants seamens office over the *Royal-exchange*.

St. Peter's  
Cornhill.

On the south side of *Cornhill*, at the very south-east angle, stands the parish-church of *St. Peter*; but covered from the street by four or five houses in front, which intercept the view of the church; except the entrance.

This church is said to have been founded by King *Lucius*, the first *Christian* king in this island, about the year of our Lord 179, who dedicated it to *St. Peter* the Apostle, erected in it an archbishop's see, and that this was and continued to be the metropolitan and chief church in this nation for 400 years, when *Augustine* the monk removed the archiepiscopal chair to *Canterbury*. And to confirm this account, which is handed down to posterity by a table containing the same and hung up in the church, it is further said, that *Tbean*, the first archbishop of *London*, built this church of *St. Peter* by the help of one *Cyran*, chief butler to King *Lucius*; and that *Elvanus*, his immediate successor in this metro-

metropolitica! see, built a library near the same church, and converted many of the *Druids* to *Christianity*.

A. D.  
1766.

However this may be, it is certain that this church, known in ancient records by the name of *St. Peter super<sup>a</sup> Cornbill*, or *above* or *at the top of Cornbill*, is of a very ancient foundation; and that there was a library belonging to it, built of stone, and well furnished with books. In this parish also was one of those grammar-schools appointed by parliament, A. D. 1447, to be kept in *London*.

In 1309 the patronage of this church was in the noble family of the *Nevils*, lords of the manor of *Leadenball*: from whom it was transferred, by various agreements and successions, to *Robert Rykeden* of *Essex* and *Margaret* his wife, who confirmed the said manor with its appurtenances, and the advowsons of *St. Peter's* church, &c. to Sir *Richard Whittington* and the citizens of *London*, in the year 1408, and they conveyed and confirmed the premises to the lord-mayor and commonalty of *London* in the year 1411. From which time the mayor, aldermen, and commons, of this city, have presented to this church.

The present edifice was built since the fire of *London*, which totally consumed the old church. It is a substantial structure, 80 feet long, 47 feet broad, 40 feet high to the roof, and 140 feet to

<sup>a</sup> The very same distinction and expression as made use of to distinguish the church of *St. Andrew*, whose ruins were lately discovered almost facing *St. Peter's super Cornbill*, or at the top of *Cornbill*, on the north-east angle.

A. D.  
1766.

the top of the steeple. The body is plain, with a single series of windows. The tower is also plain, with one window in each stage, and the dome, which supports the spire, is of the lantern kind. The spire is crowned with a ball, on which is a fane in form of a key, alluding to the key of St. Peter.

This church is a rectory, has 110l. *per annum* settled upon it by act of parliament in lieu of tythes, and 120l. *per annum* glebe, besides other considerable perquisites.

The government of this parish is in a select vestry, which consists of about thirty, who are chosen into the vestry; and the parish-officers are chosen out of the vestry: thirteen have power to proceed to do business, and a majority of seven may carry any vote. The parish-officers are two churchwardens, two overseers, one collector, four sidersmen.

St. Michael  
Cornhill.

More to the west, about 300 feet, stands the parochial church of *St. Michael Cornhill*; of which antiquity boasts that it was founded and dedicated to *St. Michael* the Archangel before the year 1133, and then in the patronage of the abbot and convent of *Covesham*, alias *Evesham*; who in the year 1503, on the 3d of *December*, transferred the advowson thereof to the *Drapers* company for the yearly rent or pension of 5l. 6s. 8d. besides 6s. 8d. customarily paid them out of the said church. And the patronage has remained in the *Drapers* company ever since.

This

This church had a proper cloister, and a fair churchyard with a pulpit-cross on the south side thereof, built by Sir *John Rudstone*, mayor in 1528, who caused the churchyard to be enlarged with ground purchased of the next parish, and also proper houses to be erected to lodge choirmen, to sing mass daily: and he appointed sermons also to be preached in that pulpit. But soon after his death, which happened in 1531, the choir was dissolved, and their houses or lodgings were converted to the use of decayed parishioners.

A. D.  
1766.

The steeple of this church has been always graced with a ring of bells, which were used to be rung every night at eight o'clock. But both they and the steeple perished with the church in the fire of *London*, A. D. 1666. Upon whose ruins has been raised a fine *Gothic* structure, whose tower justly deserves to be esteemed the finest thing of that sort in *London*. The body of the church is 70 feet long, 60 broad, 35 high to the roof, and 130 feet to the top of the tower. The lower part of the tower occupies the center, and on each side there is a regular extent of building. The principal door opens in the lower stage of the tower, which rises with angulated corners from the ground, forming a kind of base, terminated at the height of the body of the church. The second stage, which is plain and lofty, has two tall windows, one over the other, properly shaped for the style of the building. This is terminated with a truly *Gothic* cornice. The third stage is exactly in the form of the two others, only they are plain, and this

A. D.  
1766.

this is covered with ornaments: the angulated corners are fluted, and terminated by cherubim heads under a cornice. The plain face between has four windows in two series. Above the cornice, over the uppermost of these windows, runs a battlement on the plain faces of the tower, and from the corners are carried up four beautiful fluted turrets, cased, a part of their height, with *Doric* turrets. These terminate in pinnacle heads, from within which rises a spire at each corner, with a fane. And within there is a most charming set of musical bells, and esteemed one of the best rings of bells in the whole kingdom. But both the steeple and the bells very narrowly escaped a second destruction by fire, which happened in *Cornbill* on the 25th of *March*, 1748, which burnt in the front of *Cornbill*, from the second house next to *Change-alley* to the corner house in *Michael's-alley*, and several times set fire to the church.

The parliament, at the rebuilding of this church, endowed it with 140*l.* *per annum* in lieu of tythes, besides a parsonage-house, glebe, and surplice fees.

Its management is in a general vestry, three churchwardens, four sidersmen, and four overseers.

In this church is a lecture at six o'clock every *Sunday* morning, and at ten o'clock on every holiday, founded by *John Rayney*, Esq; and he left houses in *Gracechurch-street* to the company of *Drapers*, charged with the payment of 40*l.* *per annum* for the support thereof.

*Burchin-*

*Burchin-lane*, corruptly for *Burchover-lane*, so  
denominated from the builder, has a small part,  
about 170 feet on both sides of the way, in this  
ward; and is chiefly inhabited by gentlemen in  
the merchantile way. It was almost totally de-  
stroyed by the fire in 1748; but has rose out of the  
ashes with greater splendor.

A. D.  
1766.Burchin-  
lane.

'*Change-alley*, so called from its vicinity to the  
*Royal-exchange*, and the connection of business  
there is between them, is situate with its north en-  
trance facing the south gate of the *Royal-exchange*.  
It is very well built, in the modern taste, having  
suffered much by the fire last mentioned. There  
are three other entrances into it, one from *Birchin-  
lane*, the other two from *Lombard-street*; all paved  
with free stone: a place well known throughout  
the merchantile world, on account of the business  
transacted there in money affairs: this being the  
grand market for buying and selling stocks, lot-  
tery tickets, &c. And the coffee-houses called  
*Jonathan's*, *Garraway's*, *Baker's*, &c. within this  
district, are contrived for the reception and enter-  
tainment of merchants, brokers, &c. who assem-  
ble here daily in great numbers in pursuit of riches,  
from all parts of the world. But it is to be ob-  
served, that no more of this alley is within *Corn-  
bill-ward*, than the north passage, and the front  
houses facing the *Royal-exchange*.

'Change  
alley.

As for *Pope's-head-alley*, it takes its name from  
a noted tavern and eating-house, situated therein,  
whose sign for several ages has been the *Popes-  
head*. This alley is narrow, and leads into *Lom-  
bard-*

Pope's  
head a ley.

A. D. 1766. *bard-street*; but well inhabited by those whose business requires their attendance near the *Royal-exchange*. Only the north entrance and front house in *Cornbill* is in this ward.

A royal palace.

On this scite, there formerly stood a royal palace, in which king *John* resided when *Hubert de Burgh*, earl of *Kent*, was put upon his defence and wisely acquitted himself, says *Matt. Paris*, before that king, in *Cornbill*. With which we conclude the survey of *Cornbill-ward*: observing, that, including the alterations making by the *Bank*, from the *Royal-exchange* to the north west extremity of *Cornbill*, and the new buildings occasioned by the fire in *'Change-alley*, *Sweeting's-alley*, and now lately at the top of *Cornbill*, this grand street, in the very center of business, and of the city, has been almost three parts rebuilt within these few years.

## C H A P. XVI.

### Of CRIPPLEGATE-WARD.

Name.

**T**HIS ward takes its name from *Cripple-gate*, which, till lately, stood in the N. W. part of the city-wall, 1032 feet west of *Moorgate*. It was an old plain structure, void of all ornament, with one postern; but had more the appearance of a fortification than any of the other gates. It was pulled down and totally removed to widen the entrance into *Wood-street*, which by the narrowness of the gateway was too much contracted, and render-



rendered dangerous for passengers and great waggon. A. D. 1766.

The extent of this ward is to be taken *within* Extent. the city wall, and *without* so far as the freedom reaches. The whole ward extends from *Cheapside* on the south, to beyond *Bridgewater-square* in the north : and from *Jewin-street* in the west, to *Back-street*, or *Little Moorfields*, in the east.

The part of the ward *within* the wall contains, Contents: *Milk-street* on both sides, and the most part of *Honey-lane* market; the west part of *Cateaton-street* exclusive of *St. Laurence's* church, *Lad-lane*, *Aldermanbury*, *Love-lane*, *Addle-street*, *London-wall-street* from *Little Wood-street* to beyond the postern; *Philip-lane*; *Great Wood-street*, all but 70 feet on the west side towards *Cheapside*; *Little Wood-street*, *Hart-street* the south side thereof; *Monkswell-street* the east side, *Fell-street*, *Silver-street*; *Maiden-lane* the east part thereof; *Huggen-lane*; *Goldsmiths-street*, the whole, except 25 feet on the west side; *Gutter-lane*, the west side from *Maiden-lane*, to over against the end of *Carey-street*, on the east side of the way only; and *Cheapside*, on the north side, 170 feet from the corner of *Wood-street*, eastward. In all which said places are several courts and places of note.

The places in this ward *without* the wall are *Fore-street*, and the posterns leading to *Moorfields*, *Back-street* or *Little Moorfields*, *Moor-lane*, *Grub-street*, the south part to the posts and chain; *Whitcross-street*, the south side, so far as the posts and chain; *Redcross street*, about 450 feet on both

A. D. 1766. sides; *Beech-lane*, *Golden-lane*, the south part to the post and chain; *Barbican*, the east part thereof, on both sides, for about 450 feet from the corner of *Golden-lane*; *Jewin-street*, the east part thereof, and on both sides to *Redcross-street*, for about 450 feet; *Brackley-street*, *Bridgewater-street*, and *Letton-street*; all of them built in the place where *Bridgewater-house* stood before. See *Aldersgate-ward*, in vol. iii. p. 345.

Bounds.

This ward is bounded on the east by *Moorfields*, *Coleman-street-ward*, *Bassishaw-ward*, and *Cheap-ward*: on the north by the parish of *St. Luke's*, *Old-street*: on the west by *Aldersgate-ward*: and on the south by *Cheap-ward*. And it is divided into thirteen precincts, viz. nine within the wall, and four without the wall; governed by an alderman and twelve common-council-men, of whom two are the alderman's deputies, 13 constables, 34 inquest men, 16 scavengers, and three beadles.

Govern-  
ment.

Milk-street

In surveying this ward, we shall set off at the south extremity within the wall, viz. with *Milk-street*, which comes out of *Cheapside* by the west of *Honey-lane* market, and terminates in *Lad-lane*. In which there are several considerable warehouses, and wholesale traders in the haberdashery way. In this street, near *Cheapside*, stood the parish church of *St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street*, which parish is now united to *St. Laurence Jewry*; and the scite or ground thereof thrown into *Honey-lane* market.

*Lad-*

*Lad-lane*, which lies E. and W. between *Wood-  
street* and *Aldermanbury*, is but narrow, but well  
inhabited by considerable tradesmen.

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1766.

Lad-lane.

*Aldermanbury*, which runs from the south to *Alderman-  
London-wall* in the north, took its name from the *bury*.  
*Guildball*, or place for the aldermen to meet upon  
public business, being anciently, even before the  
conquest, situated there, till the year 1420\*. At  
present it is a very airy, well built, and well inha-  
bited street.

In this street are several courts, alleys, and lanes,  
which are also well built and inhabited.

Between *Love-lane* and *Addle-street*, on the west *St. Mary's  
side*, and in the broadest part of the street, stands *church*.  
the parish church of *St. Mary Aldermanbury*, with the  
church-yard in front of the street; a very ancient  
foundation, and formerly part of the possessions of  
the dean and chapter of *St. Paul's*, in the time of  
*Ralph de Diceto*. Before the fire of *London* there  
was a cloister adjoining to it. But it appears at  
all times to have been no otherwise than a donative  
or curacy; with this difference, that it was then  
in the patronage of the dean and chapter of *St.*  
*Paul's*, and by them afterwards appropriated to  
the hospital of *Elsing-spital*; but now in the choice  
and nomination of the parishioners, who have en-  
joyed the impropriation in fee-farm, ever since  
the dissolution of that hospital.

The old church being destroyed by the fire of  
*London* in 1666, the present structure was finished

\* See page 58 of this volume.

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ten years after, built of stone, and very plain, 72 feet long, 45 broad, 38 high to the roof, and the steeple 90 feet; which is a plain solid tower; the angles in the upper stage are adorned with rustic: the cornice is supported by scrolls, and above it is a plain *Attic* course. In this rises a turret with a square base, that supports the dial. This turret is arched; but the corners are massy; and its roof is terminated in a point: on which is placed the fane.

The present endowment is 150 l. settled by parliament, besides perquisites and fees. The improPRIATORS, who are the parish, pay the incumbent 16 l. per ann. The vestry is general: and the parish officers are two church-wardens, the under one being collector for the poor; and an uncertain number of auditors of accompts.

St. Al-  
phage.

At the north west extremity of *Aldermanbury* stands the church of *St. Albage*, bishop of *Winchester*, and afterwards archbishop of *Canterbury*, and put to death by the *Danes* at *Greenwich*, on the 17th of *April*, 1014. Soon after which it is probable this church was founded to his memory: for this is one of the churches confirmed to the collegiate church of *St. Martin-le-Grand*, by *William* the Conqueror, in his charter dated A. D. 1068, to the said collegiate church. But we are not to look upon the present structure, though

As now accepted and known. But *Aldermanbury* formerly was understood to reach no further than *Addle-street* end; and that part which runs from thence to *London-wall* was called *Gayspur-lane*.

this

this building escaped the fire of *London*, to be the ancient church, or even upon the real scite of the original church. For the first church stood near unto the wall of the city by *Cripplegate*: and was pulled down and made a carpenter's-yard: and the south isle of the church, that did belong to *Elfing-spital*, was converted into the present parish church of *St. Albage*, soon after the reformation: the north isle being pulled down, and a frame of four houses set up in the place thereof, from the steeple upwards.

A. D.  
1766.

The patronage of this church of *St. Albage* remained in the dean of *St. Martin's*, till king *Henry VII.* annexed that collegiate church to *St. Peter's, Westminster*, when it fell to the abbot and convent; and that being dissolved, queen *Mary I.* gave the advowson of *St. Albage* to Dr. *Bonnor*, bishop of *London*, and his successors in that see for ever.

It is a rectory; but has nothing to recommend it amongst the buildings in this city and environs: and what is very particular, there is no vestry room for the minister to robe and unrobe. The tythe paid to the minister is about 100 l. besides the glebe and surplice fees.

The vestry is general: and the parish officers are two church-wardens, and two collectors for the poor.

Close adjoining on the west of this church, and in *London-wall-street*, is *Sion-college*, founded upon the same place where once stood *Elfing-spital* and priory. This had been in earlier ages a nunnery,

Sion-col-  
lege.

A. D.  
1766.

and come to decay; which in the year 1329 *William Elsing* converted into an hospital, and endowed it for the maintenance of 100 poor men, &c. And afterwards this same *William* improved this hospital into a priory for canons-regular, dedicated it to the virgin *Mary*, and became the first prior thereof himself.

This hospital and priory were dissolved with the other religious foundations in the 2d *Henry VIII.*

By whom  
founded.

Incorpo-  
rated.

Endowed.

*Sion-college*, built upon the scite of the said hospital and priory, owes its foundation to Dr. *Thomas White*, vicar of *St. Dunstan's* in the west, who gave 3000*l.* to purchase and build the same, for the use of the *London* clergy, who were incorporated by king *Charles I.* on the 3d of *July*, in the 6th year of his reign, by the name of *The president and fellows of the college of Sion, within the city of London*; and for alms-houses for 20 people, viz. 10 men and 10 women. For the endowment of which Dr. *White* left 160*l.* per ann. of which 120*l.* per ann. was appropriated to the alms-houses; and the remaining 40*l.* to the support of the common burdens of the college; out of which it was ordered that the clergy should have four public dinners yearly, and on those days, quarterly, to have *Latin* sermons.

The bishop of *London* was appointed visitor, by the said charter; and the corporation made to consist of a president, two deans, and four assistants, (to be chosen on *Tuesday* three weeks after *Easter*, yearly) and all the rectors, vicars, licenced lecturers, and curates, within the city of *London*,  
and

and the suburbs thereof. And the president, deans, and assistants, were appointed governors and rectors of the said alms-houses, and alms-people, and to chuse alms-people.

A. D.  
1766,

Dr. *White* not living to see this foundation completed, left the execution thereof to the Rev. Mr. *John Simpson*, rector of *St. Olave's, Hart-street*, who fulfilled the doctor's will; and, at his own proper cost and charges, built a spacious library, Library. 120 feet by 25 feet: and erected a building, at his own cost, along the south side of the college-court, for lodgings for the governors.

In the year 1632 the corporation fixed upon a Seal. common-seal, which represented the good *Samaritan*, with this inscription, *Vade et fac similiter*, and round it *Sigillum collegij de Sion Londini*.

The books were given by many benefactors, and particularly a great many were brought thither from the old cathedral of *St. Paul*, in the year 1647. But in 1666, one third part of the books, the alms-houses, several chambers for students, and the apartments reserved for the governors and fellows to meet in, and for the residence of the librarian and the clerk, were destroyed by the great fire of *London*. However, this whole edifice was afterwards rebuilt in that plain manner of brick work, as it now appears; except the chambers of the students; their ground being let out on building leases. And the new library has been from time to time improved by a part of the *Jesuit's* books seized in the year 1679; by the donation of lord *Berkley*, who gave half of his uncle

A. D.  
1766.

*Cooke's* books to this library; by several legacies; to be laid out yearly in books; by a great number of private benefactors; by the copies of new books, which booksellers are obliged, by an act of the 10th of queen *Anne*, to give to this library, in order to secure their own copy-right and property; and by the books, which is become a custom, given by every incumbent within the city and suburbs, upon his taking possession of his living; who presents a book to this library of the value of 10s. at least. For the care and preservation of which library, there is one librarian, who has a genteel apartment at the south side of the college, that communicates by a door with the library.

Alms-  
houses.

The alms-houses are built under the library, on the W. side of the square; ten rooms for the ten poor men, within the college; and ten rooms for as many poor women, without the college wall, opening into *Philip-lane*, at the W. side of the college. Four of these alms-people are nominated by the city of *Bristol*, where *Dr. White* was born; eight by merchant-taylors company; six by the parish of *St. Dunstan* in the west, where he was minister 49 years; and two by *St. Gregory's* parish, in which he lived 20 years; except any of the kindred of either of his wives should appear, who were first to be considered; provided they did not exceed four at a time.

From *Sion-college* eastward, as far as this ward extends, the new buildings upon *London-wall* are carrying on with great spirit and expedition. The  
narrow



narrow passages, which were at the posterns facing *Aldermanbury* and *Basinghall-street*, are removed, and the passages made wide into *Fore-street*; besides another opening into the said street from *Coleman-street* through *London-wall*. At the S. W. corner of which new opening, there is built of brick, a very handsome and capacious dissenting meeting-house. And another of equal beauty and capacity, at the S. E. angle of that opening, where once stood *Aldermanbury* postern. A. D. 1766.

It is observable, that within this length of *London-wall*, which seems to have been the narrowest part of that street so called, and that reaches from *Cripplegate* to *Broad-street*, the new buildings on the north side, that are intitled to pull down the city wall, are obliged to leave a broad foot-way before the houses; and, as far as I could speculate, the said wall is eight feet wide, at the surface of the ground: the builder is allowed to encroach two feet on the ruins of the wall; and there remains a foot-way of six feet upon the foundation of the old wall.

Westward of *Sion-college*, and a little beyond *Philip-lane*, is *Curriers-court*, remarkable for nothing but *Curriers-hall*, which stands at the upper end of it, and is a pretty, handsome building. They are a company of considerable antiquity, and founded a guild or brotherhood in the conventual church of *White-friars*, in *Fleet-street*, A. D. 1367. King *James I.* incorporated them on the 30th of *April*, 1605, by the stile of *The master, wardens, and commonalty, of the art or mystery of the Curriers of the city of London*. And Carrier's hall.

A. D.  
1766.

it is now a livery company, governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants. They stand the 29th in the list of the companies of *London*.

Wood-  
street.

At the N. W. extremity of *London-wall-street*, there once and till lately stood *Cripplegate* \*: which was the entrance into the city through *Wood-street*; which is divided into *Little Wood-street*, that runs no farther than *St. Alban's* church; and *Great Wood-street*, that runs from thence to *Cheapside*.

Baptist  
meeting.  
Barton's  
alms-  
houses.

In *Little Wood-street* there is a baptist meeting-house; and there is an alley with seven rooms in it, the gift of Mr. *Henry Barton*, skinner, and lord-mayor in 1516, for so many poor people to live in rent free.

Addle-  
street.

*Addle-street* is called *King-Addle-street*, on account of king *Atbelstan's*, or *Adlestan's* palace, which stood in this street, (See page 48, vol. i.) At present it is inhabited chiefly by such as make tables, scrutores, drawers, &c. and towards the N. E. end of it is *Brewer's-hall*, a handsome and commodious building, with a genteel entrance into a large court paved with free-stone, and the building above supported by handsome pillars.

Brewer's-  
hall.

Company.

This company, which takes the 14th place amongst the city-companies, was incorporated by

\* So called long before the conquest, as early as the year 1010. It was some time a prison, to which such citizens, and others, as were arrested for debt, or common trespasses, were committed, as they are now to the compter. This appeareth by a writ of *Edward I.* in these words: "Rex vic, *London* salutem. Exgravi querela B. capt. & detent. in prisona nostra de *Cripplesgat* pro. x. l. quas coram *Radulpho de Sandwico*, tunc. custod. civitatis nostræ *London*, & *I. de Blackwell* civis recognit. debit. &c."

king

king *Henry VII.* A. D. 1438, by the name of *The master, and keepers or wardens, and commonalty, of the mystery or art of Brewers of the city of London.* King *Edward IV.* not only confirmed that charter; but he granted them a further power, to make by-laws. They at that time bore the arms of *Thomas a Becket*, impaled with their own: but that saint's bones being taken up and burnt, and unfainted, by the powers in being, *Clarencieux*, king at arms, A. D. 1544, separated them, and gave the brewer's a crest in lieu thereof. It is now a livery company, governed by a master, three wardens, and a court of assistants.

A. D.  
1766:

Near adjoining to the last mentioned, stands *Plasterer's hall*: which is a very handsome building; and in former time was *Pinner's-hall*. The plasterer's company is the 46th upon the city list, incorporated on the 18th of *March*, 1501, Company. by king *Henry VII.* by the name and stile of *The master and wardens of the guild or fraternity of the blessed Mary of Plasterers, London.* Which charter was confirmed 19 *Car. II.* on the 11th of *June* 1667. The present government of this company is in a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants. It also enjoys the privilege of the livery.

Proceeding from *Addle-street* up *Wood-street*, we come to the parochial church of *St. Alban*. This church is a rectory, and takes its name from its dedication to *St. Alban*, the first martyr of *Great Britain*. It stands on the east side of *Wood street*, at the S. W. angle of *Love-lane*; and supposed to be founded A. D. 930, by king *Adelstan*, or *Atbelstan*, the

St. Alban's  
Wood-  
street.

A. D.  
1766.

the *Saxon*, who began his reign in or about 924: and was so well built, that this original foundation continued, with proper repairs, till the year 1634\*; when it was pulled down, and a new church was built upon the same spot; which was destroyed 32 years after by the fire of *London*. The present church was built from the same model as the former, in an entire *Gothic* stile, consisting of a spacious body, and a handsome tower with pinacles. It was originally in the patronage of the abbot and convent of *St. Alban's*, in *Hertfordshire*. From whom it passed into the hands of the master, &c. of the hospital of *St. James's*, *Westminster*. But it has been in the patronage of *Eaton-college* ever since the year 1477, when the provost and fellows of *Eaton* presented *Richard Hepton* to this church.

This new church was erected in a great measure upon the walls of the old church; and was made the parish church of *St. Alban* in *Woodstreet*, and *St. Olave* in *Silver-street*, by 22 *Car. II.* And both together are made of the yearly value of 170l. to the incumbent in lieu of tythes, by another act 22 and 23 *Car. II.*

The vestry is general; and there are two churchwardens, and four overseers for the poor: who manage the affairs of the parish, and provide for the poor.

\* In this old church there was the following epitaph,

Hic jacet *Tom Shortbosc*,  
Sine tombe, sine sheet, sine riches,  
Qui vixit sine gowne,  
Sine cloake, sine shirt, sine breeches.

*St.*

*St. Olave's Silver-street*, was a rectory, and a small church of some antiquity: but it does not appear when it was founded, or by whom. It was in the gift of the dean and chapter of *St. Paul's* at the time, and long before the fire of *London*, in 1666, when it was destroyed: so that the dean and chapter of *St. Paul's*, and the provost and fellows of *Eaton*, present to this living alternately. The scite remains now only as a burying-place for the inhabitants of this parish, and lies on the north end of *Noble-street*, and on the south side of *Silver-street*. And though this parish is united to *St. Alban's*, it still maintains a separate government within itself, by a general vestry, two church-wardens, and four overseers for the poor.

A. D.  
1766.St. Olave's  
Silver-  
street.

More to the southward, on the east side also, is *Wood-street* comptroller, or the city prison: of whose building there is an account in the year 1555: and as to other matters relating to its use and offices; see *Poultry* comptroller, in the survey of *Cheap-ward*.

In returning on the west side of *Wood-street*, there stands the parochial church of *St. Michael*, at the N. E. angle of *Huggen-lane*, or *Hogge-lane*, from one *Hogge*, or *Huggen*, who was a noted man, and lived in this lane, in old time. *St. Michael's* church is a rectory, and in the gift of the abbot and convent of *St. Alban's*. It was destroyed by the fire of *London* in 1666. The present structure was finished a few years after, and the parish of *St. Mary Staining* was then united to it by act of parliament; and both together are now worth

100 l.

A. D.  
1766.

100l. per ann. in lieu of tythes. When the abbey of *St. Alban's* surrendered to the crown, king *Henry VIII.* sold the advowson of this church to *William Barwell*, who, in the year 1588, conveyed it to several persons in trust for the parish, in whom it still continues: but being united with the parish of *St. Mary Staining*, which living is in the crown, the parishioners present twice and the king once in three voidances.

This parish holds a general vestry; and has two church wardens, and four overseers.

St. Mary  
Staining.

*St. Mary Staining*, or *Stone-church*, already mentioned in *Aldersgate-ward*, where it once stood, was a small parish church, at the north end of *Staining-lane*. The patronage was in the crown: but the endowment was so inconsiderable in proportion to the tythes, &c. of *St. Michael's Wood-street*, that the act which united those two parishes, enacted, that the patrons of *St. Michael's* should present twice in three voidances. This church being burnt down by the fire of *London* in 1666, the ground on which it stood is become a burying place for the parishioners; who hold a general vestry, and have two church-wardens, and four overseers, though there are only 47 houses in the parish.

Maiden-  
lane.

A little more to the north, on the west side of *Wood-street*, is *Maiden-lane*, of which some mention has been made in the survey of *Aldersgate-ward*. All the north part from the *Union Insurance office* lies in *Cripplegate-ward*: and in that part stands *Haberdasher's-ball*, and *Waxchandler's-ball* on the other side.

*Haber-*

*Haberdasher's-hall*, situate on the north side of *Maiden-lane*, is a good and capacious brick building. The room called the *Hall* is very neat and lofty, paved with marble and purbeck, wainscoted about 12 feet high; and the screen at the west end, in which are two arched apertures, is adorned with pilasters of the *Corinthian* order, with enrichments: and round the hall are several coats of arms curiously represented. *N. B.* There is an independent meeting kept in this hall.

A. D.  
1766.Haber-  
dasher's-  
hall.Indepen-  
dent meet-  
ing.

The haberdashers, one of the 12 principal companies of this city, and the 8th in order of precedence, were anciently known by the name of hurriers and milleners, because they dealt chiefly in merchandize imported from *Milan* in *Italy*. Afterwards they were incorporated by king *Henry VI.* A. D. 1467, by the stile of *The fraternity of St. Chatherine the virgin, of the Haberdashers of the city of London*. But now they are denominated *The master and four wardens of the fraternity of the art or mystery of Haberdashers in the city of London*: but by what authority it does not appear. However, this company is governed by a master, four wardens, and a very numerous court of assistants. It is a livery company; and has at all times been of such repute, that they have been entrusted with the benefactions of pious persons to the amount of 3500l. per ann. which they pay annually for charitable uses, pursuant to the wills and directions of the donors.

Haber-  
dasher's  
company.

On the south side of *Maiden-lane*, nearer *Wood-street*, stands *Waxchandler's-hall*, the 20th in the

Wax-  
chandler's-  
hall.

A. D. 1766. list of the city companies. It is a handsome building, and well contrived for the business and entertainment of the company, which was incorporated by *Richard III.* on the 16th of *February*, 1483, by the stile of *The master, wardens, and commonalty, of the art or mystery of Waxchandlers of London.* It is a livery company; and governed by a master, two wardents, and a court of assistants.

Silver-street.

*Silver-street*, formerly the situation of working silversmiths, who now have collected themselves nearer to *Goldsmith's-hall*, is not a long, but a handsome, broad, well-inhabited street. Here is a well-built *Independent* meeting-house in a court.

Independent meeting.

Mugwell-street.

On the north side of *Silver-street* we enter *Monk's-well*, corruptly *Mugwell-street*, a handsome street, inhabited chiefly by private housekeepers. It takes its name from a well belonging to the convent of monks, once situated at the north end of this street.

On the east side of this street are the almshouses founded in the year 1575, by Sir *Ambrose Nicholas*, Knt. lord-mayor and salter, for 12 aged people, and endowed with 7d. a week each, and five sacks of charcoal, and a quarter of a hundred of faggots, to each, yearly.

Lamb's chapel.

Here is also a court which takes its name from *Lamb's chapel*, situate near the north west corner of *London-wall*. This chapel was founded as early as the time of king *Edward I.* and dedicated to St. *James*, and distinguished from other cognominal dedications; by the name of *St. James's chapel*,  
or



of *Hermitage on the wall*; because situated in or near *London-wall*, at the north west corner of *Monks-well-street*, which street took its name from the monks lodging therein, and a well belonging to them. This hermitage; says bishop *Tanner*, in his *Notitia*; page 317, belonged to the abbot and convent of *Gerondon* in *Leicestershire*, who kept two *Cistercian* monks of their own order here. At the dissolution it was granted, 34 *Henry VIII.* to *William Lamb*, a rich clothe-worker of this city, who bequeathed it, with his house and other appurtenances, with lands and tenements, to the value of 30l. per ann. to this company, for paying a minister to read divine service on *Sundays*, *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*, in the said chapel, and to relieve the poor in the manner under-mentioned.

A. D.  
1766.

In this chapel the worshipful company of cloth-workers have four sermons preached to them upon four principal festivals in the year, viz. upon the feast of the annunciation of the blessed virgin *Mary*, *March 25*; on the feast of *St. John Baptist*, *June 24*; on the feast of *St. Michael* the arch-angel, *September 29*; and on the feast of *St. Thomas* the apostle, *December 21*. Upon which days, the master, wardens, and livery of the company meet at some convenient place, near unto the chapel; whence they go in their gowns and hoods to the chapel, and hear a sermon: after which they relieve twelve poor men, and as many women, with 12d. a piece in money; and once a year, viz. at *Michaelmas*, give to each of them a frieze gown, a lockram shift, and a good pair of winter shoes,

A. D.  
1766.

fit for their wearing. From whence this chapel is now commonly called *Lamb's-chapel*.

Before the late act of parliament, which confines the granting of licences to such churches and chapels only where banns had been usually published, this chapel was noted for many private weddings.

Hart-  
street.

*Hart-street* crosses the north end of *Mugwell-street*, running due east and west from *Cripplegate* to the north-west angle of *London-wall*: in which is a charitable foundation by Mr. *Robert Rogers*, leatherfeller and merchant-adventurer, for six ancient couple, who have a room below and another above, and 4*l. per annum* each, paid by the city of *London*. They who are eligible into this house must be free, and have no charge of children. This charity is in the gift of the city.

In surveying that part of the ward without the wall we have a great tract of ground to pass over; and well covered as for numbers, but not altogether so well for buildings and reputation of inhabitants.

Cripple-  
gate ward  
without.

The principal streets are *Fore-street* and *Moore-street*, that run parallel with *London-wall* from *Mooregate* to *Cripplegate*. In *Fore-street* is *Little Moorfields*, which runs northward to *Ropemakers-alley*. In *Moor street* are *Moor lane*, *Grub-street*, and *Whitcross-street*, which also run northward to *Redcross-street*, in which is *Jewin-street* and *Paul's-alley* on the west, and *Beech-lane* at the north-east angle. *Barbican*, which begins at the north-west corner of *Redcross-street*; and *Golden-lane*, which runs

runs from the north-west corner of *Beech-lane* northward. A. D. 1766.

*Fore-street*, which begins at *Moorgate*, terminates at the end of *Moor-lane*; but, continued in a direct line with *Maor-street*, promises to become one of the completest streets in the city of *London*, whether considered for its length, breadth, or for the elegance and uniformity of its buildings; the south side being entirely new built by public contract with the city, the other side in some measure improving upon the old buildings by private emulation. And that passage, which but lately was not fit for any sort of carriages, and whose houses were filled chiefly by butchers, cooks, publicans, and others of mean occupations, is now inhabited by reputable tradesmen, and may be approached from *Coleman-street*, *Basinghall-street*, *Aldermanbury*, and from *Moorgate* and *Cripplegate*, with the same ease and accommodation as any other street in this metropolis.

In *Little Moorfields*, otherwise called *Back-street*, to distinguish it from *Little Moorfields Pavement-row*, next the road, there are many courts and alleys on the west side, as *Crown-court*, *Hind-alley*, *Halfmoon-alley*, *Angel-alley*, *Hartshorn-alley*, *Butler's-alley*, *Oystershell-court*, *Gun-alley*, *White's-alley*, and *Ropemakers-alley*; many of which are well-built, and inhabited by such as have shops or some employment about *Change*. In *Ropemakers-alley* there is, or was lately, and had been for a great many years, a *Romish* chapel.

A. D.  
1766.  
Moor-  
lane.

*Moor-lane* is not so well built nor inhabited as *Little Moorfields*. But there are many branches from it, viz. *Back-alley*, which is a passage upon sufferance into *Ropemakers-alley*; *Ramshead-court*; *Sugarloaf-court*; *Sevenstar-court*; *Sugarloaf-alley*; *Butler's-alley*, where it is said there is a *Romish* chapel; *Cur-yard*; *Cock-alley*; all which are very ordinary places: *Vine-court* and *Maidenhead-court*, which are well improved with new buildings.

Grub-  
street.

*Grub-street*, as far as *Sun-alley*, is in *Cripplegate-ward*; but it is not either well built, nor inhabited better than *Moor-lane*. Nevertheless it contains a number of courts and alleys, as, *Luns-alley*, *Honey-suckle-court*, well built; *Fleur-de-lis-court*, *Little Bell-alley*, *Flyinghorse-court*, *Oakley-court*, *Butler's-alley*, *Crosskeys-court*, *Great Bell-alley*; all very mean. But *Haberdashers-square* is very genteel and well built; the area is inclosed with palisades, and there is a dial in the middle.

Whitetrose  
street.

*Whitetrose-street* is well built, and inhabited by considerable traders and dealers in various branches. It is of great length: but this ward takes no more of it in than to the city posts, which are set up a little northward of the east end of *Beech-lane*. The courts and alleys in this street are *Cock-alley*, *King's-arms yard*, *King's-head-court*, *Crosskeys-court*, *Halfmoon-alley*, *Horseshoe-alley*, *Bowling-alley*, *Anabaptist-court*, *Castle-court*, *Redrose-court*, and *Fern's-yard*; most of which are in a mean declining condition<sup>a</sup>.

*Beech-*

<sup>a</sup> In this street King Henry V. built a good house, in which he founded a brotherhood of St. Giles, which house had been an ho-

*Beech-lane* is pretty well inhabited; but is generally extreme dirty; and a place of no trade. In this street are *Skip-yard*; *Glovers-court*; and *King's-head-court*, which is well built. A. D. 1766. Beech-lane.

In *Glovers-court* is *Glovers-hall*, for transacting the business and managing the affairs of their company. The *Glovers* company, who hold the 62d place amongst the city companies, were not incorporated till the 14th of *Car. I.* who, on the 5th of *September*, A. D. 1638, granted them a charter by the name and style of *The master, wardens, and fellowship of the company of Glovers of the city of London*. They enjoy the city privilege of the livery; and are governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of assistants.

At the north-east end of *Beech-lane* there are a set of alms-houses built, A. D. 1540, pursuant to the will of lady *Ann Askew*, widow of Sir *Christopher Askew*, lord-mayor of *London*, A. D. 1533, for eight poor widows of the *Drapers* company, with an allowance of 3 l. *per annum*, and half a chaldron of coals, in trust of the *Drapers* company. Lady Askew's alms-houses.

This lane takes its name from the number of beech trees that formerly grew upon the scite thereof; amongst which stood a great house, the mansion of the abbot of *Ramsay*, to receive him during his stay at *London*; and was afterwards called *Drewrie-house*.

an hospital of the *French* order, by the name of *St. Giles within Cripplegate*. And, at its suppression, the lands belonging to this hospital were given to the brotherhood for the relief of the poor.

A. D.  
1766.  
Golden-  
lane.

*Golden-lane* is but a mean place, running out of *Redcross-street* into *Old-street*; but the part within this ward reaches no further than the posts at *Angel-alley*. Here are several courts and alleys, as *Jacob's-well-alley*, *Cock's-head-court*, *Black-raven-court*, *Crown-court*, *Sun-court*, *Dixon's-rents*, and *Vine-court*, some of which are pretty well built and inhabited. On the west side of this street is *Little-ton-street*, which is modern built, and a pretty good place; part of *Bridgewater* house and gardens <sup>b</sup>.

In *Golden-lane*, *Richard Gallard*, of *Islington*, Esq; citizen and painter-stainer of *London*, founded 13 alms-houses for 13 poor people, and endowed each with 2d. a week, and a load of coals yearly amongst them all, charged upon certain lands in *Islington*.

Barbican.

*Barbican* shews the remains of one of the best streets in *London*; but has for several years fell to decay: however it seems of late to be recovering, both in buildings, inhabitants, and trade. It reaches from *Redcross-street* to *Aldersgate-street*. At the east end of it, and fronting *Redcross-street*, is a watch-house, erected on the spot where in former times stood a watch-tower called *Burgh-kenning*, i. e. *Barbican*, a kind of advanced post for *Cripple-gate*, to look out or watch for the safety of the city on that side. Adjoining to this tower was a palace, or grand house called *Garter-house*, built by Sir *Thomas Writbesley*, Garter principal king at arms; on the top of which was built a chapel, by the name of *Sanctissimæ Trinitatis in alto*.

<sup>b</sup> See *Bridgewater-square*, on p. 345. Vol. III.

*Redcross-street* is a noble, wide, and well built street, inhabited by people of property, and runs from *Barbican* to *Cripplegate* church. There are a variety of courts and alleys on both sides; but none of them of any estimation, either for their buildings or inhabitants. But it is graced near the middle, on the east side, with a library, founded by *Daniel Williams*, D. D. a presbyterian minister, for the use of the dissenting ministers of the presbyterian, independent, and baptist persuasions. This reverend divine, in 1711, bequeathed his valuable collection of books and manuscripts for the said purpose, with a handsome salary for a librarian and a housekeeper: and, in pursuance of his will, a neat building was erected in *Redcross-street*, with a genteel apartment for the librarian, &c. and a spacious room, capable of containing 40,000 volumes. This foundation has been augmented by many thousand volumes presented to it. And it is under the direction of 23 trustees, viz. 14 ministers and nine lay gentlemen, who must be all presbyterians; under whom there is a secretary and steward. Here are also some curiosities; as an *Egyptian* mummy, and a glass basin which held the water wherewith Queen *Elizabeth* was baptized.

In this library is a register, wherein parents may register the birth of their children.

*Jewin-street* proceeds from *Redcross-street* into *Aldersgate-street*, pretty well improved, of late years, both

Of old time called the *Jews garden*, as being the only place appointed them in *England*, wherein to bury their dead,

A. D.  
1766.  
Crowder's  
well.

both in building and trade. But the most noted place in it is *Crowder's-alley*, which receives its name from a well therein, whose water is reputed to be not only exceeding fine and wholesome, but salutary in many disorders, and particularly to those who wash their eyes with it, when weak or sore; a well made at the charge of Sir *Richard Whittington*.

St. Giles's  
Cripple-  
gate.

At the south-east end of *Redcross-street*, and facing *Whitecross-street*, stands the parochial church of *St. Giles*. This church was dedicated to a saint of that name, born at *Athens*, who was abbot of *Nismes* in *France*, and said to be the great patron of the poor and diseased. The church was first founded about the year 1090<sup>d</sup>, by *Alfune*, the first hospi-

till the year 1177, the 24th of *Henry II.* that it was permitted them, after long suit to the king and parliament at *Oxford*, to have special place assigned them in every quarter where they dwelt.

*Tenementum & terras, situat. in parocchia Sti. Botli. extra Aldrichgate, int. tenement. nuper Ricci. Odibam ex parte australi, ac gardenum vocat. Jewyn garden ex parte orient.*

This plat of ground remained to the said *Jews* till the time of their final banishment out of *England*, and was afterwards turned into garden-plats and summer-houses for pleasure.

It is now called *Jewen-street*, being a continued street of houses on each side of the way, and leads into *Aldersgate-street*. This place, with the appurtenances, was anciently called *Leyreslowe*; which King *Edward I.* granted to *William de Monte Forte*, dean of *St. Paul's, London*: being a place (as it is expressed in a record) without *Cripplegate*, and the suburbs of *London*, called *Leyreslowe*; and which was the burying-place of the *Jews* of *London*; which was valued at 40 s. *per annum*.

<sup>d</sup> Some say in 1030, and others dated its foundation so early as 1020, by *Alfune* bishop of *London*, six and forty years before the conquest.

taller



taller of *St. Bartholomew's* hospital. The advowson descended to one *Aelmund* a priest, who gave it to *St. Paul's* and its canons for ever, after the death of himself and his only son *Hugh*. By which means the dean and chapter of *St. Paul's* became ordinaries of this parish, proprietors of the rectory, and patrons of the vicarage, as they are at this day. So that it is wholly exempt from the archdeacon; and also from the bishop, saving only when he visits *tam in capite quam in membris*.

A. D.  
1766.

This church escaped the fire of *London* in 1666; but it had gone through a fiery trial, and was burnt down before, in the year 1545. Nevertheless we are not to look upon the present edifice to be the identical church which was rebuilt in *Harry* the eighth's reign; nor even that beautiful structure, which it was made by the improvements both in the chancel and steeple in the year 1623 and 1629, which my author, who lived in those days, writes made a stately, eminent, and graceful appearance. Yet this church is to be numbered amongst the best of our *Gothic* buildings. It is 114 feet in length, 63 feet in breadth, 32 feet high to the roof, and the tower, with the turret, 122 feet in height. The tower (in which is a ring of ten bells) is not gross in proportion to its height, and the turret at the top is light and open. It is built of old stone, boulder and some brick finished over. The roof is flat, neatly cieled, and over the altar painted in clouds. It is well pewed and wainscotted; the pulpit finely carved and veneered. The font is fine blue veined marble. The altar-piece

A. D. 1766. piece is very ornamental. And the foot-space of the communion-table is paved with fine polished black and white marble.

This church is no more than a vicarage; but it is valued at 500 l. *per annum* at least, in tythes, casualties, and vicarage-house. There is also an endowment for prayers at eleven o'clock in the morning and at eight in the evening every day, and for a sermon at six o'clock every *Sunday*, and at three o'clock every *Thursday*, left by Mr. *Tbrockmorton Trottman*, and payable by the company of *Haberdashers*. Here are also six sermons in *Lent*, and another gift-sermon on *All-saints-day*.

The vestry is select; and there are two churchwardens, two overseers, and four sidesmen.

On *Wednesday, October 9, 1667*, *John* lord bishop of *Rockester*, by virtue of a commission from *Humfrey* bishop of *London*, consecrated a piece of ground adjacent to the south side of this church and churchyard, containing in length 170 feet, and in breadth 35 feet, or thereabout, purchased, and inclosed with a brick wall, and pallisadoes thereon, at the cost and charge of the parishioners, for an additional burying-place or churchyard.

There are several ancient monuments in this church: amongst which there is a very fair marble stone set up on end, on the south wall of the chancel, in memory of Mr. *John Fox*, the author of the *Book of Martyrs*, with a significant epitaph<sup>c</sup>.

Here

<sup>c</sup> Christo S. S.

JOANNI FOXO ecclesiae Anglicanae martyrologio fidelissimo,  
antiquitatis historicae indagatori sagacissimo, evangelicae ve-  
ritatis

Here also lies the body of the celebrated chronologer and historiographer *John Speed*, whose monument is likewise on the south side of the church, with the inscription in the margin †.

A. D.  
1766.

Before we leave this ward, let it be remembered, That the scite of this parish of *St. Giles* was anciently a fen or moor, and the houses and gardens thereupon were accounted a village without the wall of *London*, called *Mora*; which, in process of time, increased mightily in number of buildings, and was constituted a prebend of *St. Paul's* cathedral by that appellation. And now this village is totally swallowed up by *London*; and

The village  
of Mora.

ritatis propugnatori acerrimo, taumaturgo admirabili; qui martyres *Marianos*, tanquam phœnices ex cineribus redivivos præstitit. Patri suo omni pietatis officio imprimis colendo, SAMUEL FOXUS, illius primogenitus hoc monumentum posuit, non sine lacrymis.

Obiit die 18 mensis April. an Dom. 1587, jam septuagenarius vitæ mortalis est, spe vitæ immortalis.

† Pizæ memoriæ charissimorum parentum.

JOANNIS SPEED, civis Londinensis mercatorum scissorum fratris, servi fidelissimi regiarum majestatum, *Eliz. Jacobi*, et *Caroli*, nunc superstitis: terrarum nostrarum geographi accurati, et fidei antiquitatis Britannicæ historiographi, genealogiæ sacre elegantissimi delineatoris; qui, postquam annos 77 superaverat, non tam morbo confectus, quam mortalitatis tædio lassatus, corpore se levavit Julii 28, 1629, et jucundissimo Redemptoris sui desiderio fursum elatus, carnem hîc in custodiam posuit, denuò cum *Christus* venerit recepturus.

On the other side is an inscription for his wife: in which it is said that she brought her husband twelve sons and six daughters, lived with him fifty-seven years, and died in the seventieth year of her age.

the

A. D. 1766. the prebendary of *Mora*, or *Mora without the wall* of London, hath the ninth stall on the right side of the choir in *St. Paul's* cathedral. Of whom *Nigellus Medicus*, according to *Newcourt*, was the first prebendary.

## C H A P. XVII.

## Of DOWGATE-WARD.

Name,

**T**HIS ward takes its name from the ancient water-gate called *Dourgate*<sup>a</sup>, which was made in the original wall that ran along the north side of the *Thames*, for the security of the city of *London* against all attempts to invade it by water.

It

<sup>a</sup> Originally one of the four gates, or the south gate of this city, where anciently was the *trajectus*, or ferry of the *Watling-street*, (see p. 17. Vol. I.) whose direction was towards the north-west, as was discovered in digging the foundation of *Bow-church* in *Cheapside*, and one of the four great Roman military ways; and *Stow*, by naming it *Downgate*, from the great descent from *St. John Baptist's* church on *Dowgate-hill* to the river *Thames*, is mistaken: because, considering the discovery of a tessellated Roman pavement<sup>\*</sup> in this neighbourhood,

<sup>\*</sup> After the fire of *London*, 1666, in digging foundations of houses in *Scots-yard*, in *Busb lane*, *Canon-street*, a tessellated pavement, and the remains of a large hall, were discovered at the depth of twenty feet: the former supposed to have been the pavement of the Roman governor's palace; the hall a court of justice, and supposed to have been destroyed in the great conflagration made by Queen *Boadicea*. These buildings seemed to have been situated close to the river *Thames*, and near the *trajectus*, or ferry: for, without the south wall thereof, there were found four holes in the ground, full of wood-coals, which might be the remains of the  
files

It extends from *St. Martin's-lane* in the east to *Cloak-lane* in the west, and from thence both east and west to the river *Thames*, in almost a strait line; within which tract are contained, on the south side of *Thames-street*, between it and the *Thames*, *Old Swan-lane*, *Cold-barbour*, *Alballows-lane*, *Campion-lane*, *Friars-lane*, *Cofins's-lane*, *Dowgate-dock*, and the *Steelyard*; *St. Laurence Poultny-bill*, almost as far as *St. Laurence Poultny's* churchyard; *Duxford-lane*, as far as *St. Laurence's* churchyard; *Susfolk-lane*, as far as the passage into *Busb-lane*; *Busb-lane*, almost the whole; *Dowgate-bill*, as far as *Tallow-chandlers-hall* northwards; *Cbequer-yard*, *Elbow-lane*, so far as the churchyard, only the south-east side of the way; *Cloak-lane*, the south side, to 160 feet west of *Dowgate-bill*.

A. D.  
1766.  
Extent.

This ward is bounded on the east by *Candlewick* and *Bridge* wards, on the north by *Wallbrook* ward, on the west by *Vintry* ward, and on the south by the river *Thames*.

Bounds.

hood, it will appear, that there was little or no descent at that place when this gate was at first erected; therefore it could not receive its name from that: wherefore let us join in opinion with *Leland*, a very judicious antiquary, that it was anciently by the *Britons*, under the *Roman* government, called *Dour-gate*, that is, the *Water-gate*: which, according to the reasons there assigned, answers exactly to this place: and, if so, this was the only original water-gate.

piles that had been in them for the defence of the wall. Besides, the ground, whereon the hall was erected, was very low, and the earth whereon the pavement lay was artificial, and considerably raised with rubbish, composed of chalk, lime, bricks, coals, broken glass, &c. See *Gul. Com. Ant. Itin.*

This

A. D.  
1766.  
Govern-  
ment.

This ward is divided into eight precincts, under the government of an alderman; eight common-council-men, of whom one is the alderman's deputy; eight constables; fifteen inquest-men; five scavengers; and a beadle.

Old Swan  
lane and  
stairs.

In surveying this ward we begin on the south side at *Old Swan-lane*, which is well inhabited; from which, including only the west side to *Little Elbow-lane*, including only its east side, so much of *Thames-street* lies in *Dowgate-ward*. Within which compass is *Old Swan stairs*, a very noted, and perhaps the most frequented, landing-place for passengers, above bridge, upon the river *Thames*. This is the ancient *Edgate*.

George-  
alley.

*George-alley* is very narrow and ordinary; from the south end of which to the *Steelyard* included, the wharfs are occupied chiefly by dyers, distillers, brewers, and dealers in iron, both cast and bar.

White-  
cock-alley.

*White-cock-alley* is also very narrow; at the south end of which there once stood *Dyers-hall*. But that hall being destroyed in the year 1666, by the fire of *London*, the company thought it better management to let out the site, on which are built a number of warehouses, and converted one of their houses in *Little Elbow-lane*, *Dowgate-bill*, into a hall, to transact their affairs in as a company, which was incorporated in the 2d of *Edward IV*.

Dyers-  
hall.

A. D. 1472, by the name of *The wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Dyers*, London; with the privilege of keeping *Swans* upon the river *Thames*. It is now governed by two wardens and a court of assistants: was anciently one of the twelve companies;

panies; but now ranks only in the 13th place; and enjoys the privilege of the livery. A. D. 1766.

*Cold-barbour*, corruptly *coal-barbour*<sup>b</sup>; a narrow lane, inhabited by coopers and others employed in Cold-harbour.

<sup>b</sup> See page 337. Vol. I. In the 13th of *Edward II.* Sir *John Abel*, Knt. demised or let unto *Henry Stow*, draper, all that his capital messuage, called the *Cold Harbrough*, in the parish of *All-saints ad-forum*, and all the appurtenances within the gate, with the key which *Robert Hartford*, citizen, son to *William Hartford*, had and ought, and the foresaid *Robert* paid for it the rent of 33s. the year. This *Robert Hartford*, being owner thereof, as also of other lands in *Surrey*, deceasing without male issue, left two daughters his coheirs, to wit, *Idonea*, married to Sir *Ralph Bigot*; and *Maud*, married to Sir *Stephen Cosenton*, Knts. between whom the said house and lands were parted. After which *John Bigot*, son to the said Sir *Ralph*, and Sir *John Cosenton*, did sell their moieties of *Cold Harbrough* unto *John Poultney*, son of *Adam Poultney*, the 8th of *Edward III.* Thus Sir *John Poultney*, dwelling in this house, and being four times mayor, the said house took the name of *Poultney's inn*. Notwithstanding this, Sir *John Poultney*, the 21st of *Edward III.* by his charter, gave and confirmed to *Hamfrey de Bobune*, earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, his whole tenement, called *Cold Harbrough*, with all the tenements and key adjoining, and appurtenances some time pertaining to *Robert de Hartford*, on the way called *Hay-wharf-lane*, &c. for one rose at *Midsummer* to him and his heirs, for all services, if the same were demanded. This Sir *John Poultney* deceased 1349, and left issue, by *Margaret* his wife, *William Poultny*, who died without issue: and *Margaret*, his mother, was married to Sir *Nicholas Lovel*, Knt. &c. *Philip St. Clear* gave two messuages, pertaining to this *Cold Harbrough*, in the *Ropery*, towards the enlarging of the church and churchyard of *All-saints*, called *the Less*, in the 20th of *Richard II.*

In the year 1397, the 21st of *Richard II.* *John Holland*, earl of *Huntingdon*, was lodged there, and *Richard II.* his brother,

A. D. 1766. in mercantile business. At the south-west angle stands *Watermans-hall*, which is a handsome brick building, situate with its front towards the *Thames*.

Water-  
mens hall. Company. The watermen do not appear to have had any charter of incorporation before the reign of *Philip* and *Mary*, and then they were established by parliament; and it was enacted, in the 2d and 3d of that reign, *cap.* 16, That, out of the watermen between *Gravesend* and *Windsor*, eight overseers

ther, dined with him. It was then accounted a very fair and stately house. But, in the next year following, *Edmund* earl of *Cambridge* had this house, and was there lodged in the year 1398; notwithstanding the said house still retained the name of *Poultney's inn*, in the reign of *Henry VI.* the 26th of his reign. It belonged since to *H. Holland*, duke of *Exeter*, and he was lodged there in the year 1472. In the year 1485, *Richard III.* by his letters patents, granted and gave to *John Writb*, alias Garter principal king of arms of *Englishmen*, and to the rest of the king's heralds and pursuivants of arms, all that messuage with the appurtenances, called *Cold Erber*, in the parish of *All-saints the Less*, in *London*, and their successors for ever. Dated at *Westminster*, the 2d of *March*, anno regni sui primo, without fine or fee. In the reign of *Henry VIII.* the bishop of *Durham's* house, near *Charing-cross*, being taken into the king's hand, *Cuthbert Tonstal*, bishop of *Durham*, was lodged there.

This great house bishop *Tonstal* enjoyed even to the last year of King *Edward VI.* that is, to the year 1553; when, the bishop being under some cloud, and deposed from his bishoprick, they took from him this house also; which the king granted to the earl of *Sbrawsbury*, with the appurtenances to the said messuage belonging, together with six houses or tenements in the parish of *St Dunstan in the East*, and divers other lands in the county of *York*, to him and his heirs, to the yearly value of 66l. 16s. 10b. The teste of the patent was the 30th of *June*, the king dying but six or seven days after.

shall



shall be chosen by the court of aldermen of the city of *London*, to keep order over the whole body. Besides it is ordained, That their wherries are to be twelve feet and a half long, and four feet and a half broad in the midship, or be liable to forfeiture: watermens names are to be registered by the overseers, and their fares appointed by the court of aldermen, &c. and the lord mayor and aldermen of *London*, and the justices of the peace of the counties adjoining to the *Thames*, have power to determine offences<sup>e</sup>.

A. D.  
1766.

By stat. 11 and 12 *W. III.* c. 21. lightermen, &c. on the *Thames*, between *Gravesend* and *Windsor*, are to be of the society of watermen and wherry-men, who are made a company. The lord-mayor and court of aldermen shall yearly elect eight of the best watermen, and three of the best lightermen, to be overseers and rulers; and the watermen shall chuse assistants, not exceeding sixty, nor less than forty, and the lightermen nine, at the principal stairs, for preserving good government.

The rulers, &c. on their court days are to appoint forty watermen to ply on *Sundays*, betwixt *Vauxhall* and *Limehouse*, for carrying passengers

<sup>e</sup> Rates of watermen: All the stairs between *London-bridge* and *Westminster* are 6d. oars, 3d. skulls; from above *London-bridge* to *Lambeth* and *Vauxhall*, oars 1s. skulls 6d. and from *London-bridge* to *Limehouse*, oars 1s. and boats and wherries may be licensed by justices to travel on a *Sunday*. By 2 and 3 *Phil.* and *Mary*, cap. 16. sect. 11. a waterman, who takes more than the settled fare, is to be imprisoned for six months, and to forfeit 40s. By an order of the rulers, watermen using any lewd expressions on the river of *Thames* are to forfeit 2s. 6d. for every offence.

A. D.  
1766.

cross the river, and to pay them for their labour, and apply the overplus of the money for decayed watermen<sup>d</sup>, &c. they may make rules to be observed under penalties; and the lord-mayor and aldermen, on complaint, are to hear and determine offences, &c. none but such as have served their time, or are servants or apprentices to watermen, shall row or ply on the river. *Same stat.*

No waterman on the *Thames* shall take any apprentice or servant, unless he registers the place of his known habitation with the clerk of the company, on pain of 10l. and if any person, not having served seven years to a waterman, shall row any boat for hire, he incurs the like penalty; but gardeners boats, dung-boats, lighters, &c. are excepted. Stat. 2 Geo. II. c. 26.

There is also a court of assistants, which, by the act of 2 Geo. II. is restrained to the number thirty. It is the 9th on the list of companies: but perhaps of greater service than any other to this metropolis, and to the state. For, without watermen, the navigation of the river would be at a stand; and, under the present regulations, the company is a nursery for sailors both in the navy and merchants service.

This company, I am credibly informed, pay above 800l. *per annum* to their poor, which chiefly arises from the *Sunday* ferries.

<sup>d</sup> The committee of the new bridge, building at *Black-friars*, did, on the 19th of *September*, this year, agree to invest the *Watermens* company with 13,650l. consolidated 3 per cent. annuities, to satisfy them for the loss of the *Sunday's* ferry at *Black-friars*, which was proved to have produced 409l. 10s. per ann. upon an average for 14 years.

In *Thames-street*, between *Hay-wharff-lane* and *All-ballows-lane*, stands the parochial church of *All-ballows the Great*, so called to distinguish it from another church in this ward, dedicated to *All-saints*, by the stile of *All-ballows the Less*. A. D. 1766.  
All hal-  
lows the  
Great.

*All-ballows the Great*, otherwise *All-ballows the more*, and *All-bullocks ad fœnum* in the ropery, from its vicinity to a hay wharff, and its situation amongst rope-makers, who in ancient times had walks on that spot, is situate on the south side of *Thames-street*, is a rectory, founded by the noble family of the *Despensers*, who presented thereunto in the year 1361. From whom it passed with the heirs to the earl of *Warwick and Salisbury*; and at last to the crown, by settlement from the widow of *Richard Nevil*, earl of *Warwick*, upon king *Henry VII.* And *Henry VIII.* exchanged this church with the archbishop of *Canterbury* in the 37th year of his reign, who, for the time being, has continued patron thereof ever since: and it is numbered amongst the peculiars of that see. The ancient church was very handsome, with a large cloister on the south side thereof, about the church-yard: and was rich and beautiful within. But it fell in the general conflagration of the city in 1666. The present edifice was finished in 1683, planned by Sir *Christopher Wren*; but not executed with the same accuracy that was designed. The church is 87 feet long, 60 feet broad, and 33 feet high to the roof: built of stone, strong and solid. The walls are plain and massy: the ornaments are few and simple; and the windows, though

A. D.  
1766.

large in order to enlighten such a considerable breadth, are not numerous. The tower is plain, square, and divided into five stages, but terminates absolutely square and plain, without spire, turret, or pinacles. The cornice is supported by scrolls, and over these rises a balustrade of solid construction, suitable to the rest of the building. It is well finished and ornamented within.

To this church, after the fire, was annexed the parish of *All-ballows the Less*, in the same ward, and together they were made, by that act, of the yearly value of 200l. in lieu of tythes. There is also a considerable addition to this living from glebe, a parsonage-house, and casualties, that brings it up to, or very near 300l. per ann.

The vestry is select, consisting of 32 members. The parish officers are two church-wardens, two overseers or collectors, and two sidesmen.

*Allhallows  
the Less.*

*All-ballows the Less*, as above-mentioned, and sometimes called *All-ballows on the Cellars*, or *super Cellariam*, because it stood on vaults let out for cellars, and very near on the south side of the street, was a rectory, originally in the gift of the bishop of *Winchester*; and rebuilt by Sir *John Poultney*, who purchased the advowson, and appropriated it to the college of *St. Lawrence Poultney*. And the steeple and choir of this church stood on an arched gate, being the entry to a great house, called *Cold Harburgh*, above-mentioned.

From the time that this church was so appropriated; it became a curacy or donative; and  
falling

falling to the crown, with the said college, at its dissolution, queen *Elizabeth* first granted it for 21 years to *William Verle*; and king *James I.* in the second year of his reign, sold it to *Richard Blake*, &c. and their heirs forever, in free soccage. By which means the impropriation is now in the heirs or assigns of the right Rev. Dr. *Edward Waddington*, late bishop of *Chichester*, deceased. The scite is reserved to bury the inhabitants.

A. D.  
1766.

The vestry is general: the officers are two church-wardens, and two collectors for the poor. And here are 12 gift sermons, to be preached on the first *Thursday* of the month.

The lane on the west side of *All-hallows the Great*, from which church it takes its name, is well built and inhabited, and leads to the water-side. All-hallows-lane.

The *Steel-yard*, corruptly *Still-yard*, which lies more to the west, and close to *Cosin-lane*, so called from *Cosin*, the builder thereof, was originally the hall of the *Almaine*, *Anseatic*, or *German* merchants, where they had warehouses for wheat, rye, and other grain; and for cables, ropes, pitch, tar, masts, hemp, flax, linen cloth, waincots, wax, steel, &c.\* In the 10th of *Edward I.* these

\* Unto these merchants, in the year 1259, *Henry III.* in the 44th of his reign, at the request of his brother *Richard* earl of *Cornwall*, king of *Almain*, granted, that all and singular the merchants, having a house in the city of *London*, commonly called *Gilda Aula Teutonicorum*, should be maintained and upholden through the whole realm, by all such freedom, and free usages or liberties, as by the king, and in his noble progenitors time, they had and enjoyed, &c.

A. D.  
1766.

merchants engaged to repair *Bishopsgate*, (See vol. i. p. 192.) in consideration of which agreement, the citizens consented that these merchants should enjoy their ancient privileges<sup>b</sup>. A measure, perhaps, that might well suit the circumstances of the city and nation in those days; but it was found in the end, as commerce and navigation increased, necessary to abridge, and then to annul these grants to foreign merchants<sup>c</sup>.

The

<sup>b</sup> For this agreement, the said mayor and citizens granted to the said merchants their liberties, which they long enjoyed; as namely, amongst the other things, that they might lay up their grain, which they brought into this realm, in inns, and sell it in their garners, within the space of 40 days after they had laid it up, except by the mayor and citizens they were expressly forbidden, because of dearth, or other reasonable occasions. Also they might have their alderman, as they had been accustomed, provided always he were of the city, and presented to the mayor and aldermen of the city, as often as any should be chosen, and should take the oath before them to maintain justice in their courts, and to behave themselves in their office according to law, and as it stood with the customs of the city.

<sup>c</sup> About the time of king *Henry IV.* the *English* began to trade themselves into the 'east parts; at which the *Easterlings*, or merchants of the *Dutch Hanse*, were so offended, that they took several of their ships and goods, and offered them several other injuries; which occasioned great complaints and differences between the said king *Henry IV.* and *Conradus de Junigen*, then master general of the *Dutch* order in *Prussia* with the *Hanse* towns, and divers embassies passed betwixt them on that account; the result of which, in short, was this: That the said king *Henry IV.* finding, by the said privileges granted to foreigners, his own subjects (to the great prejudice of the realm) very much crippled in their trade, did revoke such parts

The present state of this hall and yard, is a large, open place, with two wide passages for carts

A. D.  
1766.

parts of the privileges of the aforesaid *Dutch* company, as were inconsistent with the carrying on of a trade by the natives of this realm: and for the better encouragement of his own subjects, did, in the 5th year of his reign, grant his first charter to the merchants trading into the *East* land, containing many great privileges and immunities: which had a good effect for the bringing of the trade much more into the hands of the natives of this realm than it was before. King *Edward* IV. for their more ample encouragement, did, in the 2d year of his reign, grant another large charter to the merchants of *England*, especially to those residing in the *Netherlands*; with several additional immunities and privileges.

In king *Edward* VI.'s reign the *Steelyard* merchants behaved so badly, that his majesty seized upon their charter.

In the first and second of *Philip* and *Mary* was granted a charter to the *Russia* company, afterwards confirmed by act of parliament in the eighth year of queen *Elizabeth*.

Until whose time, though the trade of this nation was carried on much more by the natives thereof than had been formerly, yet had the society of the *Dutch* Hanse at the *Steelyard* much the advantage of them, by means of their well-regulated societies, and the privileges they enjoyed; insomuch that almost the whole trade was driven by them to that degree, that queen *Elizabeth* herself, when she came to have a war, was forced to buy the hemp, pitch, tar, powder, and other naval provisions, which she wanted, of foreigners, and that too at their rates. Nor were there any stores of either in the land to supply her occasions on a sudden, but what, at great rates, she prevailed with them to fetch for her, even in time of war, her own subjects being then but very little traders.

To remedy which, no better expedient could be found by the said queen and her council, than by encouraging her own subjects to be merchants; which she did by erecting out of them several societies of merchants, as that of the *East-land*

A. D.  
1765.

carts to the river side, where there is a crane, and stairs for landing iron, of which here are always large quantities kept. In this yard are some good houses for merchants, who trade in iron, for which it is of great note, but was formerly of greater, from the merchants of *Almain*. Here are likewise, at present, large warehouses for depositing goods belonging to the *East India* company.

Joyner's-  
hall,

More to the west, almost facing *Dowgate-bill*, near *Friars-lane*, there is *Joyners-hall*, remarkably curious for a magnificent screen at the entering into the hall-room, having demi-savages, and a variety of other enrichments, carved in right wainscot. The great parlour is wainscotted with cedar.

The joyners stand the 41st company in the city list; and were incorporated by queen *Elizabeth*, on the 18th of *April*, A. D. 1565, by the name

company, and other companies; by which means, and by cancelling many of the privileges of the fore-mentioned *Dutch* Hanse society, the trade in general, by degrees, came to be managed by the natives of this realm; and consequently the profits of all those trades accrued to the *English* nation; trade in general, and *English* shipping, were increased; her own customs vastly augmented; and, what was at first the great end of all, obtained, viz. that she had constantly lying at home, in the hands of her own subjects, all sorts of naval provisions and stores, which she could make use of as her occasions required them, without any dependence on her neighbours for the same.

And thus, by means of the erecting the fore-mentioned societies, and preserving and encouraging that of the merchants-adventurers, was the trade at first gained from foreigners to the natives of this realm, to its inestimable advantage,

of



of *The master and wardens and commonalty of the faculty of Joiners and Cielers of London*. It is a livery company ; and governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants. A. D. 1766.

The remaining avenues on this side of *Thames-street* are *Dowgate*, *Brewers-lane*, and *Friars-lane*, all very mean, and serving chiefly as passages to the lay-stall at *Dowgate-dock*.

In returning, on the north side of *Thames-street* is the east side of *Little Elbow-lane*, so called from its bending form from *St. Michael's Royal* into *Thames-street* ; both which, and that part of *Great Elbow-lane* that lies in this ward, is well inhabited. Elbow-lane.

In *Great Elbow-lane* the *Innholders* have a very beautiful and convenient hall, on the north side near the church. This company, which was incorporated by king *Henry VIII.* on the 21st of *December 1515*, by the stile of *The master, wardens, and company, of the art or mystery of Innholders of the city of London* ; is the 32d on the city list, enjoys the privilege of the livery, and is governed by a master, three wardens, and a court of assistants. Innholders hall.

*Dowgate-bill* is such a great descent towards *Thames-street*, that, in great and sudden rains, the water here comes down from other streets with that swiftness, that it oftentimes causeth a flood in the lower part. This street is large and open, the houses well built and inhabited. On the west side, near *Budge-row*, is the church-yard of *St. John Evangelist*, where formerly the church stood, not being rebuilt since the fire. Adjoining to the church-Dowgate-hill.  
St. John Evangelist's church-yard.

A. D. 1766. church-yard wall is *Cloak-lane*, which runs westward to *College-bill*. Of this lane only the south side is in this ward, the other part being in *Kintry-ward*.

Skinner's-hall.

On the west side of this hill stands *Skinner's-hall*. It is very handsome, and well provided with apartments to accommodate both the company and their servants. The hall-room is neatly wainscotted with oak, and the parlour with cedar.

Company.

The skinner's, which is the 6th of the twelve companies, were incorporated by king *Edward III.* A. D. 1327, by the stile of *The master and wardens of the guild or fraternity of the Body of Christ, of the Skinner's of London*. This charter was confirmed by *Henry VI.* in 1438, with this addition, That every person admitted to the freedom of this company shall be presented to the lord-mayor: and they were restrained from making by-laws.

This company has a large livery, and its government is vested in a master, four wardens, and a court of assistants. And what is particular, and a proof of their wealth, the members thereof pay no quarterage; and they pay about 700l. a year to charitable uses, which have been committed to their trust.

Tallow-chandlers-hall.

On the same side of *Dowgate-bill*, and close adjoining, stands *Tallowchandlers-hall*, a stately and large building, with piazzas, formed by arches and columns of the *Tuscan* order.

Company.

This company was incorporated by king *Edward IV.* A. D. 1463, by the name of *The master*

*ster and keepers and commonalty of the art and mystery of Tallow-chandlers of the city of London.* A. D. 1766.

At that time tallow-chandlers dealt not only in candles, but in oil, vinegar, butter, soap, hops, &c. and were empowered, by act of parliament, to search for those commodities, and to destroy all such as should be found bad. It is a livery company, and the 21st in the list of the city, governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of assistants.

On the east side of *Dowgate-bill*<sup>a</sup> is a dirty Chequer-yard. passage called *Chequer-yard*, which runs cross into *Bush-lane*. It is chiefly taken up with stables and coach-houses. On the south side thereof is *Hand-alley*, a paved passage into *Thames-street*: and at *Hand-alley. Plumbers-hall.* the north east angle stands *Plumbers-hall*. It is but small, but convenient enough for the uses of the company: and it is let out for a dancing school.

<sup>a</sup> At the upper end of *Dowgate-bill* once stood a castellated conduit for *Thames* water: between which and the river there was such a fall of water in 1574, on the 4th of *September*, that the channel rose so high by a sudden fall of rain, that a lad of 18 years old, falling into it, as he endeavoured to leap over, was carried away by the flood and drowned.

Lower down there was a college called *Jesus Commons*, for the reception and maintenance of a certain number of poor priests. And on the east side of this hill there once stood a royal messuage, the great old house called the *Erber*, near to the church of *St. Mary Bothaw*. It was alienated by king *Henry VIII.* who gave it to Sir *Philip Hoby*, who sold it to one *Doulphin*, a draper, and he (1 *Mariæ*) sold it to the company of drapers. Sir *Richard Pallison*, mayor, rebuilt this house. In which Sir *Francis Drake*, who first taught the way to sail round the world, resided for some time.

This

A. D. 1766.  
Company. This company was incorporated by king *James I.* on the 12th of *April* 1611, by the name of *The master, wardens, and commonality, of the mystery of Plumbers of the city of London*: it enjoys the livery, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

The part of *Busb-lane* in this ward goes no further than *Scotch-yard*.

English  
copper-  
office.

Company.

In this lane, and at the part where it branches off into *Little Busb-lane*, is the *English Copper-office*. This company was incorporated by charter in the 3d of *William and Mary*, 22d of *September*, 1692, by the appellation of *The governor and company of Copper-miners in England*. Which was confirmed by queen *Anne*, A. D. 1710. And by subsequent grants, their power of working of mines was extended to all parts of *Ireland* and *New England*. The government of this company is in a governor, deputy-governor, and 18 assistants.

Merchant-  
taylors  
school.

From *Busb-lane* there is a passage into *Suffolk-lane*, well inhabited; on the east side of which stands *Merchant-taylors* school, a foundation of great fame and reputation, founded in the year 1561, 3 *Elizabeth*, by the worshipful company of *Merchant-taylors* of *London*, in the mastership of *Emanuel Lucar*: *Richard Hills*, some time master of the said company, having before given 500 l. towards the purchase of an house, called *The manor of the Rose*, belonging to the duke of *Buckingham*, for that purpose. And therein was this school anciently kept. But that house being destroyed by

by the great fire in 1666, the present buildings were erected upon the scite of it, at the charge of the said company of *Merchant-taylors*. A. D. 1766.

The school is a long and spacious building, supported on the east by many stone pillars, which form an handsome cloister, within which are apartments for the three ushers. Adjoining to the school is a library, supported in like manner, by pillars of stone, and well furnished with books. And south of the library is the part called the chapel. Contiguous to these is a large house appropriated to the head master.

This school consists of six, or more truly of eight forms, where near 300 boys have their education; whereof by the statutes of the school an hundred are taught *gratis*; 50 at 2 s. 6 d. a quarter; and 100 at 5 s. a quarter. And, for the due instruction of these, the school maintains a master, whose salary is 10 l. 6 s. a year, and 30 s. for water, besides the quarterage for the pay scholars; which make his income very considerable: and three ushers, the first with 30 l. per ann. salary; and the other two at 25 l. each per ann. And, for the better inquiry into the proficiency of all the scholars, there is an order appointed for the probation of the school to be made only by the master and the three ushers. The first probation to be on the 11th day of *March*, the 2d on the 11th of *September*, the third on the 11th of *December*, not being *Sundays*, and then upon the next day following.

A. D.  
1766.

In the year 1645 the company of *Merchant-taylors* appointed a fourth probation, upon the motion of Mr. *Dugard*, then chief master of this grammar school, viz. that there shall be another private probation of the scholars, besides these three, on the 15th day of *June* yearly.

It was further thought fit afterwards, for the satisfaction of the master and wardens, and court of assistants of the merchant-taylors, as well for the true and faithful performance of the probation of the master and the three ushers, as likewise to know what boys profit most, and be the best and likeliest scholars; that the probations themselves should have their examination and trial, to be done at two several times every year. And this examination to be made by two judicious men, well learned in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, and *Latin*, being by the master and wardens thereunto required two or three days before. The place of examination to be in the south part of the school, commonly called the chapel. The time to be between the 11th and 21st days of the months of *March* and *September*. And the whole business to be so ordered, that the examination be fully done between the hours of six and eleven. The master and wardens, or two of them, to be at the school with the two learned men at six o'clock in the morning.

Upon these days, which are called the doctor's days, after the business of examination is finished, the audience return into the school, where certain  
public

public exercises are then performed by the eight senior scholars or monitors of the school.

A. D.  
1766.

There is yet another public examination of the scholars of the upper form, by the president and fellows of *St. John Baptist college in Oxford*, upon the 11th day of *June* yearly. This is previous to the election of scholars to be made upon that day, to fill up the vacant fellowships in *St. John's college*; of the fellows of which college 37 are supplied from this school. After the public exercises of this day are finished, the dean of the college addresses himself to the scholars, out of whose number the vacancies are to be filled up, in a *Latin* speech suited to this occasion.

At this time an account is usually printed, containing the names and order of the head scholars, their births, admission, and continuance in the head-form; and also of the subjects and order of the orations.

The gentlemen brought up at this school, citizens and others, began an annual feast in 1698. The collections made at these feasts, amounting to a considerable sum, they lay out upon exhibitions, to be allowed to such of the school as are superannuated, and miss of elections.

A. D.  
1766.

## C H A P. XVHI.

Of FARRINGTON WARD *within*.

Name.

**T**HIS, as well as the ward of *Farringdon without*, takes its name from *William Farringdon*, citizen and goldsmith of *London*, who purchased<sup>a</sup> all the aldermanrie, with the appurtenances,

<sup>a</sup> The name of this ward, and of *Farringdon without*, which two wards in ancient times had but one alderman, and that not by election, but by inheritance or purchase, as more fully appears by the following abstract of a deed, is derived from one of its possessors.

“ *Thomas de Ardene* sonne and heire to *Sir Ralph Ardene*, Knt. granted to *Ralph le Feure*, citizen of *London*, one of the sheriffs in the year 1277, all the aldermanrie, with the appurtenances, within the city of *London*, and suburbs of the same, between *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, and also without the same gates; which aldermanrie *Ankerinus de Auerne* held during his life, by the grant of the said *Thomas de Ardene*. To have and to hold unto the said *Ralph*, and to his heires, freely without all challenge; yeelding therefore yeerely to the said *Thomas*, and his heires, one clove (or slip) of gilliflowers, at the feast of *Easter*, for all secular service and custome, with warrantie unto the said *Ralph de Feure*, and his heirs, against all people, Christians and Jewes, in consideration of 20 markes, which the said *Ralph de Feure* did give before-hand, in name of a gersum or fine, to the said *Thomas*, &c.

Dated the 5th of *Edward I*.

Witnesse, *G. de Rokeley*, maior.

*R. Arrar*, one of the sheriffes.

*H. Wales*,

*P. le Tayler*,

*T. de Bassing*,

*J. Horn*,

*N. Blackburn*, alderman of *London*.”

After



tenances, within the city of *London* and suburbs of the same, between *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, and also *without* the said gates. Which was in the first nomination, or division of this city into wards, called the ward *Fori*; and the addition of *within the wall of London*, and *without the wall of London*, was in process of time given to each part by act of parliament, when that large possession of the *Farendons*, or *Faringdons*, was divided into two aldermanries, to be governed by two aldermen, in the choice of the inhabitants.

A. D.  
1766.

This ward begins where once stood the great Extent. cross in *Westcheap*, alias *Cheapside*: thence it runs westward on the north side, and down *Gutter-lane*, as far as *Huggen-lane* on the east side, and to *Kery-lane* on the west. Then from the south end of *Gutter-lane* westward to *Foster-lane*, and down *Foster-lane* to the north side of *St. Foster's* church only on the east side, and to over against the S. W. corner of the said church on the west side: But from thence to the stone wall on the west side

After this, *John le Feure*, son and heir to the said *Ralph le Feure*, granted to *William Farendon*, citizen and goldsmith of *London*, and to his heirs, the said aldermanry, with the appurtenances, for the service thereunto belonging, in the 7th of *Edward I.* in the year of *Christ* 1279. This aldermanry descended to *Nicholas Farendon*, son to the said *William*, and his heirs. Which *Nicholas Farendon*, also a goldsmith, was four times mayor, and lived many years after. He made his will 1361, which was 53 years after his first being mayor, and was buried in *St. Peter's* church in *Cheap*. So this ward continued under the government of *William Farendon*, and *Nicholas* his son, the space of fourscore and two years, and retains their name unto this present day.

A. D. 1766. of *Noble-street*, it is all in *Aldersgate-ward*. Then from the said wall, down to *Windsor-house*, or *Nevil's-inn*, and down *Monkswell-street*, on the west side, and then by *London-wall* to *Cripplegate*, and the west side of that gate, all which is in *Farringdon-ward*. Then from the south end of *Foster-lane* westward to *St. Martin's le Grand*, and away to *Newgate*, which includes both sides of the way in *Newgate-street*, and terminates the north side of this ward.

From the said great cross, or the scite thereof, this ward extends on the south side from *Friday-street* westward, including as much of *Friday-street* as to the N. E. corner of *St. Matthew's* church on the east side, and till the S. corner of the said church on the west side. Then from this street along *Cbeapside* to the *Old-change*; which is in this ward on the east side, as far as one house south of *St. Augustine's* church, adjoining to *Watling-street*; and on the west side to the place where once stood the east arch, or gate, built by *Nicholas Farendon* in 1361, at the entrance into the south church-yard of *St. Paul's*; and within the said gate, all that part which was formerly called the *North church-yard*. Then from the N. end of the *Old-change* to the scite of the north gate of *St. Paul's* church-yard, which opened into *Cbeapside*; so up the south side of *Pater-noster-row* to within about 12 doors of *Avemary-lane*, the west side of which lane is in this ward: and thence southward, *Ludgate-street*, formerly called *Bowyer-row*, as far as the spot were lately stood *Ludgate*: and on the north

north side, up *Pater-noster-row*, beginning where the conduit stood, facing the *Old-change*, to *Pannier-alley*, *Ivy-lane*, *Newgate-market*, and *Warwick-lane*, the east side of which lane, and the west end of *Pater-noster-row*, are in *Baynard's Castle-ward*. But *Farringdon-ward* within crosses *Ludgate-street*, and takes in the west side of *Creed-lane*, and all *Black-friars*.

A. D.  
1766.

This ward is bounded on the east by *Cheap-Bounds-ward* and *Baynard Castle-ward*; on the north by *Aldersgate* and *Cripplegate-wards*, and the liberty of *St. Martin's le Grand*; on the west by *Farringdon without*; and on the south by *Baynard Castle-ward*, and the river *Thames*. And it is divided into 18 precincts, under the government of an alderman, 17 common-councilmen, of whom one is the alderman's deputy, 19 constables, 17 inquest-men, 19 scavengers, and two beadles.

Precincts.  
Government.

In surveying this ward we shall set off from the east end, facing *Wood-street* in *Cheapside*, which, taken in its length and breadth, buildings, and trade in all sorts of valuable and rich goods, may be said to excell any street in the known world. The cross in *Cheapside* was erected by king *Edward I<sup>b</sup>*. At the S. W. angle of *Wood-street* there once stood a church dedicated to *St. Peter*, a rectory, sometimes mentioned by the name of *St. Peter's Wood-street*, and sometimes *St. Peter of West-cheap*. It was burnt down. The parish is united to *St. Matthew's Friday-street*, and the scite of the

Survey of  
this ward.  
*Cheapside*.

*St. Peter's*  
*Wood-*  
*street*.

<sup>b</sup> See vol. i. page 355.

A. D. 1766. church is now a burying place for the inhabitants of this parish.

Gutter-lane.

Embroiderer's-hall.

Company.

St. Vedast's  
Foster-lane

*Gutter-lane*<sup>c</sup> is remarkable for the number of working silversmiths, and such as are dependant on that trade, who inhabit in and about it. In this lane is *Embroiderers-hall*, small, but a very handsome building, and convenient for the management of the affairs of the company, who were incorporated in the 3d of *Elizabeth*, A. D. 1591, by the name of *The keepers or wardens and company of the art or mystery of the Broiderers of the city of London*. This is the 48th company; enjoys the livery; and is governed by two keepers or wardens, and a court of assistants. And the same sort of inhabitants fill *Foster-lane*. In the part of which lane, that is in *Farringdon-ward*, there is the parochial church of *St. Vedast*<sup>d</sup>, alias *Foster*, bishop of *Arxas*, in *Artois*, situate on the east side of *Foster-lane*, and gives name to it, and near the south end thereof. It is a rectory, founded in or before the year 1308, when *Walter de London* was presented thereunto, by the prior and convent of the church of *Canterbury*. It was re-

<sup>c</sup> Alias *Gutburn-lane*, so called from *Gutburn*, the builder, or owner thereof.

<sup>d</sup> Some authors write, that *Vedast* and *Foster* are two distinct saints; and that the original church was dedicated to *St. Foster*; and when rebuilt, it was dedicated to *St. Vedast*. Others deny that there ever was a saint called *Foster*, and that this *Foster* was the builder of the lane, and gave name to it, as his own property; from whence the church was called *St. Vedast Foster-lane*, or in *Foster-lane*.

built

built in the year 1509. And in 1614 the chancel end was lengthened by the addition of 20 feet of ground, given by the *Sadler's* company out of their own court. In process of time the patronage was transferred to the archbishop of *Canterbury*: and it has been a peculiar of that see ever since the year 1421. This church suffered much in the great fire of *London*: yet it was afterwards repaired for the most part upon the old walls; and the steeple stood till the year 1694, when it was found in such a weak condition that the parishioners had it taken down and rebuilt, at their own charge, entirely of stone. It is 69 feet long, 51 feet broad, and 36 feet high to the roof; and is well enlightened by a range of windows, placed so high, that the doors open under them. The tower is plain, and the spire, which is short, rises from a double base. Of which a critical writer remarks, "That the beautiful pyramid it forms, and the just and well proportioned simplicity of all its parts, satisfy the mind so effectually, that nothing seems to be wanting, and nothing can be spared."

A. D.  
1766.

After the fire of *London*, the parliament annexed to this church the parish of *St. Michael Quern*, and settled the value of both livings at 160l. per ann. in lieu of tythes, with the right of presentation to the archbishop, and dean and chapter of *St. Paul's*, alternately. The vestry is general: and there are seven auditors of accompts, and two church-wardens.

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1766.

In the church-yard, Mr. *John Johnson*, citizen and goldsmith of *London*, built and endowed a free school, in or before the year 1694<sup>e</sup>.

St. Michael's  
Querne,

*St. Michael's Querne*, united to this church, is written in old authors *St. Michael ad Bladum*, i. e. *at the Corn* (which posterity has corruptly pronounced *Querne*) because there was at the time of this church's foundation a corn market, that stretched up from it westward to the shambles or flesh market; from which situation, it was sometimes called *St. Michael de Macello*. It stood at the west end of *Cheapside*, fronting the street, whose ground was laid into the street by the act for rebuilding the city. This church was founded before the year 1181, and supplied by the canons of *St. Paul's*; and was then only a donative or curacy. It was not made a rectory till possessed by *Thomas Newton*, who was buried in the choir, A. D. 1461. At the east end of this church stood the *Old Cross* in *Westcheap*, which was taken down in the year 1390. And in this church was buried *John Leland*, or *Leyland*, the celebrated antiquarian<sup>f</sup>.

The parish still keeps up its rights and privileges to hold a vestry, which is general; and to

<sup>e</sup> See *Newcourt's Repertorium*, page 564.

<sup>f</sup> He was a priest in holy orders, and minister of *Haseley*, in *Oxfordshire*, and other churches. He was empowered, by commission under the broad seal, to search all libraries, &c: for the antiquities of *England*; and having retired to his house, in *St. Michael's* parish, to finish the books he had promised to the king, he fell distracted and died in 1552.

chuse their own officers, who are six auditors and two church-wardens. And this parish being in the patronage of the dean and chapter of *St. Paul's*, the patrons of the two churches present alternately.

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1766.

On the west side of this lane, and in *Aldersgate-ward*, there is the scite of a small ancient parish church for the laity in the liberty of *St. Martin le Grand*. It was a rectory, dedicated to *St. Leonard*; is recorded by the name of *Ecclesia Sancti Leonardi in Venella S. Vedasti, London*. It was founded by the dean of *St. Martin's*, and continued in his patronage till *Henry VII.* annexed that deanary to *Westminster-abbey*. Since which it has continued in the dean and chapter of *Westminster*: who, in right thereof, present alternately to the living of *Christ-church, Newgate-street*, from the time of the union of *Christ-church* and *St. Leonard*. The scite is now a burying-ground. But the parish holds a vestry, which is general; and chuses two church-wardens.

*St. Leonard's parish.*

At the S. E. angle of *Foster-lane*, and facing *Cheapside*, is a very beautiful hall belonging to the *Sadler's company*. The inside is adorned with fret-work and wainscot: and though it may not be so large as some, it excells very many of the companies halls for beauty and conveniencies.

*Sadler's hall.*

This company is of such antiquity, that there is extant, (in *Madox's firma Burg.*) a convention between them and the dean and chapter of *St. Martin's le Grand*, about the reign of *Richard I.* But it does not appear that they were legally in-

*Company.*

A. D.  
1766.

incorporated till *Edward I.* granted them a charter by the stile of *The wardens or keepers, and commonalty, of the mystery or art of Sadlers of London.* This company now ranks the 25th amongst the city corporations; enjoys the privilege of the livery: is governed by a prime and three other wardens, and a court of assistants; and was, in the year 1736, honoured by his royal highness *Frederick, prince of Wales,* and father to his present majesty king *George III.* who was then pleased to accept of their freedom.

Blowbladder-street.

Part of the street, viz. from *Cheapside* conduit to the place where the shambles stood, a little west of *St. Martin's le Grand,* is named *Blowbladder-street*; because in ancient days this spot was noted for the bladders sold therein.

Newgate-street.

Butcher-hall-lane.

In *Newgate-street*, which takes its name from the gate at the west end, is a place of good trade; and on the north side there is *Butcher-hall-lane*, which in former times was known by the name of *Stinking-lane*, on account of the nastiness of the place, occasioned by the slaughter houses in it. But its present condition is now much altered for the better, here are no slaughter houses, nor any disagreeable filth in the street, which is well built and inhabited; and it takes its name from *Butchers-hall*, which was built hereon after the fire of *London.* This lane runs, through several turnings, on the east into *St. Martin's le Grand*, and to *Aldersgate*; on the north through a broad paved passage into *Town-ditch*; and on the west into *Christ-church* hospital.

The



The next passage in *Newgate street*, westward, leads to *Christ church*, and to *Christ church* hospital. A. D. 1766.

*Christ church*, dedicated to the name and honour of our Saviour, is situated behind the houses on the north side of *Newgate-street*, and is only a vicarage. This was the church belonging to the convent of *Grey Friars*, or *Franciscans*, which falling to the crown at the dissolution of that religious house, king *Henry VIII.* gave it to the mayor, commonalty and citizens, of *London*, to make a parish church thereof, in lieu of the two churches of *St. Ewen*, in *Newgate-market*, near the north corner of *Eldeneſs*, now *Warwick-lane*, and of *St. Nicholas* in the *Shambles*, on the north side of *Newgate-street*, where now there is a court. Both which churches and their parishes were thereupon demolished; and as much of *St. Sepulchre's* parish as laid within *Newgate*, was added to this new erected parish church, which was then ordered to be called by the name of *Christ Church*, founded by king *Henry VIII.* though before it was dedicated to the honour of *God* and our Saviour *Jesus Christ*.

From this time this church was made a vicarage and parish church, in the patronage of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of *London*, governors of the poor, called the *Hospital of Little St. Bartholomew's*, also of the foundation of *Henry VIII.*

King *Henry VIII.* gave 500 marks per ann. in land, for ever, for the maintenance of the said church, with divine service, repairs, &c. In consider-

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1766.

consideration whereof, the mayor, commonalty and citizens, did covenant and grant (*inter alia*) to find and sustain one preacher at this church, who was to be from time to time vicar thereof; giving unto him yearly for his stipend 16l. 13s. 4d. to the visitor (now called the ordinary of *Newgate*) 10l. and to the other five priests in *Christ-church*, all to be helping in divine service, ministring the sacraments and sacramentals, 8l. a piece; to two clerks 6l. each; and to a sexton 4l. yearly.

This was a magnificent church \*, 300 feet long, 89 broad, and 64 feet two inches high, from the ground to the roof; and was consecrated in the year 1325. It was burnt down in 1666, by the great fire of *London*. Since which only the choir, or east end thereof has been rebuilt, with a tower added to it, having none before. However, this edifice is built of stone, very strong, very spacious and beautiful. The tower is square and of a considerable height, crowned with a light and handsome turret, adorned with vases. Within, it is

\* *Weaver*, in his *Funeral Monuments*, informs, that here was buried four queens, four duchesses, four countesses, one duke, two earls, eight barons, and 35 knights: and in all 663 persons of quality were here interred before the dissolution of the convent. In the choir were nine tombs of alabaster and marble, inclosed with iron bars. One tomb in the body of the church coped with iron: and 140 marble grave stones in divers places. All which were pulled down, removed and sold by Sir *Martin Bowes*, lord-mayor of *London* in 1545, for 50l.

neatly

neatly ornamented: the walls and pillars are wainscotted: there are very large galleries on the north, west, and south sides: the pulpit is veneered, and carved with the figures of our *Saviour* and his 12 apostles, sitting at the last supper, and the four evangelists. The altar is spacious; and the communion table stands on a foot-piece of black and white marble, encompassed with handsome rails and banisters: and the font is made of white marble, neatly carved in relievo.

A. D.  
1766.

Since the fire of *London* aforesaid, it has been made the parochial church for the inhabitants of this, and the parish of *St. Leonard Foster-lane*, which is annexed unto it; and both together are made of the yearly value of 200l. in lieu of tythes. There is a vicarage house adjoining to the east end of the church in *Butcher-ball-lane*.

Here are several gift sermons, viz. one on *St. Matthew's* day; on the 5th and 17th of *November*; on *St. Stephen's* day; on the first *Sunday* in *Lent*; on the *Sunday* after *Ascension-day*; on *Christmas-day*, and *Midsummer-day*.

The gift of this living is alternately in the governors of *St. Bartholomew's* hospital, who, being impropriators, appoint a vicar: but the parish of *St. Leonard*, annexed to it, is a rectory, in the gift of the dean and chapter of *Westminster*, so that they present alternately.

The vestry is general: there are two churchwardens, and four collectors for the poor. Facing the west end of the church, across the public passage,

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1766.

Christ-  
church  
hospital.

passage, is the old church-yard, and the remaining scite of the old church.

Close adjoining to this church, at the north west corner, we enter the *Blue Coat* hospital, or *Christ's* hospital, of whose foundation, by king *Edward VI.* we have already given an account in vol. ii. page 34. This was founded for the maintenance and education of poor fatherless children, to be virtuously brought up, and fitted for trades \*.

This pious example of the young king stirred up the charity of his well-disposed subjects <sup>b</sup>. And  
from

\* In the year 1552, began the repairing of the *Grey-friars* house, for the poor fatherless children; and, in the month of *November*, the children were taken into the same, to the number of almost 400. On *Christmas-day*, in the afternoon, while the lord-mayor and aldermen rode to *St. Paul's*, the children of *Christ's* hospital stood from *St. Lawrence's-lane* end in *Cheap*, towards *St. Paul's*, all in one livery of russet cotton, 340 in number; and the *Easter* following they were in blue, and so have continued ever since.

<sup>b</sup> Sir *William Cbester*, Knt. and alderman of *London*, and *John Caltborp*, citizen and draper of the same city, at their own proper costs and charges, made the brick walls and way on the back side, which leadeth from the said new hospital, unto the hospital of *St. Bartholomew*; and also covered and vaulted the *Town-ditch*, from *Aldersgate* to *Newgate*; which before was very loathsome, and infectious to the said hospital.

This hospital being thus erected, and put into good order, there was one *Richard Castell*, alias *Casteller*, shoemaker, dwelling in *Westminster*, a man who was very assiduous in his faculty,

from time to time this royal foundation has been improved by his royal successors. King *Charles II.* founded a mathematical school and ward, lying on the west part of the hospital, for the instruction of 40 boys in the mathematics, especially in that part of it that respects navigation; and liberally endowed it with 1000*l.* a year, paid out of the *Exchequer* for seven years, for the founding thereof.

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1766.

The mathematical master at *Cbrist's* hospital, by the constitution of the house, must be thus qualified; he must be a sober, discreet, and diligent person, of good life, a good scholar, very well understanding the *Latin* and *Greek* languages; a very good mathematician, well knowing and ready in the theory and practice of all its parts; to the end boys may be furthered in the *Latin* tongue, and the master able to answer strangers, if need be; and that they and others may find his abilities to satisfaction.

with his own hands; and such an one as was named, *The Cock of Westminster*, because both winter and summer he was at work before four o'clock in the morning; this man thus truly and painfully labouring for his living, God blessed and increased his labours so abundantly, that he purchased lands and tenements at *Westminster*, to the yearly value of 44*l.* and, having no child, with the consent of his wife, who survived him, and was a virtuous good woman, gave the same lands wholly to *Cbrist's* hospital aforesaid, to the relief of the innocent and fatherless children; and for the succour of the miserable, fore and sick, harboured in the other hospitals about *London*.

And

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1766.

And, by the constitution, ten are to be put forth yearly apprentices to masters of ships; to the end that they may be fit in time to do service in the navy royal, and ten more to be received in their rooms. These youths, who are chosen out of the rest of the blue-coat boys, are to be the most acute, and of the readiest wits, that they may be fit for mathematical studies. These, as a badge of distinction, wear on their breasts, fastened to their coats, a plate of silver, with some figures engraven, the dye whereof is kept in the *Tower*, where they are all stamped. The chief figures are three liberal sciences, viz. arithmetic, with a scroll of accounts in one hand, and laying her other hand upon a blue-coat boy's head, having his cap under his arm. The next figure represents Geometry, with a triangle in her hand. The third Astronomy, with a quadrant in one hand, and a sphere in the other. There is also the figure of a ship or two under sail, with a wind from heaven, blowing as it were upon it a prosperous gale. There are also in the clouds two angels, one of them a *Mercury*; and these words wrote round, declaring the royal founder, and the year when this school commenced, viz. *Auspicio Caroli Secundi Regis, 1673*. This badge they wear constantly, not only in the hospital, and about the town, but when they are put forth; which, when seen, secureth them from being pressed.

There have been sometimes 1000 poor children, and more, maintained here at one time.

There

There is a great and spacious hall, well built, where the boys dine and sup. It was built after the great fire by Sir *John Frederick*, alderman of *London*, and cost him 5000l. In this hall, at the upper end, is a large picture, that covereth all the wall of the north end, and stretcheth on the east and west walls, representing king *James II.* but intended for king *Charles II.* had he lived but a little longer, sitting there, and his nobles, and the governors, and treasurer, and others in great numbers standing about him; with the pictures of king *Edward VI.* and king *Charles II.* as founders, drawn half way, painted as hanging up in the same table. And there is a particular representation of the mathematical school; it is done by *Vario*, and reckoned worth 1000l. There is likewise, at the other end of this hall, a large picture, more ancient, of king *Edward VI.* the first founder, delivering his royal charter for this hospital to the mayor, who kneeleth with the aldermen behind him; a bishop, which we suppose is *Ridley*, with many others standing about; an ancient and fine piece: nor must we forget the fine piece of the pool of *Bethesda*, very large, and painted in a masterly stile by the late Mr. *Hogarth*.

In this hall is a good organ, that oftentimes plays, when the boys also sing their psalms or anthems on *Sundays* and other special days.

There are eight wards where the children's beds are, and where they lodge and harbour: in each

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1766.

The hall.

Eight  
wards.

A. D. 1766. each of these wards are harboured above 50 odd, one with another.

The girls ward built.

The girls have a ward also by themselves, which is situated passing out of the great hall on the east. It is fair and handsome, and, indeed, the best ward of all. It was built at the cost of Mr. *John Morice* and Sir *Robert Clayton*, the former giving 1000*l.* the other much more.

Ward for the sick.

There is another convenient ward apart by itself, for the sick, where they that fall into any distempers are removed, and due care taken of them. It consists of a room for the lodging of the sick, a kitchen, a consultation-chamber, and other convenient places; with a proper nurse.

Of the ancient buildings remaining, there is an old cloister of the *Grey-friars*, and was part of the old priory. It serves for a thoroughfare, and a place of recreation for the boys, especially in rainy weather: but, being gone to decay, it was repaired, by the direction of that excellent architect Sir *Christopher Wren*, Knt.

Schools.

For schools, there are these: a grammar school, a mathematical school, a writing school, and a school for the girls, where they learn to read, to sew, and to mark.

The grammar school is ancient; the other more modern, and set up since the great fire.

Writing school.

The writing school is a very fair structure, at the end of the great hall, lofty and airy; founded by Sir *John Moore*, Knt. some time one of the aldermen of the city, and president of this house. It containeth long writing boards, sufficient for



300 boys to sit and write at. It cost the nobly-minded builder, they say, 5000l. whose statue, in white marble, at full proportion, is placed at the upper end.

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1766.

It resteth upon columns, and is built, below, into tenements and shops, which they let out; there being seven in all.

The masters of this school are four, viz. a grammar master, who hath also an usher to assist him; a mathematical master; and a writing master, who have 100l. per ann. each, for their salaries, besides houses. The masters.

There are also two school mistresses that teach the girls, who also have sufficient salaries, and houses to dwell in. Mistresses.

The grammar master hath also an addition of 20l. yearly, for catechising the boys; and his usher 50l. a year besides. In short, 12 or 1300l. per ann. is expended in salaries to the officers, clerks, and servants. All of which are chosen by the governors.

*Christ's* hospital is lately further improved, by entertaining a master to teach the boys drawing. Some skill in which art is so very useful to many, or most mechanical trades; as, besides painters, those of seamen, carpenters, joiners, plumbers, carvers, masons, bricklayers, &c.

The governors are many, generally about 300, and commonly men of estates, or from whom there are expectations of charity. Out of these, one is *president*, and he commonly is some ancient alderman that hath passed the chair. Another is

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1766.  
Treasurer.

*treasurer*, who takes care of the affairs of the whole house, and of the revenues, and therefore is commonly resident, and hath a good house to dwell in, but without any salary : and such an one is chosen by the governors for this great trust, who is of note for his abilities, integrity, and charity : and according to the repute he hath, so the hospital usually flourisheth, and the benefactions come in plentifully.

Every governor, when he is admitted into this society, hath a charge<sup>a</sup> solemnly given him, in the

“ *a* *Worshipful*,

The cause of your repair hither at this present is, to give you knowledge, that you are elected and appointed, by the lord-mayor and court of aldermen, to the office, charge, and governance of *Christs* hospital.

And, therefore, this is to require you, and every of you, that you endeavour yourselves, with all your wisdom and power, faithfully and diligently to serve in this vocation and calling, which is an office of high trust and worship : for ye are called to be the faithful distributors and disposers of the goods of almighty *God* to his poor and needy members. In the which office and calling if you shall be found negligent and unfaithful, ye shall not only declare yourselves to be the most unthankful and unworthy servants of almighty *God* ; being put in trust to see the relief and succour of his poor and needy flock ; but also ye shall shew yourselves to be very notable and great enemies to that work, which most highly doth advance and beautify the commonwealth of this realm, and chiefly of this city of *London*.

These are therefore to require you, and every of you, that ye here promise before *God*, and this assembly of your fellow-governors, faithfully to travail in this your office and calling, that this work may have its perfection, and that the needy  
number

the presence of the president, or treasurer, and other governors assembled in court. A. D. 1766.

Besides the chief governors, they have divers officers. officers that receive salaries, viz. four clerks, a steward, and a matron; for every ward, a nurse and her maid; a porter and four beadles.

They have also three servants, which they call street-men, that see to the well government of the carts of *London*.

They have also certain clerks for *Blackwell-hall*: whence are certain duties coming to the house.

As for the provision for this great family, the Provisions. drink is supplied by two beer-brewers, and the bread by three bakers.

There are two of the governors that are called Almoners. almoners, who, for a month, or more, take care to buy and lay in butcher's meat, that is, beef and mutton; the steward attending them.

The children every morning have for their Their daily fare. breakfast, bread and beer, at half an hour past six in the morning, in the summer time; and at half an hour past seven in the winter. On *Sundays* they have boiled beef and pottage for their dinners; and for their suppers, bread and butter. On other days, their fare, as it is thrifty, so it is sufficient.

On *Mondays* milk-pottage, *Tuesdays* roast mutton, *Wednesdays* rice-milk, *Thursdays* boiled beef

number committed to your charge be diligently and wholesomely provided for, as you will answer before God, at the hour and time when you and we shall stand before him, to render an account of our doings. And, promising this to do, you shall be now admitted into this company and fellowship."

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1766.

and broth, *Fridays* boiled mutton and broth, and on *Saturdays* pease-pottage.

Their supper is bread and cheese, or butter for those that cannot eat cheese.

They have roast beef about twelve days in the year, by the kindness of several benefactors; who have left, some 3*l.* some 30*s.* per ann. for that end and purpose.

To support all this, the hospital has a great annual revenue in houses and lands; the benefit of licensing and looking after the 420 carts allowed by the city, each of which pays a certain sum for sealing; and the duty of about three farthings upon every piece of cloth brought to *Blackwell-hall*.

This hospital also provides for a considerable number of younger children, at *Ware* and *Hartford*; at each of which places there is a school-master, with a salary of 50*l.* each, to teach those children to read. At *Ware*, the hospital school is built like a college, making a large quadrangle, for boys: consisting of a school-house, the master's house, and thirteen houses for nurses to keep the children. At *Hertford*, there is a school-house, a master's house, and twenty others, with two rooms on a floor, and gardens belonging.

On the north side of the cloister are two doors: one opens into *Town ditch*, which is now a fine open area, with several good houses built, and well inhabited, close by the city wall: the other opens a way into *St. Bartholomew's* hospital and *Smithfield*. And close to this door or gate, on the west side,

side, is a burial-ground, in which are buried such as die in *Newgate*, &c.

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1766.

The principal gate into this hospital is on the west, and almost at the south-west corner of the old building, from the court which to this day is called the *Grey-friars*, a society or religious order founded by St. *Francis* of *Affisi*, canonized by pope *Gregory IX.* in 1228. Of whom a detached body of nine brethren, five whereof were priests, and four lay brothers, were sent from *Italy* to settle and propagate their order in *England*. The priests placed themselves at *Canterbury* in the year 1224. The lay brothers came to *London*, and were entertained by the *friars preachers* in *Oldborn* for about fifteen days, or till they could be accommodated with a convenient house for themselves, which they soon obtained of *John Travers*, one of the sheriffs in 1224. In which house they made themselves cells, and continued till their numbers, in a few years, required a more commodious convent. For which purpose *John Ewin* purchased a vacant piece of ground near *St. Nicholas* shambles, and, with proper assistance, built a house thereon for the said friars; and, having appropriated the same to the commonalty of *London*, he himself became a lay brother in the said house; which in process of time was greatly augmented by the benevolence of Queen *Margaret*, second wife to *Edward I.* and other benefactors, amongst whom we find Sir *Richard Whittington*, who founded a library in the *Grey-friars* convent, 129 feet long, and 31 broad, and furnished it well with books.

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1766,

In this *Grey-friars* there was, in *Queen Mary's* days, a stinking loathsome dungeon, where it had been usual to confine and punish vagabonds; and in the *Marian* persecution it served for the imprisonment of such as fell under the displeasure of the *popish* ministry; amongst whom we read of one *John Wayland*, a printer, who was confined and cruelly whipped in this dungeon, for being concerned in printing a book called *Antichrist*.

Newgate.

At the west extremity of *Newgate-street* stands *Newgate*, in the city wall on the west side, 1037 feet south-west from *Aldersgate*, which takes its name from its being an additional gate, built after the four original gates of this city. For it is not certain that there was a gate on this spot before the reign of *Henry I.* And we find the apartments in that gate appropriated for the confinement of felons, as a county gaol for *London* and *Middlesex*, in the year 1218. It was also the common prison for nobles, and such great officers of state who happened to incur the displeasure of their sovereign.

*Newgate* was so damaged by the fire in 1666, as made it necessary to pull it quite down. In whose place there rose up the present beautiful structure. The west side is adorned with three ranges of *Tuscan* pilasters, with their entablatures, and in the intercolumniations are four niches, in one of which is a figure representing *Liberty*, at whose feet lies a *Cat*, alluding to Sir *Richard Whittington*, who was a great benefactor to this gate. The east side of the gate is adorned with a

range of pilasters also, and their entablatures, and the figures of *Justice, Mercy, and Truth*, in three niches.

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The apartments in and belonging to this prison are very well adapted to the purposes of such a place: but the best of them is very dismal. It is the county gaol for *Middlesex*, both for debtors and malefactors; and the city prison for criminals only. The number of miserable wretches, which constantly fill this prison, is so great, and they breed so much nastiness, that *Newgate* is seldom clear of a dangerous infection, which is called the *gaol-distemper*. To remedy which, it has been thought proper to erect a ventilator upon the top of *Newgate*, to expel the foul air, and to make way for the admission of such as is fresh and salutary; which has in a great measure had its desired effect.

Here is a chapel within the prison, for the use of those who are confined; and there is a chaplain, in the election of the court of aldermen, whose salary, and perquisites in printing dying speeches, &c. amount at least to 200 l. *per annum*: he is stiled Ordinary of *Newgate*, whose duty is to read prayers and preach in the said chapel, to visit the sick in prison, and especially such as lie in the cells under sentence of death, to prepare them for a future state. Besides, he is obliged to attend upon and to continue with such as are to be hanged to the last moment, and to pray with such as are disposed to join with him at the place of execution.

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1766.

Preparatory to which there comes a man \* with a bell, in the dead of the night before the day ordained for their death, who, having tolled his bell, calls out, amongst other exhortations,

You prisoners that are within,  
Who for wickedness and sin,

Are condemned to die, repent with lamentable tears. Ask mercy of the Lord; for the salvation of your own souls, through the merits, death, and passion of *Jesus Christ*, who now sits at the right hand of God to make intercession for as many of you as penitently return unto him. *Lord have mercy upon you.*

Warwick-lane.

College  
of physicians.

Returning from this scene of distress, and seat of sorrow and misery, the next avenue on the south side of *Newgate-street* is *Warwick-lane*, on the west side of which, near to the north end, stands the college of *Physicians*, a building of great delicacy, and eminently deserving to be considered among the noblest ornaments of this city. It is a very noble edifice of brick and stone. The entrance is grand, under an octangular theatre, finishing in a dome, with a cone at the top, making a lantern to it. The inside is elegant, finely enlightened, and very capacious; designed by Sir *Christopher Wren*. The central building, which contains the library and other rooms of state and convenience, was the design of *Inigo Jones*. The ascent to the door is by a flight of steps: and in the under part

\* Paid 1l. 6s. 8d. *per annum*, pursuant to the will of *Robert Dow, Merchant-taylor*.

is



College of Physicians



is a Casement story. On one side, over the door-case, is the statue of King *Charles II.* in a niche; on the other the statue of Sir *John Culler*. The whole front is decorated with pilasters of the *Ionic* and *Corinthian* orders. The buildings at the two sides of the court are uniform, with window-cases, handsomely ornamented. Within is a great hall for the quarterly meetings of the doctors, adorned with pictures and sculpture; a theatre for anatomical dissection; a preparing room, where there are thirteen tables, containing all the muscles in the human body; a library, well furnished with books; a committee-room; a hall, in which the physicians sit to give advice *gratis* to the poor: besides the different apartments for the officers, servants, &c. And was erected since the fire of *London*, on a spot of ground purchased by the fellows with their own money<sup>b</sup>.

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The physicians were incorporated in the 10th<sup>Incorporation.</sup> of *Henry VIII.* who, on the 23d<sup>th</sup> of *September*, granted a charter to incorporate certain physicians in one body, and perpetual commonalty or fellowship of the faculty of physic, and to chuse yearly

<sup>b</sup> This society's first college was in *Knightrider-street*, given them by Dr. *Linacre*, physician to King *Henry VIII.* They afterwards removed to a house which they purchased in *Amen-corner*, where Dr. *Harvey*, who found out the circulation of the blood in 1652, built a library and a public hall, which he granted for ever to the college, and endowed it with his estate, which he resigned to them in his life-time. Part of which they assigned for an annual oration in commemoration of their benefactors, and to provide a good dinner for the society. This building perished in the flames in 1666.

A. D. 1766. a president, to oversee, rule, and govern, the said fellowship, and all men of the said faculty; to consist of thirty fellows; to make statutes and ordinances for the good government and wholesome

cor-

On the twelfth of October, 1747, Mr. Mead read the draught of a new statute, forbidding any member of the college to meet or consult, in any case of physick, with persons prohibited from practice: which statute was ordered to be engrossed, in order to be read at the next college meeting.

April 4, 1748; the following statute, prohibiting any fellow, candidate, or licenciate, to consult, in any case of physic, with persons prohibited by the college from the practice thereof, was read the second time, and approved by the majority of the college.

*A statute against consulting with any person prohibited to practice physic.*

“ That we may, as much as in us lies, answer the good ends  
 “ and laudable purposes of our institution, and the privileges  
 “ and powers granted to us by the royal charter, and confirm-  
 “ ed by several acts of parliament, for preventing the great  
 “ mischiefs which often happen to the health of his majesty's  
 “ subjects, and the dishonour arising to the profession of physic  
 “ by empyrics and unskilful persons, who take upon them to  
 “ practise physic in the city of London or the suburbs thereof,  
 “ or seven miles circuit of the same, and refuse or are not  
 “ qualified to undergo an examination by the president and  
 “ censors of this college, touching their skill and knowledge  
 “ in medicines and the practice of physic:

“ We do ordain and order, that if the president shall at  
 “ any time inform the college, at any of their solemn or  
 “ greater meetings, ordinary or extraordinary, that any per-  
 “ son practising physic within the limits aforesaid, hath been  
 “ duly summoned to attend the president and censors, to be  
 “ examined by them touching his skill and knowledge in the  
 “ practice of physic, and hath refused or neglected to attend  
 “ according to such summons, or attending hath refused to  
 “ submit

correction of the said college, and of all persons practising physic within seven miles of the city; and

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“ submit to be examined, according to the form and manner  
 “ of examination prescribed by the statutes of their college,  
 “ or, having been examined, hath been adjudged, by the  
 “ president and censors, not sufficiently learned and qualified  
 “ to practise physick; and that the president and censors have,  
 “ for any of the said reasons, prohibited such person to practise  
 “ physick within the limits aforesaid; then, and in such case,  
 “ no fellow, candidate, or licentiate of this college, at any  
 “ time after such information so given to the college by the  
 “ president, shall in any wise meet in consultations, for the  
 “ cure of any disease, with any person so prohibited to prac-  
 “ tise: and that if any fellow, candidate, or licentiate of this  
 “ college shall, after such information so given, in any wise  
 “ meet in consultation, for the cure of any disease, with any  
 “ person so prohibited, every such fellow, candidate, and li-  
 “ centiate, being convicted thereof before the president and  
 “ censors of this college for the time being, shall, for such  
 “ his meeting, forfeit and pay to the treasurer of this college  
 “ for the time being, for the use of the college, the sum of 5 l.  
 “ of lawful money of *Great-Britain* for the first offence; and  
 “ if such fellow, candidate, or licentiate, shall, after such  
 “ conviction, offend again in the like manner, and be there-  
 “ of convicted in the manner aforesaid, he shall forfeit and  
 “ pay to the said treasurer, for the use of the college, the sum  
 “ of 10 l. of such lawful money as aforesaid; and if such fel-  
 “ low, candidate, or licentiate, shall refuse or neglect to pay  
 “ either of the said sums or forfeitures, within the space of  
 “ three calendar months next after notice in writing of such  
 “ his respective conviction, given to or left for him at his then  
 “ dwelling-house, or most usual place of abode, by the bea-  
 “ dle of this college for the time being; or if such fellow,  
 “ candidate, or licentiate, shall, after such second conviction,  
 “ offend a third time in like manner, and be thereof convicted  
 “ in the manner aforesaid; then, and in either of the last-men-  
 “ tioned cases, he shall be expelled this college, and shall not  
 “ be

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and within that compass none to practise, as well as in the city, unless first allowed by the president and fellowship, upon pain of forfeiture of 5 l. for every month; to chuse four yearly by the president and fellows, who shall have the supervising, search, examination, and government of all the physicians of the city and suburbs within seven miles: with an exemption, that no physician shall be liable to serve any offices in wards or parishes<sup>d</sup>, or put upon juries, inquests, &c. which charter was confirmed by parliament in the 14th of *Henry VIII*. By the statute, 32d of the said king,

“ be restored to be a fellow, candidate, or licentiate, of this  
“ college, until he shall have paid to the treasurer of this college for the time being, for the use of the college, all such  
“ sum or sums of money, as such fellow, candidate, or licentiate, shall have forfeited by virtue of this statute.

“ We do further ordain and order, That every fellow, candidate, or licentiate, of this college,<sup>e</sup> who shall in any wise  
“ meet in consultation, for the cure of any disease, with any  
“ person who, by virtue of this statute, shall be expelled the  
“ college, shall incur and be subject to the same or the like  
“ respective forfeitures and penalties as are above-mentioned.

“ And, for the better putting this statute in execution, we  
“ do ordain and order, That, when and as often as any person or persons shall, by virtue of this statute, be expelled  
“ this college, notice thereof in writing, specifying the name  
“ or names of such person or persons, signed by the beadle  
“ of this college for the time being, shall be given to or left  
“ for every fellow, candidate, or licentiate, at his dwelling-house, or usual place of abode.”

Ordered, That the college seal be put to the said statute next *comitia majora*.

<sup>d</sup> Confirmed and explained by an act of parliament in the 32d of *Henry VIII*.

physicians

physicians of this college were exempt from keeping watch and ward, and from serving other offices within the city and suburbs; and they were empowered to chuse four physicians yearly to search the apothecaries wares, drugs, and stuffs. Queen *Mary I.* confirmed the charter. Queen *Elizabeth* gave them another charter to take four human bodies, executed at *Tyburn*, to anatomize. King *James I.* and King *Charles II.* each of them granted them a charter\*.

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1766.

### The

\* This college, according to the power granted them by those and other their charters, have called before them the president, or, in his absence, the vice-president, and the censors, the surgeons, apothecaries, and other persons, that have practised physic without their allowance; and have sometimes warned them to forbear, and sometimes imposed pecuniary penalties or imprisonment upon them. For they may convene any physician or practiser before them, and examine them concerning their skill in the faculty of physic; and if they shall not appear to their summons, or appearing refuse to answer, or to be examined, the college may assess a penalty or fine upon them for every default of appearance, or refusal to answer; the fine, for one default, not exceeding 40 s. or, if any administer unwholsome and noisome medicines, he may be fined according to their discretion, not exceeding 10 l. or imprisonment, not exceeding fourteen days, unless for non-payment of fine, when it shall be lawful to detain them in prison till it be paid.

Upon a complaint made, about the latter end of Queen *Elizabeth's* reign, by *Jenkins* and *Read*, against the college, which had used some punishment towards them for evil practice of physic, and exercising that art without their licence, after a long and careful hearing on both parts, *Popham*, lord chief justice, in the year 1602, gave his judgment, the sum of which was in these particulars: I. That there was no sufficient licence without the college seal. II. That no surgeon,

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The officers of this college are a president, eight electors, four censors, a register, and a treasurer, annually chosen in the first week of *October*.

Scite of St.  
Ewen's  
church.

Near to the north-east corner of *Warwick-lane*, and on the ground where now stands the book-seller's house, known by the name of the *King's-arms*, and the house adjoining to it on the east, there stood the parish-church of *St. Ewen*, whose parish was dissolved to make way for the establishment of *Christ-church*: part of the church walls are still remaining in the cellars of those two houses.

Newgate-  
market.

More to the east is the passage into *Newgate-market*, which is a handsom, commodious, square piece of ground<sup>f</sup>, measuring 194 feet from east to west, 148 feet from north to south, with a market-house in the center; under which are vaults or cellars. The upper part is occupied as a ware-

as a surgeon, might practise physic, no, not for any disease, though it was the great pox. III. That the authority of the college was strong, and sufficient to commit to prison. IV. That the censure of the college, rising from lesser mulcts to greater, was equal and reasonable. V. That it were fit to set to physicians bills the day of the month and the patient's name. VI. That the lord chief justice could not bail or deliver the college's prisoner, but was obliged by law to deliver him up to the college's censure. VII. That a freeman of *London* might lawfully be imprisoned by the college. VIII. That no man, though never so learned a physician or doctor, might practise in *London*, or within seven miles, without the college's licence.

<sup>f</sup> A much more commodious market than to hold it in the middle of *Newgate-street*, which was the case before the fire of *London*.

house



house by fruiterers and kitchen-gardeners. In the shops under this building there are stalls for tripe-men, &c. and in the middle, near the market-house, are sold fruit and greens. At a convenient distance are shops or sheds for poulterers, bacon-sellers, butchers, sellers of butter, &c. in which last commodity here are some very extraordinary dealers, to the amount of 40 or 50 l. before nine o'clock in a morning. The houses, which surround and form the square, are most of them occupied by butchers; and the avenues or passages, which lead from *Paternoster-row*, *Warwick-lane*, *Ivy-lane*, and *Newgate-street* are full of fishmongers, poulterers, bacon-shops, and cheesemongers.

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1786.

From this market eastward we pass *Ivy-lane* and *Lovel's-court*, both well built and inhabited, and come to *Queen's-head-alley*, in which is one of the forting houses, under the comptrolment of the general penny-post; of which an account has been given in *Finch-lane*, in *Broadstreet-ward*. More towards the east, and almost facing *St. Martin's-le-grand*, is *Pannier-alley*: in which is a stone pedestal, supporting a *pannier*, with a figure of a boy upon it, and this inscription:

*Ivy-lane.*  
*Lovel's-court.*  
*Queen's-head-alley.*  
*General Penny-post-office.*

When you have sought the city round,  
Yet still this is the highest ground.

Between the south-east corner of *Newgate-street* and *Paternoster-row* there stood the parish-church of *St. Michael's Querne*, of which you have an account in *Foster-lane*.

*St. Michael's Querne.*

Begin-

A. D.  
1766.  
Friday-  
street.

Beginning again at the east end of this ward, but on the south side, we take in so much of *Friday-street* as incloses *St. Matthew's* church; of which street there is mention in *Breadstreet-ward*.

St. Mat-  
thew's  
church.

The church of *St. Matthew* is a rectory, situate on the west side of *Friday-street*, and almost at the north end thereof. It is dedicated to *St. Matthew*, who was also called *Levi*, a *Roman* officer in the collection of tolls, &c. and called to be an apostle by *Jesus Christ*. It is not certain who was the founder of this church; but it was in the patronage of the abbot and convent of *Westminster* in 1322. King *Henry VIII.* having dissolved the convent, and made *St. Peter's* at *Westminster* a bishop's see; his majesty; amongst other places, gave this church to the bishop of *Westminster*. King *Edward VI.* dissolved that bishoprick, and translated this living to the bishop of *London*; in whom the advowson of *St. Matthew's Friday-street* still continues<sup>s</sup>.

It was burnt down in 1666, and by that means made parochial for this and the parish of *St. Peter's Westcheap*, which is annexed to it by act of parliament: and both together are made of the yearly value of 150l. in lieu of tythes. The church is a plain stone building, with a series of large arched windows; and the steeple consists of a square brick tower, void of all ornament.

The vestry is general; and the parish-officers are five auditors, and two churchwardens and collectors.

<sup>s</sup> In the account, published by the company of parish-clerks in 1732, it is said to be in the gift of the duke of *Montague*.

*St. Peter's* church, which is annexed to *St. Matthew's*, stood at the south-west corner of *Wood-street* in *Cheapside*. It was an ancient foundation, in the patronage of the abbot and monastery of *St. Alban's* till the dissolution of that religious house. King *Henry VIII.* granted it to lord *Wriothesley*, ancestor to the late earls of *Southampton*; in which family the right of patronage continued to the year 1667, when, by the death of *Thomas* earl of *Southampton*, it descended to one of his daughters; by which means it came to the *Montague* family: so that the right of presentation to *St. Matthew Friday-street* and *St. Peter Cheap* united is alternately in the bishop of *London* and the *Montague* family.

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1766.

This parish is a rectory, calls a general vestry, and is governed by seven auditors of accounts, and two churchwardens or overseers. But the scite of the church (as already mentioned) is now no more than a burial-place for the parishioners.

More to the west, on the south side of *Cheap*, is the street called the *Old-change*<sup>b</sup>. The part in this ward goes no further than to *St. Austin's* church, a rectory, dedicated to *Austin* or *Augustin* the monk, and first archbishop of *Canterbury*; and situate at the west end of *Watling-street*, on the north side thereof, called in old records, *Ecclesia sancti Augustini ad portum*, because it stood near the gate by

The old  
change.

*St. Austin's*  
church.

<sup>b</sup> A street so called from the king's exchange standing there, erected to receive bullion to be coined. It was farmed out to the citizens of *London*, who received the old coining irons, and delivered new to all the mints in *England*.

A. D.  
1766.

which they formerly entered into *St. Paul's-church-yard* out of *Watling-street*. The living is in the gift of the dean and chapter of *St. Paul's*<sup>1</sup>; and I apprehend it has always been so: for we find it in their books in the year 1181, when *Ralph de Diceto* was dean of *St. Paul's*.

The old church was burnt down in 1666, and has been rebuilt very substantially with stone. It is well pewed and wainscotted. The pulpit is finely embellished; and the altar-piece is spacious and beautiful, having, peculiar to it, a winged heart aspiring towards glory, with these words in gold on a blue ground, *Sursum corda*, i. e. *Lift up your hearts*.

This church, by act of parliament, after the fire of *London*, was made parochial for *St. Austin's* and *St. Faith's* annexed to it; and the living of both united was made of the yearly value of 172 l. in lieu of tithes.

The vestry is select; and there are no other parish-officers than two churchwardens. And this parish contains no more than sixty-six houses.

St. Faith's  
church.

The parish annexed, whose church is abolished, consecrated to *St. Faith*, is much larger, containing 118 houses; though that church, when in being, was only a kind of chapel within the cathedral church of *St. Paul*. It was dedicated to *St. Faith*, a holy virgin of *Agen* in *Aquitain* in *France*, who suffered martyrdom for the *Christian* faith

<sup>1</sup> According to *Magna Britannia* and *Newcourt*, p. 287. But the account, published by the company of parish-clerks, makes the bishop of *London* patron of *St. Austin's*.

under *Dioclesian* the emperor, because she would not offer sacrifice to the idol gods: and it was called *Ecclesia sanctæ Fidei in cryptis*, or *the church of St. Faith in the vaults underground*\*, being situated at the west end of *Jesus chapel*, under the choir of the cathedral church of *St. Paul*, which served as a parish-church for part of *St. Paul's stump*, *St. Paul's church-yard*, *Paternoster-row*, *Queen's-head-court*, all *Level's-court*, part of *Ivy-lane*, *Tree-ton-alley* or *Ship-alley*, all *Little Ivy-lane*, *White-bart-street*, and part of *Warwick-lane*. But *Jesus chapel* being suppressed by King *Edward VI.* the parishioners of *St. Faith* were, in the year 1551, permitted to remove into the same, which continued as a parish-church in this parish till the cathedral was demolished by the great fire of *London* in 1666. It is a rectory, and one of the peculiars belonging to the dean and chapter of *St. Paul's*, where they are both patrons and ordinaries.

A. D.  
1766.

The vestry is general; and the parish-officers are fourteen auditors of accounts, and two church-wardens.

Part of the church-yard, belonging to *St. Faith's* parish, was taken to enlarge the street at the east end of *St. Paul's-church-yard*; and the remainder lies within the inclosure of *St. Paul's-church-yard*,

\* This church, dedicated to *St. Faith*, was originally a distinct building from *St. Paul's*, at the east end of the cathedral: but that building was demolished, to make way for the enlargement of *St. Paul's* church, in the year 1251, or 1256. In lieu whereof a conveniency was made under the choir, and on the spot where *St. Faith's* church had stood, to serve the parishioners of *St. Faith* for a parish-church.

A. D.  
1266.

at the east end, and serves for a burying-place for *St. Faith's* parishioners.

St. Paul's  
cathedral.

*St. Paul's* cathedral, which is the next place of note, is dedicated to *St. Paul* the apostle; whose foundation and ancient history has been already recorded<sup>1</sup>. This cathedral, notwithstanding the continual and substantial repairs it had from time to time, was, by various accidents of fire and storm, so reduced, that, in the 18th of King *James I.* it was found necessary and determined to repair it in a more effectual manner, and to beautify the same. In which work there was expended, from the year 1631 to 1643, the sum of 101330l. 4s. 8d. But in the year 1643 the money, goods, and materials, bought or given for the repair of this cathedral, were seized by order of parliament, and the body of the church was afterwards converted into horse-quarters for soldiers; a part of the building towards the east being partitioned off by a brick wall in the year 1649 for a preaching place; which in 1660 was made the choir, whilst the other parts of the church were repaired; which was prevented by that dreadful fire, that broke out on *September 2, 1666*, and laid not only this fabrick<sup>m</sup> but the whole city in

<sup>1</sup> In our first volume, p. 9, 31, 48, 52, 83, 84, 146, 358.

<sup>m</sup> The body of bishop *Braybrooke* was found among the rubbish of this old fabrick in a leaden coffin; and, though it had been buried more than 260 years, as by the inscription appeared, yet it was not in the least inclined to putrefaction, the flesh, sinews, and skin being so dried to the bones, that, when it was set upright, it stood as stiff as a board. *Dugdale* tells us of

in ashes. But immediate attention was paid by the king and parliament to raise this church out of its ruins; and a tax was laid upon coals, coming into the port of *London*, for that purpose; and it is now rebuilt, and become the most magnificent protestant church in the world; and excelled by none for its architecture and uniform regular building.

A. D.  
1766.

The old church was 690 feet long, 130 feet broad, 102 feet the height of the roof of the west part from the floor, that of the east only 88 feet, and that of the body 150 feet; the height of the tower from the ground was 260 feet; from whence rose a wooden spire, covered with lead, 274 feet in height; on the top of which was a ball capacious enough to hold ten bushels of corn; and upon that ball was a cross, 15 feet high, whose travers measured six feet. And this fabric covered three acres and a half, one rood and a half, and six perches of ground.

The ornaments of this cathedral exceeded those of every church in the kingdom. The high altar, viz. the altar in the east, stood between two columns, adorned with precious stones, and sur-

of two other bodies, found at the same time, dried in the same manner; and mentions besides the corps of *William Parr*, marquis of *Northampton*, discovered in the choir of *St. Mary's* church, *Warwick*, in whose coffin, though interred fifty years before, the rosemary and bays were also as fresh as if they had not been laid therein ten days. This he ascribes to the heat and dryness of the dust wherein those bodies lay, and not to the sanctity of the persons, as was the prevailing opinion at that time, nor to any other supernatural cause.

A. D.  
1766.

rounded with images most beautifully wrought, and covered with a canopy of wood curiously painted with the representation of saints and angels. The picture of *St. Paul*, richly painted, and placed in a tabernacle of wood on the right hand of the high altar, was a masterly performance, and cost 12l. 6s. painting in the year 1398. On the east side of the wall, above the high altar, stood the shrine of *St. Erkenwald*<sup>n</sup>, adorned with gold, silver, and precious stones, amongst which was a sapphire given by *Richard de Preston*, which was pretended to do great cures by touching sore eyes. Against a pillar in the body of the church there stood a most beautiful image of the virgin *Mary*, before which there was kept a lamp continually burning, and an anthem was sung every day, supported by an estate left for that purpose by *John Burnet*, bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*. In the center stood a large cross, and towards the north door a crucifix, at which offerings were made; which greatly increased the revenue of the dean and canons. In the tower there was a fine dial, with an angel pointing to the hour.

As to what relates to the chapels, chantries, monuments, inscriptions, and anniversaries, and all other structures in and about the old church, the reader will find them at large in *Dugdale's History* of this cathedral.

The old chapter-house, situate on the south side of *St. Paul's*, was likewise a building of great note; as was the old cross, which stood in the

<sup>n</sup> See Vol. I. p. 34.



middle of the church-yard, on the north side, where it was anciently the custom to preach to the people. Facing this cross stood the charnel, in which the bones of the dead were decently piled together, a thousand loads whereof were removed to *Insbury-fields*, in the reign of *Edward VI.* and there laid in a moorish place, with so much earth to cover them as raised the ground for three wind-mills to stand upon. The charnel itself, together with a chapel called *Sberyngton's-chapel*, the library, and other chapels adjoining, were at the same time pulled down, and their materials, by order of *Edward duke of Somerset*, converted to the building of *Somerset-house* in the Strand. About this time likewise was demolished that ancient chapel founded by *Gilbert Becket*, portreeve of *London*, in the reign of King *Stephen*, and situate in a place at that time known by the name of *Pardon-church-baugh*, to the east of the bishop's palace, in which chapel were interred sundry persons, whose monuments, as *Stow* observes, for curious workmanship, surpassed those in the cathedral itself; and on the walls of it was richly portrayed the *dance of death*, in imitation of a painting in the cloyster of *Holy Innocent's church* at *Paris*, with *English* verses, translated out of the *French* by *John Lydgate*, a famous old poet, by way of explanation.—It remains only to speak of one building more, belonging to this ancient cathedral, and that was the *clockier*, or *bell-tower*, which stood at the east end of the church-yard, close to the schoolmaster's house, in which were four great bells, called *Jesus-*

A. D.  
1766.

A. D. 1766. : *bells*, because they actually belonged to *Jesus-church* in *St. Faith's-church*; but these, together with the fine image of *St. Paul* on the top of the spire, being won by *Sir Miles Partridge*, Knt. of King *Henry VIII.* at one cast of the dice, were by that gentleman taken down and sold.

It being resolved to erect a new cathedral, which should equal, if not exceed, the magnificence and splendor of the old fabric, letters patents were issued under the great seal, authorising commissioners to undertake to give directions, and to manage that great work, and appointed *Sir Christopher Wren*, surveyor-general of all his majesty's works, to prepare a suitable design for that fabric. And King *Charles II.* was graciously pleased to give 1000 l. *per annum*, out of his privy purse, towards the carrying it on.

*Sir Christopher*, finding a concurrence among all degrees for magnificence and grandeur, endeavoured to gratify the connoisseurs with a design antique and well studied, conformable to the best style of the *Greek* and *Roman* architecture: and of this design he caused a curious large model in wood to be made, accurately wrought, with all its proper ornaments, and presented it to his majesty; but the bishops not approving it, as not enough of a cathedral fashion, the surveyor was ordered to amend it, and at length produced the scheme of the present mighty structure, which was honoured with his majesty's approbation. The first design, however, which was of one order only, the *Corinthian*, like *St. Peter's* at *Rome*, the surveyor set a higher

higher value upon than any other he ever drew, and what he would have put in execution with more chearfulness, as the author of his life assures us, than that which we now see erected. This curious original model is still preserved in the cathedral, and may be seen at a small expence.

A. D.  
1766.

All things being thus prepared, and many difficulties surmounted which arose from the objections of incompetent judges, in the year 1675, Sir *Christopher* began to prosecute the work.

Sir *Christopher*, in digging the foundations of the new church, made considerable discoveries of the ancient state of this city<sup>p</sup>. Having begun at the west end, and proceeded to the east end, Sir *Christopher*, as he was extending his lines to the north-east, where nothing was expected to interrupt him, he fell upon a pit, where all the hard crust of pot-earth that has<sup>q</sup> been mentioned had been robbed by the potters of old time, and the hole filled up with broken fragments of urns, vases, and such like rubbish, to his unspeakable mortification; he wanted but six or seven feet to complete his design, yet there was no remedy but digging through the sand, and building from the solid earth that was forty feet deep at least. Piling was proposed; but that he utterly rejected as liable to decay; for his endeavours were to build to eternity: he therefore sunk a pit eighteen feet wide (though he wanted at most but seven) through all the strata that has already been mentioned<sup>r</sup>, and laid the

<sup>p</sup> See Vol. I. p. 9, 31.

<sup>q</sup> See Vol. I. p. 9.

<sup>r</sup> Ibid.

A. D. foundations of a square pier of solid good masonry  
1766. upon the hard sea-beach that covered the original clay, which he carried up till he came within fifteen feet of the present surface; and then turned a short arch under ground to the level of the stratum of hard pot-earth, upon which arch the north-east coin of the choir of *St. Paul's* now stands.

This difficulty being surmounted, and the foundations laid, the next consideration was how to complete the superstructure. *Portland* stone had been made choice of for that purpose on several accounts, but chiefly as those of the largest scantlings were to be procured from thence; yet these could not be presumed upon for columns exceeding four feet in diameter: this determined Sir *Christopher* to make choice of two orders instead of one, and an *Attic* story, as at *St. Peter's* at *Rome*, in order to preserve the just proportions of his cornice; otherwise the fabric must have fallen short of its intended height.

On these principles therefore he proceeded, and raised the lofty edifice we now see: a range of double pilasters, with their entablatures of the *Corinthian* order, adorn the lower division of the building, and as many of the composite or *Roman* order ornament the upper: the spaces between the arches of the windows and the architrave of the lower order are filled with great variety of curious enrichments, as are those likewise above. On the west front he erected a most magnificent portico, graced with two stately turrets and a pediment, enriched with sculpture. The entrance, to the  
north

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north and south, is likewise by two magnificent porticos, and the east end is beautified by a noble piece of carving, in honour of his majesty King *William III.* Over all is a dome, terminated by a lantern, ball, and cross.

It has been asked, why all the pilasters of the outside were doubled? the answer is, they serve as buttresses, and to give space to large windows between; as also for adjusting the arcades within, and regulating the roof. The west portico has given offence to some, because the columns are doubled, contrary to the usual mode of the ancients: but it must be observed, in the portico of *St. Paul's*, two columns are brought nearer together to make greater intercolumns alternately, to give a proper space for three doors. The ancients, particularly the *Greeks*, in their temples, generally made the middle intercolumn wider than the rest; and as they shifted the columns of the portico for the better approach to one door, so at *St. Paul's*, for the same reason, where there are three doors, the two side doors for daily use, and the middle for solemnities, the columns are widened to make a more free and commodious access to each, and this falls out more gracefully by placing the pillars alternately, wide and close.

Whatever objections may have been started about the faults committed in point of taste, such as incorporating the lesser pilasters with the greater, not elevating the vaulting within to a proper height, nor projecting the portico without to a pleasing distance; making the dome too large,  
and

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and the fabric too small; yet the skill and ingenuity of the architect can never be admired too much, when the strength and majesty of the building are distinctly considered. He was under an absolute necessity of making a three-issed cathedral; and, to comply with the humour of the age, to build it in the form of a cross: he was limited for want of room to extend its scite; and constrained by the general expectations of the kingdom to make it exceed in height; and, above all things, his own reputation demanded it should be substantial.

As the disposition of the vaultings within is an essential beauty, without which all other ornaments would be of no avail, so the surveyor seems to have been particularly careful in this respect: “The *Romans* (says the author of *Parentalia*) used hemispherical vaultings: Sir *Christopher* chose those as being demonstrably lighter than the diagonal cross vaults: so the whole vault of *St. Paul’s* consists of 24 cupolas, cut off semicircular, with segments to join to the great arches one way, and which are cut a-cross the other way with elliptical cylinders, to let in the other lights of the nave; but in the isles the lesser cupolas are both ways cut in semicircular sections, and all together make a graceful geometrical form, distinguished with circular wreaths, which is the horizontal section of the cupola; for the hemisphere may be cut all manner of ways into circular sections; and the arches and wreaths being of stone carved, the spandrels between are of sound brick, invested with

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with *Stucco* of cockle-shell lime, which becomes as hard as *Portland-stone*; and which, having large planes between the stone ribs, are capable of further ornaments of painting, if required. Besides these 24 cupolas, there is a half cupola at the east, and the great cupola, of 108 feet diameter, in the middle of the crossing of the great isles. In this the architect imitated the pantheon at *Rome*, excepting that the upper order is there only umbratile, and distinguished by different coloured marbles; in *St. Paul's* it is extant out of the wall. The pantheon is no higher within than its diameter; *St. Peter's* is two diameters: this shews too high, the other too low: *St. Paul's* is a mean proportion between both, which shews its concave every way, and is very lightsome by the windows of the upper order, which strike down the light through the great colonade that encircles the dome without, and serves for the butment of the dome, which is brick, of two bricks thick; but, as it rises every way five feet high, has a course of excellent brick, of 18 inches long, banding through the whole thickness; and moreover, to make it still more secure, it is surrounded with a vast chain of iron, strongly linked together at every ten feet. This chain is let into a channel cut into the bandage of *Portland-stone*, and defended from the weather by filling the groove with lead. The concave was turned upon a center; which was judged necessary to keep the work even and true; though a cupola might be built without a center; but this is observable, that the center was laid without any standards

A. D. 1766. standards from below to support it; and, as it was both centering and scaffolding, it remained for the use of the painter. Every story of this scaffolding being circular, and the ends of all the ledgers meeting as so many rings, and truly wrought, it supported itself. This machine was an original of the kind, and will be an useful project for the like work to an architect hereafter. It was necessary to give a greater height than the cupola would gracefully allow within, though it is considerably above the roof of the church; yet the old church having had before a very lofty spire of timber and lead, the world expected that the new work should not in this respect fall short of the old: the architect was therefore obliged to comply with the humour of the age, and to raise another structure over the first cupola; and this was a cone of brick, so built as to support a stone lantern of an elegant figure, and ending in ornaments of copper gilt.

As the whole church, above the vaulting, is covered with a substantial oaken roof, and lead (for no other covering is so durable in our climate) so he covered and hid out of sight the brick cone with another cupola of timber and lead; and between this and the cone are easy stairs that ascend to the lantern. Here the spectator may have a view of such amazing contrivances as are indeed astonishing. He forbore to make little luthern windows in the leaden cupola, as are done out of *St. Peter's*, because he had otherwise provided for light enough to the stairs from the lantern above, and round the pedestal of the same, which are not  
seen



seen below; so that he only ribbed the outward cupola, which he thought less *Gothic* than to stick it full of such little lights in three stories, one above another, as in the cupola of *St. Peter's*, which could not without difficulty be mended, and, if neglected, would soon damage the timbers.

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The inside of this cupola is painted, and richly decorated by that eminent *English* artist Sir *James Thornhill*, who in eight compartments has represented the principal passages in the history of *St. Paul's* life, namely, his conversion, his punishing *Elymas* the forcerer with blindness, his preaching at *Athens*, his curing the poor cripple at *Lystra*, and the reverence there paid him by the priests of *Jupiter* as a god, his conversion of the gaoler, his preaching at *Ephesus*, and the burning the magic books in consequence of the miracles he there wrought; his trial before *Agrippa*; his shipwreck on the island of *Melita* or *Malta*, and his miracle of the viper. These paintings are all advantageously seen by means of a circular opening, through which the light is transmitted from the lantern above with admirable effect.

The highest or last stone on the top of the lantern was laid by the hands of *Christopher Wren*, the surveyor's son, in the year 1710, in the presence of Mr. *Strong* (principal mason), his son, and other *Free and Accepted Masons*, who were chiefly employed in the execution of the work.— Thus, says my author, was this mighty fabric, lofty enough to be discerned at sea eastward, and at *Windsor* westward, in the space of 35 years, begun  
and

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and finished by one architect, Sir *Christopher Wren*; one principal mason, Mr. *Strong*; and under one bishop of *London*, Dr. *Henry Compton*; and the charge supported chiefly by a small and easy imposition on sea-coal: whereas *St. Peter's* at *Rome*, the only edifice that can come in competition with it, continued in building 145 years, under twelve successive architects, assisted by the police and interests of the *Roman* see; attended by the best artists of the world in sculpture, statuary, painting, and mosaic work; and facilitated by the ready acquisition of marble from the neighbouring quarries of *Tivoli*.

We have hitherto said nothing in particular of the ingenious Mr. *Hill*, who was chiefly employed in the decorations; nor of those fine statues and carvings of his, that add such spirit and beauty to the appearance of the whole. At a proper distance the eye is charmed with the lively representation of *St. Paul's* conversion, carved by Mr. *Hill*, in relief, on the pediment of the principal front; the majestic figure of *St. Paul* on the apex of the pediment, with *St. Peter* on his right, and *St. James* on his left, have a fine effect: the four evangelists, with their proper emblems, on the front of the towers, are likewise very judiciously disposed and well executed: *St. Matthew* is distinguished by an angel, *St. Mark* by a lion, *St. Luke* by an ox, and *St. John* by an eagle. On the pediment, over the north portico, the royal arms with the regalia, supported by angels, are beautifully embossed; and, lest this view of the cathedral should appear barren, the statues of five of the apostles are placed

at proper distances to entertain the sight. The device on the pediment, over the south portico, of a phoenix rising out of the flames, with the word RESURGAM underneath it, had perhaps its origin from an incident which happened at the beginning of the work, and which was particularly remarked by the architect as a favourable omen: the incident was this; when Sir *Christopher* himself had set out upon the place the dimensions of the building, and fixed upon the center of the great dome, a common labourer was ordered to bring him a flat stone, the first he came at, from among the rubbish, to leave as a mark of direction to the masons: the stone, which the fellow brought and laid down for this purpose, happened to be a piece of a grave-stone, with nothing remaining of the inscription but this single word, in large capitals, RESURGAM; a circumstance which Sir *Christopher* never forgot. On this side of the building are likewise five statues, which take their situation from that of *St. Andrew* on the apex of the pediment just mentioned.

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Its dimensions from east to west within the walls are 500 feet; from north to south, within the doors of the porticos 223 feet; the breadth at the entrance 100 feet; its circuit 2292 feet; its height within 110 feet; to the gallery of the dome 208 feet; to the upper gallery 276: the diameter of the dome 108 feet; from thence to the top of the cross 64 feet; of the cross from the ball 30 feet; the diameter of the ball six feet; the diameter of the columns of the porticos four

A. D. 1766. feet; their height 48 feet; to the top of the west pediment under the figure of *St. Paul* 120 feet; of the towers at the west front 280 feet; and the extent of the ground plot whereon it stands, two acres, 16 perches, 23 yards, and one foot<sup>a</sup>. This vast fabric is surrounded at a proper distance with strong iron pallisadoes, in number about 2500; and in the area of the grand west front, on a pedestal of excellent workmanship, stands a statue of queen *Anne*; with proper decorations. The figures on the base represent *Britannia*, with her spear; *Gallia*, with a crown in her lap; *Hibernia*, with her harp; and *America*, with her bow; all of the workmanship of the same ingenious statuary that performed the rest.

Curiosities. Entering at the south door, on your left hand are the stairs to ascend the cupola, and to gratify your curiosity with a prospect from the *Golden gallery*, as it is called, of the river, city, and country round; which, in a clear day, discovers the most pleasing variety in the world. You arrive at this gallery by 534 steps, 260 of which

<sup>a</sup> The dimensions of the old cathedral of *St. Paul* compared with the new, and both with *St. Peter's* at *Rome*.

	Old St. Paul's.	New St. Paul's.	St. Peter's.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Long within	690	500	669
Broad at the entrance		100	226
Front without		180	395
Broad at the cross	130	223	442
Cupola clear		108	139
Height from the level of the ground	520	440	578
Height of the churches	150	110	146
Cupola and lantern, high		330	432

are

are so easy that a child may ascend them. From the first gallery you have a fine prospect.

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In your descent, there is the *Whispering* gallery ; where sounds are enlarged to an amazing degree, the shutting of the door seems as loud as thunder at a distance ; the least whisper is heard round the whole circumference ; and one person speaking against the wall on this side, appears to be present to another on the other side, though the distance between them is no less than 143 feet. This will afford an idea how the oracles of old may have been delivered, and the world, by the art of the builder in the formation of their idolatrous temples, imposed upon.

The next thing is the *Library*, the flooring whereof is indeed the greatest curiosity in it, for that is most artfully inlaid without either nails or pegs, like the framing of a billiard-table ; the books are neither numerous, nor valuable, but the wainscoting and cases for their reception, want neither elegance nor convenience. There is here a fine painting of bishop *Compton*, under whom, as has been said, the cathedral was built.

The next curiosity is the fine model which Sir *Christopher Wren* first caused to be made, in order to have built the new cathedral in every respect like it.

The great bell, in the south tower, which weighs 84 C. weight : on this bell the hammer of the great clock strikes the hour, and on a lesser bell the quarters are struck. But the sound of both is so excessive loud, that tender ears are

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much affected if either happens to strike while near them. The sound of the great bell is said to have been heard as far as *Windsor*: and a soldier upon duty there in the dead of night being found asleep, as his officer believed, escaped punishment by telling him he was only attentively listening to *St. Paul's* clock, which had just struck thirteen; the officer thought it a matter worth enquiry, and met with a confirmation of the fact by officers as well as soldiers on duty in *St. James's* park.

The *Geometry* stairs, as they are called, are so artfully contrived, that the steps hang as it were together, without any visible support. There is nothing novel in this, and yet this manner of building may be said to be the farthest limits that the geometric powers have hitherto been carried into practice.

The morning prayer chapel in the north west angle of this cathedral, where divine service is performed every day, *Sundays* excepted, has a magnificent screen of carved wainscot, particularly admired by the best judges.

Facing this chapel is the consistory, which has also a beautiful screen of carved wainscot: each of which are adorned with 12 columns, arched pediments, and royal arms, finely decorated.

Proceeding towards the east, through the nave of the church, you come to the large cross-isle, between the north and south porticos; over which is the cupola or dome. From whence you have a distant view of the whispering-gallery, the paintings above it, and the concave above that. Under

its

its center is fixed in the floor a brass plate, round which the pavement is beautifully variegated: but the figures into which it is formed can nowhere be so well seen as from the whispering-gallery. Here you have a full view of the organ, richly ornamented with carved work, over the entrance into the choir; which, and the isles on each side of it, are inclosed with very beautiful iron rails and gates. The organ-gallery is supported with *Corinthian* columns of blue and white marble; and the choir has on each side 30 stalls, besides the bishop's throne on the south side, and the lord-mayor's on the north. The carving of the beautiful range of stalls, as well as that of the organ, is much admired. The reader's desk is an inclosure of very fine brass rails, gilt, in which is a gilt brass pillar supporting an eagle, of brass gilt, which holds the book on its back and expanded wings. The altar-piece is adorned with four noble fluted pilasters, painted, and veined with gold, in imitation of lapis lazuli; and their capitals are double gilt. In the intercolumniations are twenty one pannels of figured crimson velvet, and above them six windows, in two series.

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The floor of the church and choir, as far as the altar rails, is paved with marble: but within the rails of the altar it is paved with porphyry, polished and laid in several geometrical figures.

The whole expence of erecting this superb edifice, deducting the sums expended in fruitless at-

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tempts to repair the old cathedral, amounted to the sum of 736,752 l. 2 s. 3 d.

The pulpit cross, where sermons were preached every *Sunday* forenoon to the populace, and many public notices were usually issued out from the lord-mayor, and from the king, stood about the midst of *St. Paul's* church-yard, made of timber covered with lead, mounted upon steps of stone; and was supported by as many donations as amounted to 1814 l. 6 s. 8 d. and the preachers were appointed by the bishop of *London*, and had 45 s. for each sermon, and four days diet and lodging at such house as the said bishop should appoint, and was on that account called the *Shunamite*, and allowed 15 s. per week. The preachers are now appointed to preach in the church, and are allowed 35 s. by the city, and 5 s. only by the church.

Govern-  
ment.

This cathedral church of *St. Paul* has a bishop, a dean, a precentor, chancellor, treasurer, five archdeacons <sup>b</sup>, 30 prebendaries <sup>c</sup>, 12 petty canons,

<sup>b</sup> Of *London, Essex, Middlesex, Colchester, St. Albans.*

<sup>c</sup> The prebends belonging to this cathedral are,

*Bromesbury*, or *Brandesbury*, whose corps lies in the parish of *Willesdon*, in *Middlesex*; whose stall is the 14th on the left side of the choir, with this portion out of the *Psalms, Beatus vir qui timet dominum, &c.* taxed at five marks.

*Brownfwood*, or *Brownfword*, in the parish of *Willesdon, Middlesex*, hath the 16th stall on the right side of the choir, whose motto is, *Deus judicium tuum regi da, &c.* is taxed at five marks.

*Cadington-*



*Caddington major*, in the manor of *Caddington*, in the county of *Bedford*, now called the manor of *Aston-bury*, with a further revenue from certain houses in *St. Paul's* churchyard; has the 17th stall on the left side of the choir, with this motto, *Omnes gentes plaudite*, &c. is taxed 100 shillings. See vol. i. page 48.

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*Caddington minor*, in the parish of *Caddington*, *Bedfordshire*, (see vol. i. p. 48.) has the fifth stall on the left side of the choir, whose motto is *Miserere mei deus*, &c. and is taxed at 50 s.

*Chamberlain-wood*, in the parish of *Willesdon*, *Middlesex*; has the 5th stall on the right side of the choir, with this motto, *Bonum est confiteri in domino*, &c. and is taxed at 50 s.

*Chiswick*, in the parish of *Chiswick*, *Middlesex*; has the 18th stall on the left side of the choir, with this motto, *Nonne deo subjecta*, and is taxed at nine marks.

*Consumpt. per Mare*, (or in *Waltone*) in the parish of *Walton in le Soker*, *Essex*, which parish lies about three miles north of the *Gunsfleet* upon the sea coast. This corps is so called from its being in old time, before the conquest, swallowed up by the sea. It holds the 13th stall on the left side of the choir, with this motto, *Confitemini domino, et invoc.* &c. and is taxed at 50 marks.

*Ealand*, or *Edelond*, in *Tillingham* near *Dengy*, in the deanery and hundred of *Dengy*, and county of *Essex*; hath the 10th stall on the left side of the choir, with this motto, *Deus sedit in synagoga*, &c. and is taxed at 40 s.

*Ealstreet*, in the parish of *Shoreditch*, *Middlesex*; has the 18th stall on the right side of the choir, with this motto, *Deus minus regnavit, exaltet terra*, &c. and is taxed at 50 s.

*Harleston*, in the parish of *Willesdon*, *Middlesex*, has an additional revenue from some houses in *St. Paul's* churchyard, and the 7th stall on the right side of the choir, with this motto, *Fundamenta ejus*, &c. and is taxed at five marks.

*Holbourne*, in the parish of *St. Andrew*, *Holborn*, in the suburbs of *London*; hath the 6th stall on the right side of the choir, with this motto, *Salvum me fac domine*, &c. and is taxed at seven marks.

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*Hollywell*, alias *Finsbury*, in the manor of *Finsbury*, situate in the several parishes of *St. Gile's Cripplegate*, and *St. Leonard Shoreditch*; hath the 4th stall on the right side of the choir, with this motto, *Benedictus dominus deus qui docet*, &c. and is taxed at 20 marks.

In the year 1315, May 22, it was agreed between *Robert de Baldeck*, prebendary of *Holywell* and *Finsbury*, and *John Gixers* the mayor, and commons of *London*; whereby the said *Robert*, for himself and successors, (with the consent of the dean and chapter) did grant all his right and claim in *Mora de Holywell* and *Finsbury*, to the same mayor and commonalty: for which they were to pay to him, and his successors, 20s. rent, per ann.

*Hoxton*, of old named *Shoreditch*, in the parish of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*, or within the limits thereof; hath the 9th stall on the left side of the choir, with this motto, *Defer in salutare anima*, &c. and is taxed at eight marks.

*Isledon*, or *Issington*, in the parish of *Issington, Middlesex*; hath the 11th stall on the left side of the choir, with this inscription, *In convertendo dominus*, &c. and is taxed at eight marks.

*Kentish-town*, in the parish of *St. Pancras, Middlesex*; hath the 10th stall on the right side of the choir, with this inscription, *Dominus illuminatio mea*, &c. and is taxed at ten marks.

*Mapebury*, or *Maplebury*, in the parish of *Willesdon, Middlesex*; hath the 12th stall on the right side of the choir, with these words inscribed, *Memento domine David*, &c. and is taxed at five marks.

*Mora*, or *More extra London*, in the parish of *St. Giles's*, without *Cripplegate*; hath the 9th stall on the right side of the choir, with these words, *Confitebor tibi in toto corde*, &c. and is taxed at eight marks.

*Nelson*, or *Neasdon*, in the parish of *Willesdon, Middlesex*; has the 5th stall on the left side of the choir, with these words, *Domine ne in furore*, &c. and is taxed at 62s.

*Newington*, or *Newton Canonorum*, in the parish of *Stoke Newington, Middlesex*; has the 16th stall on the left side of the choir, with these words, *Confitemini domino, quoniam bonus*, &c. and is taxed at nine marks.

*Oxgate*,

*Oxgate*, in the parish of *Willesdon*, *Middlesex*; hath the 13th stall on the right side of the choir, with these words, *Domine exaudi*, &c. and is taxed at 48 marks.

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*St. Pancras*, in *Middlesex*, near *London*; hath the 6th stall on the left side of the choir, and is taxed at

*N. B.* The prebendary of *St. Pancras* was originally the bishop of *London*'s confessor, and to this day, whoever is prebendary of *St. Pancras*, is admitted with the office of confessor or penitentiary thereunto annexed.

*Portpoole*, or *Pourtepol extra London*, in and about *Portpoole-lane* and *Gray's-inn-lane*, in the parish of *St. Andrew*, *Holborn*; hath the 8th stall on the right side of the choir, with this inscription, *Quid gloriaris in malitia*, &c. and is taxed at seven marks.

*Reculverland*, in the parish of *Tillingham*, in *Essex*; hath the 7th stall on the left side of the choir, with this motto, *Beati quorum remissio*, &c. and is taxed at six marks.

*Rugmere*, in the parish of *St. Pancras*, *Middlesex*; hath the 17th stall on the right side of the choir, with this inscription, *Ad dominum cum tribularer*, &c. and is taxed at four marks.

*Sneating*, in the parish of *Kirkeby*, in *Essex*; hath the 14th stall on the right side of the choir, with these words, *Dominus deus meus respice*, &c. and is taxed at five marks.

*Totenball*, or *Totenbam-court*, in the parish of *St. Pancras*, *Middlesex*; hath the 4th stall on the left side of the choir, with these words, *Beatus vir qui non obit*, &c. and is taxed at sixteen marks.

*Twyford*, called *East Twyford*, in the parish of *Willesdon*, *Middlesex*; has the 11th stall on the right side of the choir, with this inscription, *Deus miseriatur nostri*, &c. and is taxed at 49 s.

*Werlakes-barn*, or *Wellakebury*, in the parish of *St. Giles's*; has the 15th stall on the right side of the choir, with these words, *Quemadmodum desiderat*, &c. and is taxed at 100 s.

*Wildland*, in the parish of *Tillingham*, *Essex*; has the 8th stall on the left side of the choir, with these words, *Exaudi domine justitiam*, &c. and is taxed at 40 s.

*Willesdon*,

A. D. 1766. nons, or minor canons<sup>d</sup>, six vicars coral, and several other inferior officers.

All the prebends, or canonries, are in the collation of the bishop of the diocese: and out of these 30 canons, there are three residentiaries, besides the dean; so called from their continual residence in the church, to transact the business of the church in the chapter, and daily to take care of the concerns of the church<sup>e</sup>.

St. Paul's  
school.

Fronting the east end of this cathedral is *St. Paul's* school, founded by Dr. *John Colet*, dean of *St. Paul's*, in the year 1507, though not finished till the year 1512, for 153 children, to be taught free, by three masters<sup>f</sup>.

This

*Willesdon*, or *Willesdon-green*, in the parish of *Willesdon*, *Middlesex*; hath the 12th stall on the left side of the choir, with these words, *Noli emulari*, &c. and is taxed at 40s.

<sup>d</sup> One of these is sub-dean, chosen or appointed to that office by the dean, with the consent of the chapter and minor canons: and the two next petty canons are dignified with the name of *Cardinals of the choir*; to which office they are chosen by the dean and chapter, out of the petty canons; and are to superintend the duty of the choir.

<sup>e</sup> See *Dugdale's History of St. Paul's*, p. 250, &c.

<sup>f</sup> As will more fully appear from the following piece, wrote by the founder himself, and delivered to Mr. *Lilly* on the 18th of June, A. D. 1518.

“ *John Colet*, son of *Henry Colet*, dean of *St. Paul's*, desiring nothing more than education, and bringing up children in good manners and literature, in the year of our lord 1512 built a school [not fully finished till that year] at the east end of *St. Paul's* church, for 153 boys, to be taught free in the same.

And ordained there a master, a sur-master, and a chaplain, with sufficient and perpetual stipends ever to endure; and set patrons,

This school, burnt down in the common calamity by fire, A. D. 1666, was built up again much

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1766.

patrons, defenders, governors and rulers, of the same school, the most honest and faithful fellowship of the *Mercers* of *London*.

And, for because nothing can continue long and endure in good order without laws and statutes, I, the said *John Colet*, have expressed my mind, what I would should be truly and diligently observed and kept of the said master, sur-master and chaplain, and of the *Mercers*, governors of the school: that in this book may appear to what intent I founded this school."

Then follow his ordinances: "That he founded the school in the honour of *Christ Jesu in pueritia*, (i. e. at twelve years old teaching the *Jewish* doctors) and of his blessed mother *Mary*. That the high-master should be chosen by the wardens and assistants of the *Mercers*. That he be a man whole in body, honest, virtuous, and learned in good and clean *Latin* literature, as also in *Greek*, if such might be gotten; a wedded man, a single man, or a priest that hath no benefice with cure or service. His wages to be a mark a week, and a livery gown of four nobles delivered in cloth. His lodgings to be free; and to have the tenement of *Stebbonbith*, [a house on which there still remains the busto of dean *Colet*, at the N. E. corner of *White Horse-street*, at the south of *Stepney*, or *Stebbonbith* churchyard) to resort unto. That the sur-master be versed in learning, and well lettered, to teach under the master; either single man, wedded, or priest that hath no benefice with cure or service: to be whole in body. The high-master to chuse him, as the room shall be void; and to be confirmed by the surveyors of the school. Lodgings to be assigned him in the *Old Change*. His wages to be 6s. 8d. per week, and a livery gown of four nobles delivered in cloth. That there shall be in the school a priest daily, as he could, to sing mass in the chapel of the school, and to pray for the children to prosper in good life and in good letters. That he was to be some honest, good, and virtuous man: to be chosen by the wardens and assistants of the *Mercery*. To learn himself,

A. D. 1766. much after the same manner and proportion as it was before, together with the library, and an house

self, or, if learned, to help to teach the school, if it seemed convenient to the high-master. To have no benefice with cure of souls, nor no other office or occupation. To teach the children the catechism, and instruction of the articles of faith and the ten commandments in *English*. His wages to be 8l. by the year, and a livery-gown of 26s. 8d. delivered in cloth. His chamber and lodging to be in the new house in the *Old Change*, or the master's lodging.

Children of all nations and countries indifferently to be taught, to the number of 153. The master to admit these children as they be offered; but first to see that they can say the catechism, and also read and write competently; and to pay 4d. for writing their name: which money the poor scholar that swept the school, was to have. Thrice a day, viz. Morning, noon, and evening, prostrate to say the prayers contained in a table in the school. No tallow candles, but only wax to be used, No meat, drink, or bottles, to be brought; nor no breakfasts nor drinkings in the time of learning. That the scholars use no cock-fighting, nor riding about of victory, nor disputing at *St. Bartholomew's*; which are but foolish babbling and loss of time. That they have no remedies [*i. e.* that is play-days begged] except the king, an archbishop, or a bishop, present in his own person, desired it. The children every *Childermas* day to go to *Paul's* church, and hear the child-bishop sermon, and after to be at the high mass, and each offer a penny to the child-bishop; and with them the masters and surveyors of the school. In general processions, when warned, they shall go two and two together soberly; and not sing out, but say devoutly seven psalms with the litany. That if any child admitted here, go to any other school to learn there, such child for no man's suit be again received into the school.

To be taught always in good literature both *Latin* and *Greek*, and good authors, such as have the very *Roman* eloquence joined with wisdom; especially christian authors, that wrote

house added on the south end thereof for the second master; whose dwelling before, and from the

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wrote their wisdom with clean and chaste *Latin*, either in verse or prose. But, above all, the catechism in *English*; after that the accidence. Then *Institutum Christiani hominis*, which *Erasmus* made at my [i. e. *Colet's*] request; the *Copia Verborum* of the same author. Then other christian authors; as *Lactantius*, *Prudentius*, and *Proba*; *Sedulius*, *Juvencus*, and *Baptista Mantuanus*; and such other as shall be thought convenient for the true *Latin* speech.

The honourable company of *Mercers* of *London* to have all the charge, and care, and rule of the school. They to chuse every year of their company two honest, substantial men, to be the surveyors of the school, who, in the name of the whole fellowship, should take all the care and business of the school for that year. They to come into the school six days before *Christmas*, and so many days before *Easter*, *St. John Baptist*, and *Michaelmas*; and pay the masters and chaplains their quarterly wages; and at the latter end of the year their liveries in cloth. And once in the year to give up their accounts to the master, wardens, and assistants; and that to be about *Candlemas*, three days before, or three days after. Then a little dinner to be made; and to call to account the receiving of all the estate of the school: and the master-warden to receive a noble, the two other wardens 5 s. the surveyors 2 s. and for their riding to visit the lands 11 s. the clerk of the *Mercery* 3 s. 4 d. with some other gifts. That which was spared that day in rewards and charges to be put into the treasury of the school. What remained, to be given to the fellowship of the *Mercery*, to the maintaining and repairing all belonging to the school from time to time. The surpluse, above repairs and casualties, to be put into a coffer of iron, given by *Colet*, standing in their hall. And there, from year to year, to remain apart by itself, that it might appear how the school of itself maintained itself. And at length, over and above the whole livelihood, if the said school grow to any

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the first founding of the school, was in the *Old-chance*, adjoining to the said school. This house hath a very handsome front, answerable to the high master's house at the north end of the school; on which is engraven, *ÆDES PRÆCEPTORIS GRAMMATICES*.

The school-house is large and spacious. It consisteth of eight classes, or forms; in the first whereof children learn their rudiments; and so, according to their proficiency, are advanced unto the other forms, till they rise to the eighth. Whence, being commonly made perfect grammarians, good orators and poets, well instructed in *Latin, Greek and Hebrew*, and sometimes in other oriental languages, they remove to the universities; and many of them enjoy exhibitions, some of 10l. a year for seven years, if they tarry so long, towards their maintenance there. The school is governed and taught by two masters; viz. an high-master and a sur-master, and a chaplain, whose customary office was to read the *Latin* prayers in the school, framed for the peculiar use thereof, and to instruct the children of the two first forms, in the elements of the *Latin* tongue, and also in the catechism and christian manners; for which there is a room, called the *Vestibulum*,

any further charge to the *Mercery*, that then also it might appear, to the laud, and praise, and mercy of the said fellowship.

*Lastly*, That he left it to the said company to add and diminish to and from this his book, and to supply it in every default, and also to declare in it, as time, place, and just occasion should require."

being



being the anti-room to the school, where the youth are to be initiated into the grounds and principles of christian knowledge, as a good and proper introduction into other human learning. A. D.  
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The soil of the east part of *St. Paul's* church-yard, was the place where the citizens were wont to hold their *folkmote*, and the bell-house stood on the said ground near to the north side of *St. Paul's* school; in which house was hung a bell to call the citizens together to the ancient court of *folkmote*. And on the north side there was the charnel house, upon which was built a chapel<sup>s</sup> for a fraternity to pray for the souls of all the faithful departed. At present it is occupied by booksellers, printsellers, silversmiths, and other tradesmen: in the midst of whom stands the chapter-house, a handsome brick modern building, belonging to St. Paul's  
church-  
yard.  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Chapter-  
house.

<sup>s</sup> In this chapel were buried *Robert Barton*, and *Henry Barton*, mayor, and *Thomas Mirfin*, mayor, all skinners; and were entombed with their images of alabaster over them, grated or pallisaded about with iron, before the said chapel; all which was pulled down in the year 1549. The bones of the dead, couched up in a charnel under the chapel, were conveyed from thence into *Finsbury-field*, by report of him who paid for the carriage, amounting to more than one thousand cart-loads, and there laid on a moorish ground, which, in a short time after, being raised by the foilage of the city, was able to beat three wind-mills; which at this time is called *Windmill-bill*, on which stands the *Methodist* meeting under Mr. *Wesley's* direction, and *St. Luke's* hospital for incurable lunatics. The chapel and charnel were converted into dwelling houses, warehouses and sheds for stationers, which were built before it, in place of the tombs.

A. D. 1766. *St. Paul's*; in which the convocation of the province of *Canterbury* meet, when summoned by royal authority, or the king's writ.

The more western part of this row, on the north side of *St. Paul's* church-yard, has been already surveyed in *Castle Baynard-ward*<sup>b</sup>.

Ave-  
mary-lane.

The first place on the north side of *Ludgate-street* that presents itself is *Ave-Mary-lane*: it hath good houses, many of which are inhabited by noted booksellers, printers, and tradesmen. On the west side is an open square court, with good houses, called *Stationer's-rents*. Out of which court is a passage into *Amen-corner*, and another into *Stationer's-ball*.

Stationers-  
ball.

*Stationers-ball* is a spacious brick building. It hath not many ornaments; but it is very well designed and fitted for business. And the *ball-room* is so capacious, that several lotteries have been drawn in it. There is an ascent to it by a flight of steps, and the light is thrown in by two series of windows; the lower windows upright; the upper of an elliptical form. Underneath it, and at the north end, are warehouses for the company's stock.

Company.

The company of stationers includes printers, booksellers, stationers, or dealers in paper, &c. and bookbinders, who were incorporated by *Philip* and *Mary*, on the 4th of *May*, 1556, with an intention to make them the court tools to prevent, or detect and punish the authors, printers, and

<sup>b</sup> See page 39, &c. of this vol.

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publishers, of all books that might be written against the popish superstition; or to propagate the reformation of the church<sup>1</sup>. Thereby attempting to take away the liberty of the press. By which charter their majesties did give and grant to 97 printers, booksellers, stationers, &c. freemen of the mystery or art of a stationer of the city of *London*, and suburbs thereof, That they may be one body of itself for ever, and one society incorporated for ever, with one master, and two keepers or wardens, by the name of *The master, and keepers or wardens, and commonalty, of the mystery or art of a Stationer of the city of London, for ever.*

And that the same master, and keepers or wardens, and commonalty, and their successors, may from time to time make and ordain, and establish, for the good and well ordering and governing of the freemen of the aforesaid art or mystery, and of the foresaid society, ordinances, provisions, and laws, as often as they shall see proper and convenient;

<sup>1</sup> The king and queen to all those to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, that we, considering and manifestly perceiving that several seditious and heretical books, both in verse and prose, are daily published, stamped and printed, by divers scandalous, schismatical, and heretical persons, not only exciting our subjects and liegemen to sedition and disobedience against us, our crown and dignity, but also to the renewal and propogating very great and detestable heresies against the faith and sound catholic doctrine of holy mother, the church; and being willing to provide a proper remedy in this case.

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Provided that those ordinances, provisions and laws, be in no wise repugnant or contrary to the laws and statutes of this our kingdom of *England*, or in prejudice to the common-weal of our same kingdom.

And that the same, and their successors for ever, are enabled, and may lawfully and faithfully, without molestation or disturbance of us, or the heirs or successors of our foresaid queen, or of any other person, hold, as often as they please, lawful and honest meetings of themselves, for the enacting such laws and ordinances, and transacting other business for the benefit of the same mystery or art, and of the same society, and for other lawful causes in the manner aforesaid.

And that the foresaid master, and keepers or wardens, and the commonalty of the said mystery or art of a stationer of the foresaid city, and their successors, or the greater part of them, being assembled lawfully and in a convenient place, may yearly for ever, or oftner or seldomer, at such times and places within the said city, as they shall think fit, chuse from amongst themselves, and make one master and two keepers or wardens of the same mystery or art of a stationer of the foresaid city, to rule, govern, and supervise the foresaid mystery and society, and all the men of the same mystery, and their business; and to remove and displace the former master and the former keepers or wardens out of those offices, as they shall see best.

It

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It then ordained, that no person within the kingdom of *England*, or dominions thereof, either by himself or by his journeymen, servants, or by any other person, shall practise or exercise the art or mystery of printing or stamping any book, or any thing to be sold or to be bargained for within this our kingdom of *England*, or the dominions thereof, unless the same person is or shall be one of the society of the foresaid mystery or art of a stationer of the city aforesaid at the time of his foresaid printing or stamping; or has for that purpose obtained our licence or the licence of the heirs and successors of our foresaid queen.

With power for the master and wardens to search, as often as they please, any place or shop, house, chamber or building of any stamper, printer, binder or seller of any manner of books within the kingdom of *England* or dominions thereof, concerning or for any books or things printed, stamped, or to be printed or stamped, and to seize, take away, have, burn or convert to the proper use of the said society all and singular those books and those things, which are or shall be printed or stamped contrary to the form of any statute, act or proclamation, made or to be made. And to imprison such as shall disturb, refuse, or hinder them.

In which charter there is no mention of a court of assistants, which was first constituted by that charter of the 36 *Charles* II. contrived to pave the way to arbitrary power, the court finding it more easy to bias the *few* in a court of assistants, than the *many* which compose the whole commonalty. But

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the additions made by that charter of 36 *Charles II.* to the charter of *Philip and Mary*, were afterwards repealed, and declared null and void; and this, and all other companies, were restored to their original rights by an act of parliament in 2 *William and Mary*<sup>1</sup>. However, this was made a livery company soon after its incorporation. A copy of which grant or constitution, as it may serve in the like case, to inform the reader of the nature of this city privilege in all livery companies, shall be subjoined in the margin<sup>1</sup>.

King

<sup>1</sup> And be it enacted (by an act for reversing the judgment in a *quo warranto* against the city of *London*, and for restoring the city of *London* to its ancient rights and privileges) by the authority aforesaid, that all and every of the several companies and corporations of the said city, shall from henceforth stand and be incorporated by such name and names, and in such sort and manner, as they respectively were at the time of the said judgment given, and every of them are hereby restored to all and every the lands, tenements, hereditaments, rights, titles, estates, liberties, powers, privileges, precedencies and immunities, which they lawfully had and enjoyed at the time of giving the said judgment; and that as well all surrenders, as charters, letters patents and grants, for *new* incorporating any of the said companies, or touching or concerning any of their liberties, privileges or franchises, made or granted by the said late king *James*, or by the said king *Charles II.* since the giving of the said judgment, shall be void, and are hereby declared null and void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2 *W. and M.* sess. 1. cap. 8. §. 14.

<sup>1</sup> *A true copy of the grant or constitution which made the Stationers a livery company of the city of London.*

HENSELL, MAYOR.

*Jovis 1<sup>o</sup> die Februarii, anno secundo dominæ Elizæ reginæ, &c.*

*Item.* It was this day ordered and agreed, at the earnest suit and prayer of *John Carwood*, and divers other said persons,  
being

King *James I.* on the 29th of *October*, 1603, did by his letters patent, grant unto the company of Stationers the privilege of the sole printing of almanacks, primers, psalters and psalms, in metre or prose, with musical notes, or without notes: and by his letters patent, dated the 8th of *March*, 1615, his said majesty confirmed the said grant for the sole printing of primers, psalters, psalms, and almanacks in the *English* tongue; and did further grant to the company of Stationers the sole right to print the A. B. C. the little catechism, and the catechism in *English* and *Latin* by *Alexander Nowell*; for the *help and relief of the master, keepers or wardens, and commonalty or freemen of the mystery or art of Stationers of the city of London, and their successors.*

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At present the company of Stationers are governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants; not chosen by the commonalty, but

being freemen of this city in the fellowship of the stationers, that the same fellowship from henceforth shall be permitted and suffered to have, use and wear, a livery and livery-hood, in such decent and comly-wise and order as the other companies and fellowships of this city, after their degrees, do commonly use and wear; and that they the said stationers shall cause all such, and as many of their said fellowship as conveniently may be able, to prepare and make ready the same liveries with speed, so that they may from henceforth attend and wait upon the lord-mayor of this city at all common shews hereafter to be made by the cityzens of this cytie, in such and lyke manner and sorte as the other cityzens of the sayd cytie, for the honour of the same cytie, of long tyme past have done and yet dayley do, as occasion shall require.

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by

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by and amongst themselves; the court of assistants having assumed the whole power to act for the commonalty, and to chuse master and wardens annually, and to fill up the court of assistants at their own discretion; and sometimes with such partiality, that they brought upon the master and wardens the resentment of their superiors<sup>m</sup>.

And

■ PILKINGTON, MAYOR.

*Martis xvi die Junii, 1691, annoq; RR<sup>s</sup> & Reginae Willi. et  
Mariæ Angliæ, &c. tertio.*

Upon the humble petition of *Giles Suffex*, citizen and stationer of *London*, setting forth, that although he hath been upon the livery these 20 years, and upon his admission thereunto paid the sum of 20 l. and hath long since been called to the office of renter-warden of the said company, for which he further paid the sum of 24 l. yet the master, wardens and assistants of the said company, have neglected or refused to call him upon the assistants, but upon any vacancy elected others of the livery, who are his juniors, to be of the assistants, to his great prejudice. This court having fully heard the petitioner, and also the master and wardens of the said company, (who being asked what objection they had against the petitioner, now declared they had no exception to him) did unanimously think fit and order that the said *Giles Suffex* be forthwith admitted one of the assistants of the said company, and that he take his place among the said assistants according to his seniority in the livery; and that the master and wardens of the said company, do within a week or ten days next coming, call a court of assistants for the said company, and admit the said *Giles Suffex* accordingly.

M A N.

S T A M P E, MAYOR.

*Martis xii die Julii, 1692, annoq; RR<sup>s</sup> & Reginae Willi. &  
Mariæ Angliæ, &c. quarto.*

It is ordered, that the master and wardens of the company of stationers do appear before this court on this day se'nnight,  
and



And as to the produce of the sole printing of almanacks, &c. it is made a joint stock, with a capital

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and shew cause why they refuse to elect and admit *Giles Suffex*, a member of their company, one of the assistants of the same company, pursuant to the order of this court of the 16th of *June*, 1691. And it is likewise ordered, that they then produce to this court their charter and by-laws.

M A N.

S T A M P E, M A Y O R.

*Martis xix die Julii, 1692, annoq; RR<sup>i</sup> & Reginae Willi. & Mariae Angliae, &c. quarto.*

Whereas upon the 16th day of *June*, 1691, it was by this court ordered, that the master and wardens of the company of stationers should, within 10 days hereafter, admit *Giles Suffex* to be one of the assistants of the said company, and that he should take his place according to his seniority in the livery, which they have hitherto refused to do. And whereas, by another order, dated the 12th instant, they were required to appear here this day, to shew cause why they have not complied with the said order, and also to bring their charter with them: now the present master and wardens appearing here this day, this court doth require and enjoin them to admit the said *Giles Suffex* one of their assistants, pursuant to the said former order, and to that end to call a court of assistants on or before this day seven-night; and it is further ordered, that they do afterwards appear before this court on *Thursday* next come seven-night, and between this and then take out their charter, which (as they now alledge) is locked up in a chest under keys kept by the late master and wardens, and bring the same then unto this court.

M A N.

S T A M P E, M A Y O R.

*Jovis xviii die Julii, 1692, annoq; RR<sup>i</sup> & Reginae Willi. & Mariae Angliae, &c. quarto.*

Whereas upon the humble petition and complaint of *Giles Suffex*, citizen and stationer of *London*, at a court of lord-

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capital of about 15,000l. which is divided into 20 whole shares of 320l. each, possessed by those who are of the court of assistants; for which deposit they each receive 40l. per ann. dividend: then into 40 half shares, at 160l. each; for which deposit they each receive 20l. per ann. dividend: then into 80 quarter shares, at 80l. each; for which deposit they each receive 10l. per ann. dividend: and then into 160 half quarter shares,

mayor and aldermen, holden the 16th day of *June*, 1691, an order was made that the master and wardens of the company of stationers should admit the said *Giles Suffex* to be one of the assistants of the said company according to his seniority in the livery (being a person as they then in court declared they had no objection against) according to right, and pursuant to the usage and custom of this city. And whereas by another order of the court of the 19th day of this instant *July*, the master and wardens of the said company were again required to call a court of assistants, and to admit the said *Giles Suffex* to be one of their assistants on or before *Tuesday* last, as in and by the said orders may appear: now *Edward Brewster*, master, and *John Symms* and *William Philips*, wardens of the said company appearing before this court, and being severally asked whether for their part respectively they would consent to yield obedience to the orders of this court, and to admit the said *Giles Suffex* to be one of their assistants, did severally, without any sufficient cause by them or any of them shewn, peremptorily and contumaciously refuse to consent to admit the said *Giles Suffex* according to the orders of this court. Whereupon the said *Edward Brewster*, *John Symms*, and *William Philips*, and every of them, for their said several contempt and disobedience are by this court committed to the goal of *Newgate*, according to the custom and usage of this city, there to remain until they shall yield obedience to the orders, or be otherwise discharged by due course of law.

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at 40l. each ; for which deposit they each receive 5l. per ann. dividend ; out of the profits arising from the printing stock engrafted upon the said grants by king *James I.* for the help and relief of the master, wardens, and commonalty : but these shares are all divided amongst those who have fined for, or served the office of renter-warden.

Upon the death of any of the married stockholders, the profits arising from his share devolve to his widow ; which she enjoys during her widowhood, or life : but if she marry again, or die, another person is chosen to enjoy the profits of her share ; who, at his election, pays the deposit money, not to the company, but to the late widow, her husband's or her executors. The master and wardens are always in the direction of the stock, to whom are joined six other members from the court of assistants, annually : who adjust all accounts relating to it, and at *Christmas* report the state thereof to the board. There is also a stock-keeper ; which is a place of great trust and considerable profit.

The stationers have several charities also in trust : but it does not appear that they give away above 400l. per ann, in pensions, &c. to their poor<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> This hall was a great house, built of stone and timber, of old time pertaining to *John* duke of *Britain*, earl of *Richmond*, as appeareth by the records of *Edward II.* Since that, it was *Pembroke's-inn*, near unto *Ludgate*, as belonging to the earls of *Pembroke*, in the time of *Richard II.* the 18th year, and of *Henry VI.* in the 14th year. It was afterwards called *Burgavenny-house*, and belonged to *Henry* late lord of *Burgavenny*:

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Clofe to this hall is a paffage through *Cock-alley* into *Ludgate street*; which alley is but narrow at the entrance, but it is good and airy fronting the hall.

Amen-  
corner.

*Amen-corner*, fhort, but well built and inhabited, fronting *Pater-noster-row*. At the upper end was feated the *College of phyficians*, burned by the general fire of *London*. Since which, in that place, are erected three good houfes, now the feats of the refidentiaries of *St. Paul's*.

Warwick-  
lane.

*Warwick-lane* runneth northwards into *Newgate-street*: the weft fide being in this ward.

St. Mar-  
tin's.

Between *Stationers-hall* and *Ludgate*, ftands a parifh church dedicated to *St. Martin*. It is a rectory of very ancient foundation, fome fay by *Cadwalllo*, the valiant king of the *Britons*, who reigned 48 years, and died the 20th of *November*, A. D. 677, and was buried in this church: or at leaft by fome pious perfon in his reign. In 1437 it was rebuilt, and a fteeple added to it: and was at one time in the patronage of the abbot and convent of *Westminfter*. But queen *Mary* in the firft year of her reign gave it to the bifhop of *London* for ever.

This church was burnt down in 1666, and when rebuilt was enlarged with the fcite of the parfonage houfe: in confideration of which the parliament fettled the value of the living at 160l. in lieu of tythes; 30l. of which is in lieu of the parfonage houfe.

The body is not feen from the ftreet, but is tolerably enlightened. The fteeple confifts of a plain

plain tower and pretty lofty spire, raised on a substantial arcade.

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Here are daily prayers, at 11 in the morning and six in the evening; and four gift sermons in the year. Here is what some call a select vestry; but it is mostly general: there are two churchwardens, and four sidersmen.

Close to the S. W. corner of this church there Ludgate. lately stood *Ludgate*. They who dream that this gate was founded by a king of the *Britons*, called *Lud*, about 66 years before *Christ*, would do well to consider how that tradition can be reconciled to the more certain accounts we have recorded, that the city walls and gates were not built till about the year 296 or 306: and moreover that it does not appear upon any good authority, that there was such a place as *London* 66 years before *Christ*. It is more probable that this gate, by which the citizens corresponded with the inhabitants of *Westminster*, was called *Lon*, by way of abbreviation for *London-gate*, by way of eminence, as the gate most frequented by those who passed and repassed to and from *Westminster*. In 1215<sup>b</sup> *Ludgate* was rebuilt, which is the first authentic account we can meet with of its antiquity: and it was rebuilt with the stones of the demolished houses belonging to the *Jews*: of which they who were concerned in the rebuilding of the same gate, in 1586, found this token, a stone which had been

<sup>a</sup> See page 4, vol. i.

<sup>b</sup> Or rather in 1263, when the massacre of the *Jews* happened. See vol. i. page 166.

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taken from a Jew's house with the following inscription in *Hebrew* characters, *This is the station or ward of Rabbi Moses, the son of the Hon. Rabbi Isaac.* In 1266, a time when *Monkish* fables and ignorance of all kind of literature prevailed, the citizens were persuaded to carry the origin of this gate as high as fabulous history had laid its foundation; and to perpetuate that tradition, invented by *Geoffry of Monmouth*, a dreaming monk, with images of *Lud* and other kings, cut in stone and set up to adorn this gate. This gate, in the year 1378, was made a free<sup>c</sup> prison: and by act of common-council, in 1382, it was ordained, that all freemen of the city should, for debt, trespasses, accompts, and contempts, be imprisoned in *Ludgate*; and for treasons, felonies, and other criminal matters, committed to *Newgate*. And divers ordinances were made by the same authority from time to time for the good guard and government of this prison of *Ludgate*. In 1463 this prison received great benefaction and improvement, both in regard to the building, conveniences, and support of the prisoners, by *Stephen Foster*, fishmonger and sometime lord-mayor, and dame *Agnes*, his wife. In 1586 *Ludgate* was so decayed that it was found necessary to rebuild it: and the new building was adorned with the images of queen *Elizabeth*, then reigning, on the west side, and with the images of *Lud* and his two sons, on the east side. Thus it stood when the fire of *London* in 1666 so much damaged it that

<sup>c</sup> Paying nothing for lodging nor water.

made it necessary once more to rebuild it : which was performed in a much more beautiful and substantial manner than ever before ; but king *Lud*'s effigies and those of his two supposed sons, still maintained their standing in the east front : and the west front was adorned with the statue of queen *Elizabeth*, with the arms of *England* and *France* quartered over her. In which form and condition, with the repairs made in 1733, *Ludgate* stood, till pulled down and totally removed, by order of common-council, in the year 1761. The prison is removed to the *London-workhouse*, in *Bishopsgate street*.

A. D.  
1766.

On the south side of *Ludgate-street*, facing *St. Martin's* church, is a gateway that leads into the precinct of *Black-friars*, of which somewhat has been related in the survey of *Castle-Baynard-ward*. To which let it be added, that this was so named from the religious foundation of *Friars-preachers*, or *Black-friars*<sup>d</sup>. In whose convent was held that which was called the *black parliament*<sup>e</sup>. And in this house King *Edward II.* had his charters and

<sup>d</sup> See before, page 19.

<sup>e</sup> In the year 1524, the 15th of *April*, a parliament was begun at the *Black-friars*, wherein was demanded a subsidy of 800,000l. to be raised of goods and lands, 4s. in every pound ; and in the end was granted 2s. in the pound, of their goods and lands that were worth 20l. or might dispend 20l. by the year, and so upwards, to be paid in two years.

This parliament was adjourned to *Westminster*, amongst the black monks, and ended in the king's palace there, the 14th of *August*, at nine o'clock at night, and was therefore called the *black parliament*.

A. D.  
1766.

records kept. At which time this precinct was crowded with the habitations of noblemen and gentlemen. In ancient times, during the existence of the priory of *Black-friars*, this was maintained as a liberty without the jurisdiction of the city of *London*. But, as soon as the priory was dissolved, and the records of that religious place lost or embezzled, the mayor pretended a title to the liberties; but King *Henry VIII.* informed thereof, sent to him to desist from meddling with the liberties, saying, *He was as well able to keep the liberties as the friars were.* And so the mayor no further meddled, and Sir *John Portynarie* had the keys of the gates delivered to him, and a fee for keeping the same.

At which time there were four gates and a wall to inclose this liberty, and a porter to keep the said gates; within which artificers and tradesmen, though not free of the city, might exercise their arts and business without controul. Here also was a coroner of the verge. However, in Queen *Mary's* reign, the city applied to parliament to grant them jurisdiction over *Black-friars* precinct; but in vain<sup>f</sup>: nevertheless the ample privileges, which the inhabitants of *Black-friars* did enjoy, have been for many years lost; so that now the sheriffs officers can arrest there; the shop-keepers

<sup>f</sup> In Queen *Mary's* time the council of the city put a bill into the parliament-house, seeking by the same to have the liberties of the said *Friars*: which bill, with all their surmises, was so utterly rejected, that their bill never came to the question; but was so suppressed by argument openly in the same house.

are



are obliged to be free of the city; and it is lately made part of this ward of *Farringdon within*; and two common-council-men are annually elected out of it, and added to the number that used to serve for this ward.

A. D.  
1766.

As to the church and parish of *St. Anne* in this precinct, there has been an account given on page 20 of this volume.

In a direct line southward, turning into the <sup>Water-</sup> broad way, there is a narrow street, called *Water-* lane, that leads to the river, very meanly furnished with buildings. The passages on the west side thereof lead down to *Fleet-ditch*, within which division is that laudable foundation called *Scots-* <sup>Scots-hall.</sup> *ball*, a corporation for the relief of the poor and necessitous people of *Scotland*, that reside within the cities of *London* and *Westminster*; and founded by *James Kinnier* a *Scotsman*, and merchant of *London*, who obtained of King *Charles II.* in 1665, his letters patent to incorporate a box-club of his countrymen for this purpose, and thereby got them several privileges; and to erect an house within the city or liberties of *London* and *Westminster*, to be called *The Scots hospital of King Charles II.* to be governed by eight *Scotsmen*, who were to chuse, from amongst themselves, a master; and to elect 33 assistants.

All matters relating to the corporation are managed by the governors without fee or reward; on which occasions they not only spend their own money, but contribute quarterly towards the support of the society and the relief of the poor.

They

A. D. 1766. They provide for the sick; they grant pensions to the poor and aged; they bury the dead; and give money to such as are disposed to return to *Scotland*; the whole expence of which amounts to about 600 l. *per annum*. And the officers belonging to this corporation are a treasurer, a register, two stewards, and a beadle.

Blackfriars  
school.

*Peter Ivy*, Esq; in 1716, founded a school in this parish, for the cloathing and instructing of 40 boys and 30 girls in reading, writing, and ac-  
compts, with an endowment of 160 l. 17 s. 3 d. *per annum* in trust to the governors of *Sion-college*, who allow the master 40 l. and the mistress 30 l. *per annum*.

On the east side, entering into *Water-lane*; is *Shoemaker-row*, whose buildings are ruinous, and trade come to nothing, since brought under the jurisdiction of the city. On the south side of this street, between *Church-entry* and *Friars-street*, remains the scite of *St. Anne's* church.

Apotheca-  
ries hall.

Lower in *Water-lane* stands *apothecaries hall*. It is a beautiful edifice, and has a pair of gates leading into an open court, handsomely paved with broad stones: at the upper end of which you ascend by a grand flight of stairs into the hall room, built with brick and stone, and adorned with columns of the *Tuscan* order. The cieling of the court-room and of the hall are ornamented elegantly with fretwork; and the wall is wainscotted 14 feet high, and adorned with the bust of *Dr. Gideon Delaun*, apothecary to King *James I.* and with several pieces of good painting; amongst whom

whom is the portraiture of King *James I.* and of the gentleman who procured their charter, and had been obliged to leave *France* for religion, after he had suffered severe trials and persecutions. Here is also a gallery, proposed for a library; but has never been furnished to answer that good intention. The apartments for the officers and servants are well accommodated. Beneath are two large laboratories; one chemical, and the other for Galenical preparations; where vast quantities of the best medicines are prepared; after the drugs have been exposed a considerable time for the inspection of such of the faculty of physick as chuse to view them, for the use of apothecaries and others; and particularly for the surgeons of the royal navy, who make up their chests here.

A. D.  
1766.

This company was incorporated at first with the *Grocers* in the year 1606: but such a connection not answering the purposes of their incorporation; they were separated by another charter, granted by King *James I.* in the year 1617, and incorporated by the name of *The master, wardens, and society of the art and mystery of apothecaries of the city of London.* And by this charter they are exempt from parish and ward offices.

It is a livery company, and the 58th on the list of the city of *London*; is governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

More to the south is *Printinghouse-lane*, which leads up to and takes its name from the *King's* printing-house.

\* At this time there were no more than 104 apothecaries shops within the city and suburbs.

A. D. 1766. *printing-house*, situate in a court at the east end thereof; where, by patent from the crown, are to be printed the Bible and Common-prayer books, acts of parliament, proclamations, king's speeches, &c. and this, which is a brick building of only a few years standing, is accounted the most capacious and commodious house of its kind in the whole world.

Blackfriars  
bridge.

At the south extremity of *Water-lane* is the common plying-place and ferry, called *Black-friars stairs and ferry*; close adjoining to which, on the west side of these stairs, there is now building a stone bridge, by act of parliament, under the direction of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council-men of *London*, across from *Black-friars* to the opposite shore in the county of *Surry*; by which act they are impowered to fill up the channel called *Fleetsditch*, and to purchase and pull down such buildings as shall be thought proper for forming and widening streets and avenues. This bridge is to have a free and open passage through the arches of 750 feet, at least, within the banks of the river. A sufficient number of glass lamps are to be fixed upon it, in convenient places, to burn from sun-setting to sun-rising; and a number of watchmen placed for the security of passengers.

The work is in considerable forwardness; and, so far as done, looks with a good countenance: but great opposition was made to the plan, when first proposed. And now it has been resolved by the commissioners to erect a temporary bridge of wood, to connect the north shore with the new  
stone

stone works, which join to the land on the *Surry* side, and stretch one arch beyond the center next the abutment at *Black-friars*: which is supposed to enable them, by the collection of the toll, to raise money for the completing of the said bridge. A. D.  
1766.

The sum, which the lord-mayor and court of common-council are empowered to raise upon the credit of the tolls \* for passing over this bridge, is limited to 30,000 l. *per annum*, till they shall have raised 160,000 l. in the whole; which they are not to exceed.

## C H A P. XIX.

*Of FARRINGTON-WARD without<sup>a</sup>.*

**T**HE extent of this ward, which is the most Extent western division of *London*, is greater than *Farringdon within*; as may be gathered from the bounds without *Newgate* and *Ludgate*. For on the east part thereof is the whole precinct of the late priory of *St. Bartholomew*, and a part of *Long-lane*, on the north, towards *Aldersgate-street*; and all *Smithfield*, to the bars in *St. John's-street*. Then out of *Smithfield*, *Chicken-lane*, towards *Turnmill-street*.

\* For every coach, chariot, berlin, chaise, chair, or calash, with six horses, 2 s.—For ditto with four horses, 1 s. 6 d.—For waggon, wain, car or cart, with four or more horses or beasts, 1 s.—For ditto drawn by less than four horses, &c. 6 d.—For horse, ass, or mule, laden or unladen, and not drawing, 1 d.—For every foot-passenger on *Sunday*, 1 d.—For ditto every other day,  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

<sup>a</sup> See the division of this ward, and the reason for its name, in the survey of *Farringdon-ward within*.

A. D.  
1766.

Back again by the pens in *Smithfield* to *Cow-lane*, which turns towards *Holborn*; and *Hofier-lane* out of *Smithfield*; also toward *Holborn*, till it meets with a part of *Cow-lane*. *Cock-lane*, out of *Smithfield*, over-against *Pie-corner*. *Giltspur-street*, out of *Smithfield* to *Newgate*. Then from *Newgate*, west by *St. Sepulchre's church*, to *Turnagain-lane* on *Snow-bill*. From the place where the conduit stood on *Snow-bill* to *Holborn-bridge*, up *Holborn bill* and *Holborn*, to the bars, on both sides.

On the north side, at the bottom of *Holborn-bill*, is *Gold-lane*, commonly called *Field-lane*, remarkable for shops that sell offal of beasts and baked sheeps-heads. Then higher is *Hatton-garden-street*, *Leather-lane*, and *Brook-street*, turning to the fields.

On the south side from *Newgate* lieth the *Old-bailey*, which stretches down by the wall of the city to *Ludgate*. On the west side of which street breaks out another lane, called *St. George's-lane*, till you come unto the south end of *Seacoal-lane*; and then, turning towards *Fleet-market*, it is called *Fleet-lane*.

The next out of the high street from *Newgate*, turning down south, is called the *Little-bailey*, and runs down to the east of *St. George's-lane*. Then is *Seacoal-lane*, which turns down into *Fleet-lane*. Near unto this *Seacoal-lane*, in the turning towards the conduit on *Snow-bill*, is another lane, called in record *Windagain-lane*, for that it turned down to *Turnmill-brook*, and from thence back again; for there was no way over.

At *Holborn-bridge* you enter *Fleet-market*, and beyond *Holborn-bridge* is *Shoe-lane*, which runs out of *Holborn* unto the conduit which stood in *Fleet-street*.

A. D.  
1766.

The next is *Bartlet's-buildings*, a kind of a square, well built and inhabited: and *Paul's-head-alley*, which leads into *Fetter-lane*, which stretches south into *Fleet-street*, near the east end of *St. Dunstan's church*. Beyond *St. Dunstan's* westward is *Chancery-lane*, part of which, including the *Rolls-chapel* on the east side, and to the lane facing the *Rolls* on the west side. And to *Shire-lane*, near the bar: so called, because this lane divides the city liberties on this side from the shire or county. And from this lane to the bars are the bounds without *New-gate*, including the north side of *Fleet-street*.

Without *Ludgate*, this ward runs up from the scite of the said gate to *Temple-bar*, and hath on the north side the south end of the *Old-bailey*. Then it proceeds down *Ludgate-hill* to *Fleet-street*, leaving the market on the north, and thence to *Temple-bar*, as above described.

From *Ludgate* again, on the south side, we have *Fleet-ditch*, now filled up; *Bride-lane*, which runs south by *Bridewell*; *Dorset-street*; *Salisbury-court*; and *Water-lane*, which runs down to the *Tbames*: then *White-friars* and the *Temple*. So that *Temple-bar* is the extent of this *Farringdon-ward without*.

This ward is bounded on the east by the ward of *Farringdon within*, the precinct of the late priory of *St. Bartholomew* near *Smithfield*, and the ward of *Aldersgate*; on the north, by the *Charter-house*,

Bounds.

A. D.  
1766.

the parish of *St. John's Clerkenwell*, and part of *St. Andrew's* parish without the freedom; on the west by *Highborn*, and *St. Clement's* parish in the *Strand*; and on the south by the river of *Thames*.

Govern-  
ment.

The government is in one alderman; 16 common-council-men, of whom two are the alderman's deputies; 23 constables; 48 inquest-men; 24 scavengers; and four beadles.

St. Sepul-  
chre's.

In surveying this ward, which contains more houses and inhabitants than many cities, and more public buildings and offices than most of the cities in *England* put together, we begin on the north side without *Newgate*. And the first object of our attention is the parochial church dedicated in commemoration of our Saviour's *sepulchre* or *grave* at *Jerusalem*, or vulgarly called *St. Sepulchre's*, is now a spacious building, but not so large as of old time, part of the scite of it being let out upon building lease, and for a garden-plot. It is generally believed to be founded about the year 1100, at which time a particular devotion was paid to the *holy sepulchre*. And it was so decayed in the reign of *Edward IV.*, as to require to be rebuilt. *Roger* bishop of *Salisbury*, in the reign of *Henry I.* gave the patronage of this church to the prior and convent of *St. Bartholomew* in *West-Smithfield*, who established a perpetual vicarage in this church, and held it till their dissolution, when it fell to the crown. King *James I.* in the seventh year of his reign, granted the rectory and its appurtenances, and advowson of this vicarage, to *Fr. Philips*, &c. After which the parishioners purchased the rectory and



and its appurtenances, and held them in fee-farm of the crown. And the advowson of the vicarage was purchased by the president and fellows of *St. John Baptist* college, *Oxon*, who continue patrons thereof.

A. D.  
1766.

In the year 1636 this impropriation, held in fee-farm, was worth 440*l.* and the vicarage, endowed with a third part of the tythes, &c. was worth 179*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* at present the vicar receives 200*l.* *per annum*, in lieu of tythes, as settled by act of parliament.

This parish lieth four parts in *London*, and the fifth in *Middlesex*.

The present structure was much damaged by the fire of *London* in 1666. The outward walls and the tower were capable of reparations: and the middle isle of the church was at the same time made with an arched roof, which was not so before. The church, in its present situation, measures 126 feet in length, exclusive of the broad passage at the west end; the breadth, exclusive of the north chapel, is 58 feet. The height of the roof, in the middle isle, is 35 feet; and the height of the steeple, to the top of the pinnacles, is 146 feet. The body of the church is enlightened with a row of very large *Gothic* windows, with buttresses between, over which runs a slight cornice; and on the top a plain and substantial battlement work, in the stile of the public buildings in the reign of *Edward IV.* And the steeple is a plain square tower, crowned with four pinnacles.

A. D.  
1766.

The church-yard, which lies southward, and reaches quite up to the pavement of the street, was formerly inclosed with a high brick wall, without allowing any footway for passengers on the outside, to the great terror and danger of foot people. But, amongst the other improvements in this city, the church-yard of *St. Sepulchre's* was one of the first, A. D. 1760. The front wall is totally removed, the church-yard is laid open, and the view of so fine a church is become an ornament to the city.

There is another church-yard or burial-ground belonging to this parish in *Chick-lane*, given by Sir *William Selby* for the use of the poor for ever. And a workhouse in the same lane for the poor of the parish.

The donations to the poor of this parish for ever amount to 250l. besides which Mr. *Cooper* gave fifteen sacks of charcoal: and Sir *Richard Reeves* left to the parish 100l. *per annum* for ever.

The stock of money given to the poor by eight charitable persons amounts to 500l. and eight others gave 128l. 15s. *per annum*, to provide coals and fuel for the poor.

They also have two alms-houses for their poor; one founded on *Snowhill*, in a yard a little eastward of *Cock-lane*, by *Edmund Hammond*, Esq; in 1651, for six unmarried men, who endowed them with 7l. 10s. *per annum* each, to be paid by the company of *Haberdashers*: the other is on the south side of *Goose-alley*, near the middle, for eight poor people, who receive from 5s. to 15s. quarterly from the *Armourers* company.

There are seven gift sermons on set days, a parsonage-house, and some glebe and perquisites, which increase the value of the living considerably.

A. D.  
1766.

The sexton of this parish is the person, mentioned before, that gives an admonition to the condemned criminals in *Newgate* the night before their execution; which he repeats next morning, as they are carried past *St. Sepulchre's church-yard*: and the great bell of this parish tolls, by way of a passing-bell, from six to ten o'clock in the morning on the day of execution.

The government of this parish is in a vestry, that consists of all who have passed the office of constable: and, being divided into four precincts *within* the liberty and one *without*, that part *within* the liberty has four churchwardens, five overseers, and four sidesmen; that *without* the liberty has no more than one churchwarden, two sidesmen, and four overseers.

Adjoining to this church, eastward, is *Church-lane*, which leads up to *Pye-corner*, and *Giltspur-street*, which also leads to *Pye-corner*. On the west side of the church is *Cock-lane*, more celebrated for the imposture of *Fanny's ghost*, imposed upon the public, than for any thing else. More westward is *Cow-lane*, a broad and good street for carts, &c. out of which comes *Hosier-lane*, that runs into *Smithfield*.

*Smithfield*, called *West-Smithfield*, there being another place of the same name in the eastern environs

A. D.  
1766.  
Smithfield.

rons of *London*, was anciently a much larger open field, and perhaps so called from one *Smith*, the owner thereof, or because it was level and *smooth*, which by corruption might be called *Smith*, instead of *Smooth*, *field*, was used in very early time for jousts and tournaments<sup>b</sup>: and one part of it, where now we see the sheep-market, was called the elms<sup>c</sup>, as being

<sup>b</sup> See p. 320 and 336. In the 48th of *Edward III.* dame *Alice Perrers* or *Pierce*, the king's concubine, as lady of the sun, rode from the *Tower of London*, through *Cheap*, accompanied by many lords and ladies; every lady leading a lord by his horse's bridle, till they came into *West-Smithfield*; and then began a great joust, which lasted for seven days.

Also in the 9th of *Richard II.* was the like great riding from the *Tower* to *Westminster*, and every lord led a lady's horse's bridle; and in the morning began the jousts in *Smithfield*, which lasted three days. *Henry of Derby*, the duke of *Lancaster's* son, the lord *Beaumont*, *Sir Simon Burley*, and *Sir Paris Courtney*, all behaved well.

In the year 1393, the 17th of *Richard II.* certain lords of *Scotland* came into *England* to get worship by force of arms. The earl of *Mar* challenged the earl of *Nottingham* to joust with him; and so they rode certain courses, but not the full challenge: for the earl of *Mar* was cast, both horse and man, and two of his ribs broken with the fall; so that he was conveyed out of *Smithfield*, and so towards *Scotland*, but died by the way at *York*.

Loose serving-men would commonly meet here, and make uproars and quarrels; insomuch that it was many years called *Ruffians-ball*, being the usual rendezvous of ruffians and quarrellers, during the time that swords and bucklers were used; when every serving-man carried a buckler at his back, which hung by the hilt or pommel of his sword, hanging before him.

<sup>c</sup> Between *Hofier-lane* and *Cow-lane*, in *Smithfield*, anciently was a large pool of water, called *Smithfield-pond*, or *horse-pool*, from

being covered with elm-trees, and was the place of execution for malefactors in and before the year 1219. And in later times, when the spirit of reformation in religion began to appear in this metropolis, *Smithfield* became the *aceldema*, or *field of blood*. In the center of the space now inclosed with rails many were burnt for their steady adhering to the principles of the gospel, and opposing the doctrines peculiar to the church of *Rome*.

A. D.  
1766.

At the same time, and all the time of which we have any mention of *Smithfield*, it was, and has been, and now is, a market-place for cattle, hay, straw, and other necessary provisions; and once in the year, at *Bartholomew-tide*, for a general fair, commonly called *Bartholomew-fair*<sup>d</sup>.

It

from the watering of horses there; and to the south-west of which, in *Cow-lane*, where *St. John's court* (the first thoroughfare into *Chick-lane*, on the right-hand leading from *Smithfield*) is situate, stood the gallows, or publick place of execution, denominated the *Elms*, from the great quantity of such trees growing in that neighbourhood. But, the gallows being removed to the west end of the suburbs, this part of *Smithfield* was soon erected into streets, lanes, &c. among the first of which buildings was that spacious and lofty wooden edifice denominated *Highball*, lately standing in the said *St. John's court*. This ancient structure of wood and stone was the city residence of the prior of *Sempringham* in *Lincolnshire*, as is evident by the writings thereunto belonging, in the custody of Sir *Harry Featherstone*, wherein the said house is denominated *Sempringham bead-house*.

<sup>d</sup> King *Henry II.* granted to the priory of *St. Bartholomew* the privilege of a fair, to be kept here yearly, at *Bartholomew-tide*, for three days, viz. the eve, the day, and the morrow; to which the clothiers of *England* and drapers of *London* repaired,

A. D.  
1766.

It is a very grand square, surrounded by many good buildings: yet the great number of cattle, horses, sheep, &c. which are brought to this market every *Monday* and *Friday*, and the want of proper care and regulation, has made the area a scene of filth and nastiness. But it must be allowed to be the greatest market in *Europe* for black cattle, horses, and sheep.

St. Bartho-  
lomew's  
hospital.

The south-east side of this square is graced with the magnificent building of *St. Bartholomew's hospital*; of whose foundation we have given an account in Vol. I. p. 92. It was afterwards incorporated \* by the name of *The hospital of the mayor*,

and had their booths and standings within the church-yard of this priory, closed in with walls and gate, locked every night, and watched, for the safety of men's goods and wares. A court of *piepowder* was daily, during the fair, holden for debts and contracts.

The fair kept here, instead of three days, was at length prolonged to a fortnight; and became of little other use than for idle youth and loose people to resort to, and to spend their money in vanity; and (which was worse) in debaucheries, drunkenness, whoredom, and in seeing and hearing things not fit for Christian eyes and ears; many of the houses and booths here serving only to allure men and women to such purposes of impiety. Therefore the magistracy, often intending, at last fully resolved, in the year 1708, to reduce the fair to that space of time only, according to which it was at first granted, that is, to three days; and accordingly an order was made: and at a court of common-council in *June*, the said year, the order was confirmed: whereby the fair was to be kept for three days only, for selling of merchandizes, according to the original grants from the crown; which regulation, though it has been sometimes broke, the chief magistrate of late years has strictly observed.

\* See Vol. II. page 36.

*commonalty,*

St Bartholomew's Hospital.





*commonalty, and citizens, of London, governors for the poor, called Little St. Bartholomew's, near West-Smithfield.* And it was erected for sick and maimed people; where great care is taken of them, and all necessaries for food, lodging, attendance, physic, and medicaments, proper for their cure, administered; for they have good able physicians and surgeons provided, belonging to the hospital, who give their constant attendance, as occasion requires; and they have matrons and nurses to look to the patients, and to see that they have what is convenient, and what is prescribed for their health.

A. D.  
1766.

There belongs also to the hospital an apothecary, to provide and prepare what the physicians direct: and the diseased are duly visited by them in their wards, where they are lodged, every morning and evening, as there is need; every one having a bed to himself; and, by the care of the matrons, the wards are always kept clean and neat.

This hospital, from the time of its incorporation, began to flourish under the government of the lord-mayor, four aldermen, and eight commoners<sup>f</sup>: who had under them an hospitaller, renter-

<sup>f</sup> The president always a senior alderman. Purveyors four, two aldermen and two commoners. Almoners four, one alderman and three commoners. The treasurer, a commoner. Scrutiners two, both commoners.

The governors were always elected by the lord-mayor and his brethren the other governors, who yearly elected six, that is to say, two aldermen and four commoners, who were admitted

A. D. 1766. renter-clerks, butler, porter, matron, twelve sisters, and eight beadles; besides three surgeons in wages, and a minister.

Above an hundred years ago this hospital maintained about three hundred poor diseased people, at the yearly charge of 2000 l.

Although the old hospital, then standing, wholly escaped the dreadful fire in 1666, yet, a great part of its revenues being in houses in *London*, suffered much thereby. Notwithstanding, such hath been the care of the governors, the diligence and industry of the physicians and surgeons, and the supplies of several good benefactors, that there have been yearly received in here many maimed and sick seamen and soldiers, with other diseased persons, from divers parts of the king's dominions, and some from foreign parts, and many cured, and relieved with money, and other necessaries, at their departure, besides their diet and lodging during their cure.

The buildings were by length of time become so ruinous and dangerous, that in the year 1729

mitted into the hospital after this manner: The whole company of the twelve old governors, sitting in assembly together, cause their clerk to read unto the six newly elected their charge. That done, and the new elected consenting and yielding themselves to the charge, the half of the governors, that had fulfilled their two years governance, stood apart, and the other half that remained, with the new elected, took them by the hands after their degrees, and so admitted them; and, before they parted, all dined together, as well those that came a-new, as those that had governed their time, and those that remained, every man at his own cost and charge.

there appeared to be an absolute necessity to rebuild the same. And a subscription was then entered into by many of the worthy governors, and other charitable persons, (amongst whom was Dr. *Ratcliff*) for defraying the expence thereof, upon a plan then prepared, containing four detached piles of building, to be joined by stone gateways, about a court or area: three piles whereof have been erected and finished, and the fourth is now building, by the money arising from the subscriptions, and the benefactions of the governors, and other charitable persons, given for that purpose only.

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One of the said piles doth contain a large hall, for the resort of the governors at general courts; a compting-house for the meeting of the committees of governors, for the dispatch of the business of the hospital; several rooms for examining, admitting, prescribing for and discharging the patients; and other necessary offices. The other two piles do contain wards for the reception of the patients and their nurses only; so that the hospital, being so considerably enlarged, doth now entertain 420 patients within the same, besides 66 patients in the *Locke* and *King'sland* hospitals, and a great number of out-patients.

To describe the architecture of this magnificent edifice, and all the particulars that could be mentioned to its advantage, would be too prolix. Let it only be observed, That every thing has been done for the good of such as become the objects of this charity: that the staircase is painted  
and

A. D. 1766. and given by the late Mr. *Hogarth*, containing two pictures, representing the good *Samaritan* and the pool of *Bethesda*, which, for truth of colouring and expression, may vie with any thing of its kind in *Europe*: and the frontispiece of this hospital, towards *Smithfield*, is adorned with pilasters, entablature, and pediments, of the *Ionie* order; with the figure of King *Henry VIII.* standing in full proportion in a nich; and the figures of two cripples on the pediment.

St. Bartholomew's the Less.

Within the precinct of this hospital, at the north-west angle, stands the parochial church of *St. Bartholomew the Less*, founded in 1102. by the original founder of the hospital for a chapel to it: but, at the dissolution of the priory of *St. Bartholomew the Great*, this was converted into a parish-church for the inhabitants of the precinct of the said hospital. This church is an old fabrick, of 99 feet in length, 42 in breadth, 34 in height, and 74 in the height of the steeple. It is a vicarage, in the patronage of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and citizens of *London*: and, as this building escaped the fire of *London* in 1666, it is very ancient. The value of this living is about 120l. *per annum*, arising from the chamber of *London*, which pays the vicar 13l. 6s. 8d. and from casualties; and from the allowance paid by the hospital.

The vestry is general; and there are only two churchwardens, and no other parish-officers.

Duck lane.

At the south-east corner is the street called *Duck-lane*, which communicates with *Little-Britain*, *Aldersgate*, and *Newgate-street*. At the north-east corner

corner of which lane stands the remains of the ancient priory of *St. Bartholomew*, which is now a parochial church and a rectory, known by the name of *St. Bartholomew the Great*. This was originally a parish-church, and stood next adjoining to the priory church: but when the priory church was pulled down to the choir, the choir, by the king's order, was annexed for the enlargement of the said old parish church thereunto adjoining; and so it was used till Queen *Mary* gave the remnant of the priory church to the *Black friars*, who used it as their conventual church till the first year of *Elizabeth*, when the friars were turned out, and all the said church, with the old parish church, was wholly, as it stood in the last year of *Edward VI.* given by parliament to remain for ever a parish-church to the inhabitants within the close<sup>s</sup>, called

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Great St.  
Bartholo-  
mew's.

<sup>s</sup> This close is open and large, with several good houses, which generally are all well inhabited. Out of this close are several passages into *Duck-lane*, *Little-Britain*, and two into *Aldersgate-street*, of which one is through *Northumberland-alley*, and the other through *Half-moon-alley*; another passage into *Cloth-fair*, and another into *Long-lane*.

Places of note in this close, and near it, are, *Westmoreland-court*, a square place, formerly a large house, now converted into tenements. Out of this court is *Westmoreland-alley*, by some called *Paved-alley*, as paved with free-stone, and leads into *Aldersgate-street*. *Half-moon-alley*, very narrow. *Middlesex-house*, an old large building, now severed into dwelling-houses, with a court-yard before it, inclosed within a wall. Over-against this place is *Parker's-yard*, indifferent good. Passing northwards is a gate-way, the bounds of this close, where beyond there are some streets and buildings, as *New-street* and *Middle-street*, both indifferent; and *Back-alley*, which is but ordinary;

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called *Great St. Bartholomew's*; and so it remains, and is the same structure, as then existed, except the steeple, which was then timber, and was pulled down and rebuilt, in 1628, of brick and stone. This church is a spacious old edifice, of the *Gothic* and *Tuscan* orders, 132 feet long, 57 broad, 47 high, and 75 the height of the steeple. The patronage is in the earl of *Holland*. The value is computed at no more than 60*l. per annum*. The vestry consists of the minister, church-wardens, such as have served church-warden, and those who have fined for all offices and are chosen into the vestry by the vestrymen. Here are two church-wardens, two collectors for the poor, and two sidersmen.

*N. R.* Any person, though not a freeman of *London*, may keep a shop and exercise any trade or calling within this parish. Within this liberty is the street called *Clotb-fair*, noted for woollen-draperies and mercers.

*Long-lane.* On the east side of *Smithfield* runs *Long-lane*, which communicates with all the eastern parts through *Cripplegate*; but is very badly built, and indifferently inhabited by inferior sorts of tradesmen and publicans.

*Smithfield-bars.* On the north side of *Smithfield* is the great opening called *Smithfield-bars*, because the city bars, that sever the city liberty from the county on that side, are set up there. And on the north-west corner are the sheep-pens: from whence are the

ordinary; all three falling into another street, which has a passage into *Long-lane*.

several

several streets and lanes that communicate with *Holborn*, *Snow-bill*, and the *Old-bailey*. A. D.  
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Through *Chick-lane* and *Cow-lane* we pass for-  
ward to *Holborn*, where the first thing that pre-  
sents, worthy of note, is the parish-church of *St. Andrew*,  
situate at the north-west angle of *Shoe-lane*.  
It is a rectory, and originally in the gift of  
the dean and canons of *St. Paul's, London*, who  
transferred it to the abbot and convent of *Bermondsey*;  
and they continued patrons thereof till  
their convent was dissolved by *Henry VIII*. His  
majesty granted this church to *Thomas* lord *Wri-  
otbesley*, afterwards earl of *Southampton*, from whom  
it descended by marriage to the late duke of *Mon-  
tague*; and is deemed worth 600*l*. The present  
edifice was finished in 1687, and is one of the  
largest and best illuminated and decorated churches  
in *London*, 105 feet in length, 63 feet in breadth,  
43 feet in height, and a tower 110 feet high, fi-  
nished in 1704. It stands at a distance from the  
street, called *Holborn-bill*, in a large church-yard,  
severed off from the street by handsome iron gates  
and palisadoes. Here also is inclosed a very good  
parsonage-house. There is another church-yard,  
or burying-ground, that lies on the east side of  
*Shoe-lane*, belonging to this parish.

Close to the west side of the church-yard, on  
*Holborn-bill*, is one of the inns of court, called  
*Thavie's-inn*, an inn of chancery, and founded by  
*John Thavie*, Esq; who lived in the reign of King  
*Edward III*. It is a member of *Lincoln's-inn*, and  
was lately improved, or rather totally rebuilt, in

A. D. 1766. a very handsome manner. It is governed by a principal and eleven ancients, who, with the rest of the members, are to be ten days in commons in issuable terms, and a week in every other term.

Ely-house. Facing *St. Andrew's* stands *Ely-house*, the ancient mansion-house for the city residence of the bishops of *Ely*. The buildings belonging to this house are very ancient, consisting of a large hall, several spacious rooms, and a good chapel. Here also is a fine capacious court-yard, and a considerable extent of garden-ground: but all is run to decay. This house was given to the bishops of *Ely* by *William de Luda*, bishop of that see in the reign of *Edward I.* by the name of the manor of *Ouldbourne*<sup>b</sup>, with the appurtenances; on the special condition that his next successor should bestow 1000 marks to provide maintenance for three chaplains, to serve in the chapel there. But this edifice is not the original building. *Thomas Arundel*, bishop of *Ely* in the reign of *Edward III.* and *Richard II.* rebuilt it, with a large gateway and front towards the street.

Hatton-garden. At this time there was a very large piece of ground, the quantity of 40 acres or thereabouts, of orchard and pasture, inclosed with a wall, belonging to it, which falling to the crown at the death of bishop *Cox*, Queen *Elizabeth* gave that inclosed land to lord-chancellor *Hatton* and his

<sup>b</sup> *Oldbourne* was an ancient village built upon the bank of the rivulet or *bourne*, called *Oldbourne*, that sprung up near the south end of *Gray's-inn-lane*, and ran in a clear current to the bridge at the bottom of *Halbourn* or *Oldbourne hill*, where it fell into the river *Wells*.



heirs for ever. The chancellor built a large house upon the premises; which being removed, the ground has been all laid out into streets, and covered with very good and genteel buildings; amongst which that called *Hatton-garden*<sup>1</sup> is reputed one of the handsomest in or about *London*.

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More to the west, on the north side of *Holborn*, stands *Furnival's-inn*; so called from its founder, Sir *William Furnival*, Knt. It is one of the inns of chancery, is a handsome old building, which you enter by a large gate; and behind there is a pleasant garden.

About sixty yards more westward are the bars, that in this quarter divide the city liberty from the county: and close within these bars, on the south side of *Holborn*, is *Staples-inn*, which is one of the inns of chancery, and consists of two large courts, surrounded with very good buildings.

More to the east is *Castle-yard*, a handsome street, which leads through *Curfitor's-alley* into *Chancery-lane*. But proceeding eastward in *Holborn*, we come to *Barnard's-inn* near *Fetter-lane*, which is that inn of chancery formerly called *Markworth's-inn*. This society is governed by a principal and twelve ancients, who, with the other members, are obliged to be in commons a fortnight in two terms, and ten days in each of the other; on penalty of forfeiting 5s. a week.

Returning to *Newgate* we pass *Fetter-lane*, *Bartlett's-buildings*, *Shoe-lane*, and over *Holborn-bridge*, where the rivulet called *Oldbourne* met with and

<sup>1</sup> In this street is a mathematical school founded for charity boys.

A. D. 1766. ran into the river *Wells*; which afterwards emptied themselves by *Fleet-ditch* into the *Tbames*: but are now confined to the course of a common sewer, made in that ditch under *Fleet-market*, &c.

Hand-in-hand fire-office.

Near the south-east extremity of *Snow-bill*, which is the street that rises eastward from *Holborn-bridge*, there is, opposite *St. Sepulchre's church*, the *Hand-in-band fire-office* in *Angel court*. It was erected in the year 1696 for insuring only houses. Every insurer signs a deed of settlement, by which he is not only insured, but insures all that have signed that deed, from losses in their houses by fire. So that every person, thus insured, is admitted into joint partnership, and becomes an equal sharer in the profits and loss, in proportion to their respective insurances.

The conditions of insurance are 2s. *per cent.* premium, and 10s. deposit on brick houses, and double those sums on timber houses. No more than 2000l. to be insured in one policy.

The affairs of this office are managed by 24 directors, who are chosen by the persons insured, in rotation, and serve the office three years without any salary or reward. And this office keeps in its service 30 fire-men, who are protected from a press, are annually cloathed, and wear a silver badge, with two hands joined, and a crown over them.

Justice-hall in the Old-Bailey.

The *Old-Bailey* is the next opening on the south side, in which stands *justice-hall*, commonly called the *sessions-house*, on the east side, and where *Little Old-bailey* terminates. This hall stands backwards

in

in a large court, into which the entrance is now by a handsome gateway, lately erected. As to the edifice itself, it is a plain brick building, without ornament, or any thing but its commodiousness to recommend it. A court is held here eight times a year for the trial of offenders for crimes committed in *London* and *Middlesex*. The judges are the lord-mayor, the aldermen past the chair, and the recorder, attended by the sheriffs, and some one of the national judges. Here are two juries; one of citizens, to try such as have offended in the city; and another of housekeepers of the county of *Middlesex*, to try offences committed in the county. And the crimes cognizable in this court are high and petty treason, murder, felony, forgery, petty larceny, burglary, cheating, libelling, the using false weights and measures, &c. and they can inflict amerciaments, corporal punishments, &c. transportation, and loss of life.

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Almost at the south-east extremity of this street is the new hall built by the surgeons since they were separated from the barbers. Surgeons-hall.

Under their ancient incorporation they authorized ten of their body examiners of the surgeons of *London* during life: and it was ordained, that no person should practise surgery, in and within seven miles of *London*, before they had been examined and licensed by the said company: and all thus licensed might practise surgery in any part of *England*. Which authorities and privileges, and several more, were confirmed to the company of surgeons by the act of parliament in 1745,

A. D. 1766. the *Ditch* to the *Old Bailey* on the north side of the hill, and to *Cock-alley* on the south side of the hill: both sides of the *Old Bailey*, from *Ludgate-bill* eastward to *Fleet-lane*, all *Fleet-lane*, and the east side of the ditch or market, from *Fleet-lane* to *Ludgate-bill*.

The body of this prison is an handsome, lofty, brick building, of a considerable length, with galleries in every story, which reach from one end of the house to the other: on the sides of which galleries are rooms for the prisoners. All manner of provisions are brought into this prison every day, and cried as in the public streets. Here also is kept a coffee-house, and an eating house, and you may see all sorts of games and diversions going forward. And here is a large open area, enclosed with a high wall.

It is properly the prison belonging to the court of *Common.pleas*. The keeper is called warden of the *Fleet*, and is a place of very great benefit as well as trust; being allowed considerable fees from the prisoners for turning the key, for chamber rent, &c. and endowed with the rents of the shops in *Westminster-hall*.

Keeping on the north side of *Fleet-street*, we pass the south ends of *Shoe-lane* and *Fetter-lane*, which run into *Holbourn*, as has been noticed; and a great number of alleys and courts, most of which are well built and inhabited.

Shoe-lane. *Shoe-lane* is remarkable for the habitation of artists in several branches of watches, clocks, toys, gilding, chafing, &c. and many eminent printers have

have their printing-offices in the adjacent courts, &c. And in *Crane-court*, in *Fleet-street*, is the seat of the *Royal Society*, at the north end. A. D. 1766.

This society was begun in the chambers of bi-shop *Wilkins*, then no more than a member of *Wadham-college*, *Oxon*, about the year 1650, and in 1658 they hired an apartment in *Gresham-college*, and formed themselves into a body, under lord *Brounker*, their first president. Their reputation was so well established at the restoration, that king *Charles II.* incorporated them by a charter, in which his majesty was pleased to stile himself their founder, patron, and companion; which gave them the name of the *Royal Society*. By that charter the corporation was to consist of a president, a council of 24, and as many fellows as should be found worthy of admission: with a treasurer, secretary, curators, &c.

From this time benefactions flowed in upon them: 3287 printed books in most languages and faculties, chiefly the first editions after the invention of printing, and 554 volumes of MS. in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Turkish*, and *Latin*, part of the library of the once kings of *Hungary*, and purchased by the earl of *Arundel*, ambassador at *Vien-na*, were given to the society's library in 1666, by the honourable *Henry Howard*, afterwards duke of *Norfolk*. In 1715, this library was augmented with 3600 books, chiefly in natural and experimental philosophy, by *Francis Aſter*, Esq; &c. Here also is a museum, founded by *Daniel Cclwall*, Esq; in 1677, containing an excellent collection of

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of natural and artificial curiosities: which have been increased to above six times the number by the generous benefactions of the curious: and are kept in a repository built by *Richard Waller*, Esq; in the garden, in 1711. In which year the society removed from *Gresham-college* to *Crane-court*.

In the year 1725 king *George I.* enabled the royal society, by his letters patent, to purchase 1000l. in mortmain. And we find in the number of their members king *George II.* and many of the greatest princes in *Europe*.

The officers chosen from among the members, are, the president, who calls and dissolves the meetings, proposes the subjects of consultation, puts questions, calls for experiments, and admits the members that are from time to time received into the society.

The treasurer, who receives and disburfes all the money.

The two secretaries, who read all letters and informations; reply to all addresses or letters from foreign parts, or at home; register all experiments and conclusions, and publish what is ordered by the society.

The curators, who have the charge of making experiments, receive the directions of the society, and at another meeting bring all to the test.

Every person to be elected a fellow of the royal society, must be propounded and recommended at a meeting of the society, by three or more members; who must then deliver to one of the secretaries a paper signed by themselves with their  
own

own names, specifying the name, addition, profession, occupation, and chief qualifications; the inventions, discoveries, works, writings, or other productions of the candidate for election: as also notifying the usual place of his abode, and recommending him on their own personal knowledge. A fair copy of which paper, with the date of the day when delivered, shall be fixed up in the common meeting room of the society, at ten several ordinary meetings, before the said candidate shall be put to the ballot: but it shall be free for every one of his majesty's subjects, who is a peer, or the son of a peer, of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, and for every one of his majesty's privy council of either of the said kingdoms, and for every foreign prince or ambassador, to be propounded by any single person, and to be put to the ballot for election on the same day, there being present a competent number for making elections. And at every such ballot, unless two thirds at least of the members present give their bills in favour of the candidate, he cannot be elected a fellow of the Royal society; nor can any candidate be ballotted for, unless 21 members at least be present.

After a candidate has been elected, he may at that, or the next meeting of the society, be introduced and solemnly admitted by the president, after having previously subscribed the obligation, whereby he promises, "That he will endeavour to promote the good of the Royal Society of *London*, for the improvement of natural knowledge."

When

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When any one is admitted, he pays a fee of five guineas, and afterwards 13s. a quarter, as long as he continues a member, towards defraying the expences of the society; and for the payment thereof he gives a bond; but most of the members on their first admittance chuse to pay down 20 guineas, which discharges them from any future payments.

Any fellow may however free himself from these obligations, by only writing to the president, that he desires to withdraw from the society.

When the president takes the chair, the rest of the fellows take their seats, and those who are not of the society withdraw: except any baron of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, any person of a higher title, or any of his majesty's privy council of any of his three kingdoms, and any foreigner of eminent repute, may stay, with the allowance of the president, for that time; and upon leave obtained of the president and fellows present, or the major part of them, any other person may be permitted to stay for that time: but the name of every person thus permitted to stay, that of the person who moved for him, and the allowance, are to be entered in the journal book.

The business of the society in their ordinary meetings, is, to order, take account, consider and discourse of philosophical experiments and observations; to read, hear, and discourse upon letters, reports, and other papers, containing philosophical matters; as also to view and discourse upon the rarities of nature and art, and to consider what  
may



may be deduced from them, and how far they may be improved for use or discovery.

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No experiment can be made at the charge of the society, but by order of the society or council. And in order to the propounding and making experiments for the society, the importance of such experiment is to be considered with respect to the discovery of any truth, or to the use and benefit of mankind.

The meetings of the *Royal society* are on *Thursdays* at five o'clock in the afternoon. The members of the council are elected out of the fellows, on St. *Andrew's* day, before dinner. Eleven of the old council are chosen for the ensuing year; and ten are elected out of the other members. Out of these are elected the president, treasurer, and secretary.

In *Fetter-lane*, and parts adjacent, the scene is Fetter-lane altered. Here is scarce any to be found but gentlemen concerned in the law. And in *Nevil's-alley*, on the east side thereof, is the episcopal church of the *Moravians*, properly called the *Unitas Fratrum*, or *united brethren*; an ancient German episcopal church, who claim their succession from *John Hus* and *Jerome of Prague*: they came into *England* under their great, noble, and pious patron count *Zinzendorff*, about the year 1737, and have been instrumental in propagating the gospel in our plantations on the continent of *North America*, where their settlements are reported to be an example to all others for their industry, sobriety, and christian conduct both in

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in faith and practice ; and have been acknowledged for their orthodoxy, and favoured with divers privileges by the *British* parliament. Their present bishop is an *English* divine; whose learning and exemplary life are so well known, that it would be needless to dwell upon such a distinguished character.

St. Dun-  
stan's.

Near the south west end of *Fetter-lane* is *St. Dunstan's* church, commonly called *St. Dunstan's in the West*. It is a very ancient foundation, in the gift of the abbot and convent of *Westminster* : who, (in 1237) gave it to king *Henry III.* towards the maintenance of the foundation of the house called the *Rolls*, for the reception of converted *Jews*. It was afterwards transferred to the abbot and convent of *Anwick*, in *Northumberland*, in which patronage it continued till that religious house was suppressed by king *Henry VIII.* And king *Edward VI.* granted the advowson of this church, under the name of a vicarage, to lord *Dudley*. The rectory and vicarage were soon after granted to Sir *Richard Sackvill*, whose descendants alienated the impropriation to *George Rivers*, 22d *Jac. I.* but they kept the vicarage in their presentation till the year 1631. At present both the impropriation and vicarage are in the heirs of Mr. *Taylor*, late clerk of *Bridewell*. The impropriation is valued at 300 l. per ann. And the vicar receives 240 l. per ann. in lieu of tythes.

This church escaped the great fire in 1666 : but has been repaired several times, at a very great expence. Though there is no comeliness in its archi-

architecture. It consists of a large body, and a small tower, every way disproportionate. And what renders this edifice still more disagreeable, is its being covered with a parcel of small shops, or sheds, that not only add to its deformity, but makes it project into the street, so as to become an incumbrance in the public way. Here has been time immemorial, a clock whose dial projects to the south near the west end, and has been a constant object of vulgar observation, by having the hours and the quarters struck visibly by two human figures, which, with clubs in their hands, stand in an *Ionic* loggia, and are contrived to strike in the clock work.

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Here are several gift sermons, viz. on the 30th of *January*, 29th of *May*, *Good-friday*, &c. And a lecture on every *Sunday* and *Thursday* in the afternoon, from the beginning of *Michaelmas* term to the end of *Trinity* term, founded by Dr. *White*.

This parish has two charity schools, one for 50 boys, four of whom are taught navigation: the other for 40 girls, who are educated, cloathed, and put out to service.

The vestry is select, consisting of the minister and 24 parishioners. The parish officers are two church-wardens, two overseers, and two collectors.

On the north of *St. Dunstan's* church stands *Clifford's-inn*, one of the inns of chancery, and a member of the *Inner Temple*. It was formerly lord *Clifford's* mansion: but now the habitation of gentlemen in the law, chiefly attornies and officers belonging to the *Marshal's-court*.

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Chancery-  
lane.

More to the west is *Chancery-lane*; on the east side of which are *Serjeant's-inn*, *Simond's-inn*, the *Rolls chapel*, and the *Curfitors-office*: and on the west side, are, *Lincolns-inn*, the *Six Clerks-office*, the *Examiner's-office*, the *Masters in Chancery's-office*, &c. But they are all out of the city liberty, except *Serjeants-inn*; where judges and serjeants have their several chambers, not dwelling houses, as in the other inn that goes by the same name, in *Fleet-street*.

Temple-  
bar.

At the W. extremity of *Fleet-street* stands *Temple-bar*, the bounds of the city liberties, at the *Temple*; where anciently were posts, rails, and a chain; as in other places where the city liberties terminated. Afterwards the city erected a timber house across the street, with a narrow gate-way; which was in process of time improved into that stately edifice we now see it, with a large gate-way, and a postern on each side, built entirely of *Portland stone*, of rustic work below, and of the *Corinthian order*; and adorned on the east side with the statues of queen *Elizabeth* and king *James I.* in niches, and the king's arms over the key stone; and with the statues of king *Charles I.* and king *Charles II.* in *Roman* habits, on the west side.

This is the gate, which of late years the state has appointed to be the place to fix, on its summit, the heads of such as have been executed for high treason.

Temple.

From *Temple-bar*, on the south side of *Fleet-street*, we meet with the ancient foundation of the  
*Knights*

*Knights Templers* \*. These knights had their chief house for *England* at *Clerkenwell*, near *West Smithfield*.

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And they, in the reign of *Edward III.* granted, for a certain rent of 10l. by the year, the *Temple*, with the appurtenances thereto adjoining, to the students of the common laws of *England*. In their possession the same has ever since remained, and is now divided into two houses of several students, by the name of inns of court, viz. the *Inner-Temple* and the *Middle-Temple*, who keep two several halls, but they resort all to the *Temple* church. In the round walk thereof (which is the west part, without the choir) there remain monuments of noblemen there buried, to the number of 11; eight of them are images of armed knights, five lying cross-legged, as men vowed to the *Holy Land* against the infidels and unbelieving *Jews*, the other three strait-legged; the rest are coped stones, all of grey marble. The first of the cross-legged was *William Marshall* the elder, earl of *Pembroke*, who died 1219. *William Marshall*, his son, earl of *Pembroke*, was the se-

\* This house was founded by the *Knights Templers* in *England*, in the reign of *Henry II.* and the same was dedicated to God and our blessed lady, by *Heraclius*, patriarch of the church called the *Holy Resurrection* in *Jerusalem*, in the year of *Christ* 1185.

It contained all that space of ground from *White-friars* eastward, to *Essex-house* without *Temple-bar*, and a part of that too, as appears by the first grant thereof to Sir *William Paget*, Knt. secretary of state to king *Henry VIII.* Pat. 2. *Edward VI.* (See also p. 204. vol. i.)

D. A.  
1766.

cond, he died 1231. And *Gilbert Marshall*, his brother, earl of *Pembroke*, slain in a tournament at *Hertford*, near *Ware*, 20 miles from *London*, he died in the year 1241.

The great hall of the *Middle Temple* was originally built in king *Edward III.*'s reign, and newly built in the year 1572, in the reign of queen *Elizabeth.* The wall between the *Thames* and garden was built about the year 1550: the hall ceiled in 1554. About that time *Mr. Packington*, treasurer, built *Tanfield-court*, so called from the chambers of *Sir Laurence Tanfield*, chief baron, being there; till which time it was called *Packington-court.* Anno 1553 the kitchen was built; Anno 1559 the building near the *Alienation-office* was erected: in 1573 the great carved screen in the hall was set up: Anno 1559 *Cæsar's-buildings*, between the church and hall, were erected, and so called, for that *Sir Julius Cæsar*, master of the *Rolls*, gave 300l. towards the charge. Anno 1607 the *Paper-buildings* were erected, and, being consumed by fire, were rebuilt; a noble pile of spacious pleasant chambers, at the north end whereof are finely painted, appearing like so many statues, the figures of the four cardinal virtues, &c. and was finished A. D. 1685. A. D. 1609 the *Inner-Temple* gate was built. About 1616 part of the *Inner-Temple* gate, *Figtree-court*, (the east side in 1607) and buildings near *Ram-alley*, and the *King's-bench-office*, were erected: part of the lane also in 1657; chambers against the west end of the church, built in 1679, and 1681.

In

In the year 1684 was built the *Middle-Temple* gate, next *Fleet-street*, which is a fine structure, in the stile of *Inigo Jones*. It has a graceful front of brick-work, with four large stone pilasters of the *Ionic* order, and a handsome pediment, with a round in the middle of it, having these words inscribed in large capitals: *Surrexit impensis Societat. Med. Templi*, MDCLXXXIV. Lower, just over the arch, the figure of an holy lamb, 1684.

A. D.  
1766.

Over the colonade, at the end of *Pump-court*, is an inscription in memory of a fire that happened there some years ago, viz. “*Vetustissima Templariorum porticu igne consumpta anno 1678. Nova hæc sumptibus Medii Templi extructa anno 1681, Gulielmo Whitlock, armig. thesaurario.*”

The *Temple* church, having narrowly escaped the flames in 1666, was newly beautified, adorned, and the curious wainscot screen set up, A. D. 1682. The south west part was, in the year 1695, new built with stone. It is an ancient *Gothic* building, the walls stone, covered with finishing, and strengthened with buttresses; has a treble roof covered with lead, and supported with neat pillars of *Suffex* marble, and the floor of the whole is paved with black and white marble; that of the chancel two steps higher than the middle, and one higher than the side isles. The isles are five in number, viz. three (as usual) running east and west, and one cross isle near the entrance into the chapel, and another parallel with the last, between the west end of the ranges of pews and the screen.

Temple  
church.

A. D.  
1766.

The pillars and floors are not only marble, but the windows are adorned with pretty, small columns, of the same species of stone. It is well pewed, and wainscotted with right wainscot above eight feet high; the altar-piece is of the same species of timber, but much higher, finely carved, and adorned with four pilasters, and between them two columns with entablature of the *Corinthian* order; also enrichments of cherubims, a shield, festoon, fruit, and leaves, enclosed with a handsome rail and ballister. The pulpit is also finely carved and veneered, and placed near the east end of the middle isle. The sound-board is pendant from the roof of the church; it is enriched with several carved arches, a crown, festoons, cherubims, vases, &c.

The round tower at the west end of the church is supported with six pillars, wainscotted with oak six feet high, and is also adorned all round (except the east part) with an upper and lower range of small arches, and black apertures.

The screen, at the west end of the isles, is, as the altar-piece, &c. of right wainscot, adorned with ten pilasters of the *Corinthian* order; also three portals and pediments; and the organ-gallery over the middle aperture is supported with two neat fluted columns of the *Corinthian* order, and adorned with entablature and compass pediment; and also the king's arms finely carved: the inter-columns are large pannels in carved frames: and near the pediment, on the south side, is an enrichment of cherubims, and the carved figure of a *Pegasus*;



*Pegasus*, the badge of the society of the *Inner-Temple*; and on and near the pediment, on the north side, an enrichment of cherubims, and the figure of a *Holy Lamb*, the badge of the society of the *Middle Temple*: for though these two houses have but one church, yet they seldom sit promiscuously there; but the *Inner-Temple* on the south, and the gentlemen of the *Middle-Temple* northward from the middle isle.

A. D.  
1766.

Length of the church, from the altar to the screen, 83 feet, breadth 60, altitude 34, and that of the round tower, at the west end, 48 feet; its diameter at the floor 51 feet, circumference 160 feet.

Since the dissolution of the *Hospitallers*, in the time of *Henry VIII.* there has been a divine; by the name of a master or *custos*, belonging to this church; who is constituted by the king or queen's letters patents, without institution or induction.

Besides the master there is a reader, who reads divine service twice a day; at 8 o'clock in the morning, and at four in the afternoon. Formerly they had also a fixed lecturer for *Sundays* in the afternoon; who had the allowance of 80*l.* *per annum* paid from each house, and convenient lodging, and his diet at the Benchers table; but of late the lecture is carried on by various preachers, appointed at the will of, and paid by, the treasurers of the two houses.

- At the lower end of *Middle-Temple lane* is a large and handsome pair of stairs of free-stone, for taking water at, much resorted to.

A. D.  
1766.

These *Temples* have a passage into *White friars* by a gate; into *Fleet-street* through *Mitre-court*, *Ram-alley*, and *Serjeants-inn*; into *Essex-street*, and into the *Strand*, through *Palsgrave's-head-court*; besides the two large gates in the two *Temple-lanes*.

White-  
friars.

Upon the dissolution of the priory of *White-friars*, the church and buildings, in process of time, became ruinous, and were pulled down; afterwards converted into buildings, and now contain several courts, lanes, and alleys; as *Dogwell-court*, *Essex-court*, *Aspen-tree-court*; *Davis's-yard*, which is converted into a glass-house for making flint-glasses; *Watermen's-lane*, as leading to the river *Thames*, where there is a pair of stairs to take water at; all places of ordinary account: besides the long turning passage out of *Fleet-street* into the lower end of *Water-lane*, which runs by the backside of the *Temple* buildings, where there is a gate into the *Temple*.

This place was formerly, since its building into houses, inhabited by gentry; but some of the inhabitants taking upon them to protect persons from arrests, upon a pretended privilege belonging to the place, the gentry left it, and it became a sanctuary to the inhabitants, which they kept up by force against law and justice; so that it was sufficiently crowded with such disabled and loose kind of lodgers, and had the nick-name of *Alsatia*. But however, upon a great concern of debt, the sheriff, with the *posse comitatus*, forced his way in to make a search; and yet to little purpose; for, the time of the sheriff's coming not being concealed,

ceased, they, having notice thereof, took flight, either to the *Mint* in *Southwark*, another such place, or some other private place, till the disturbance was over, and then they returned.

A. D.  
1766.

In the latter end of King *William III*'s reign, the parliament taking this great abuse into consideration, an act was made to put down this, the *Savoy*, and many other pretended privileged places.

The inhabitants of *White-friars* maintain their own poor, collect their taxes, have no churchwarden, but two collectors, and chuse their own officers. The church of the *White-friars*, or *Carmelites*, stood on the south side of *Fleet-street*, between the *Temple* and *Salisbury-court*.

More eastward lies *Water-lane*, which divides *White-friars* from *Salisbury-court*, and is a good, broad, and strait street; but, though well built, is very indifferently inhabited, by reason of its being annoyed greatly by the carts, which are continually going to and from the laystall and wharfs at the bottom of it.

*Salisbury-court*, by some called *Dorset-court*, arose from the house and gardens, once the residence of the earls of *Dorset*, and now converted into a very handsome street, and covered with very good buildings <sup>b</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> This *Dorset* or *Salisbury court* claimed a peculiar liberty to itself, and to be exempt from the city government; and the inhabitants would not admit of the city officers to make any arrest there. How far these privileges reach is uncertain; but many resorted hither who fled from their creditors, till the act was made to suppress pretended privileged places.

Out

A. D.  
1766.

St. Bride's  
church.

Out of this court, on the east side, is a paved freestone passage into *St. Bride's church-yard*. This church is dedicated to *St. Bridget*, corruptly *Bride*<sup>c</sup>, and is situated behind the houses on the south side of *Fleet-street*. It was at its foundation but a small church: afterwards, about the year 1480, it was increased with a large body and isles: so that the old church remained only as a choir. The abbot and convent of *Westminster* were patrons; and it was a rectory. There was a vicarage also here, ordained and endowed about the year 1529, and king *Henry VIII.* after the dissolution of the convent of *Westminster*, having given this rectory and parish church of *St. Bride* to the collegiate church of *Westminster*, founded by him, this church has continued a vicarage ever since. In 1610 the earl of *Dorset* gave a parcel of ground, on the west side of *Fleet-ditch*, for a new church-yard; which was consecrated on the 2d of *August* that same year, by *Dr. George Abbot*, bishop of *London*. The old church was destroyed by the fire of *London* in 1666. The present edifice was designed by *Sir Christopher Wren*, and by him completed within 14 years, in such a masterly and elegant manner, as to exceed most of our parish churches in delicacy and beauty: it is 111 feet long, 87 broad, and the steeple 234 feet high,

<sup>c</sup> Whom some authors make a virgin born in *Scotland*: others make her a native of *Ireland*, and bastard to one *Dub-tacus*, a person of distinction in that kingdom: and others make her a queen of *Swedenland*, or a widow, born in *Sweden* or *Denmark*.

which

which is 32 feet higher than the monument. It has a plain and regular body, the openings all answering one another: the roof is raised on pillars; and the altar-piece, like the outside of the church, is very magnificent. The circular pediment over the lower part, is supported by six *Corinthian* columns. The steeple is a spire of extremely delicate workmanship, raised upon a solid, yet light tower: and the several stages by which the spire gradually decreases are well designed, and executed with all the advantage of the orders. And within this steeple there hangs one of the most melodious ring of bells in and about *London*.

A. D.  
1766.

The annual maintenance of the vicar is settled by parliament at 120l. to be paid quarterly by the church-wardens. The tythe-roll is about 270l. per ann. which the parish hold by lease from the dean and chapter of *Westminster*. There was formerly a parsonage house, on the spot where now is a place called *Parson's-court*. The vestry is general; and there are two church-wardens, four overseers, four sidesmen, and three collectors.

Adjoining to this parish, more to the E. and S. E. lies *Bridewell* precinct<sup>a</sup>. In which stands the hospital called *Bridewell*, on the spot where once

Bridewell  
precinct.

<sup>a</sup> The limits of this precinct extend four houses west of *Bridewell* gate, in *Bride-lane*; eastward to *Fleet-street*; and from thence south, on the west side, to the water side; and then west to the duke's theatre included. It also includes *Water-street*, *King Tudor-street*, *King Edward-street*, and part of *Crown-alley*, in all 91 houses, viz. in the hospital 29, without the hospital 62.

A. D. 1766. stood a royal palace; even before the conquest: and which continued, with some little intermission, in that royal state till the reign of king *Edward VI.* It was rebuilt by king *Henry VIII.* in 1522, for the reception of the emperor *Charles V.* who gave it the name of *Bridewell*: on account of its vicinity to *St. Bride's* church, and to a remarkable well thereunto adjoining.

King *Edward VI.* in the year 1553, gave this royal palace to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of *London*, to be a working-house for the poor and idle persons of the city, and to be a house of correction, with 700 marks land, late of the possessions of the house of *Savoy*, and all the bedding and other furniture of the said hospital of the *Savoy*, towards the maintenance of *Bridewell* and the hospital of *St. Thomas* in *Southwark*. King *Edward's* death, soon after this grant was made, prevented the city's entering upon the premises and taking possession, till it was confirmed two years after by queen *Mary*. Then ——— *Gerard*, the mayor, entered and took possession thereof: and the common-council, on the 2d of *February*; in the 2d and 3d of *Philip* and *Mary*, passed the following act towards forwarding so good a work <sup>b</sup>.

“ For

<sup>b</sup> In the time of queen *Elizabeth*, about the year 1570 and odd, one *John Pain*, a citizen, invented a mill to grind corn, which he got recommended to the lord-mayor, for the use of *Bridewell*. This mill had two conveniences; one was, that it would grind a greater quantity considerably than other mills of that sort could do; and the other (which would render it so

“ For as much as king *Edward VI.* has given his house of *Bridewell* unto the city, partly for the setting of idle and lewd people to work, and partly for the lodging and harbouring of the poor, sick, weak, and sore people of this city, and of poor way-faring people repairing to the same; and has for this last purpose given the bedding and furniture of the *Savoy*: therefore, in consideration that very great charges will be required to the fitting of the said house, and the buying of tools and bedding, they ordered the money to be gotten up amongst the rich people of the companies of *London*, &c.”

A. D.  
1766.

The stately house built by king *Henry VIII.* was destroyed by the fire in 1666, and the hospital also suffered greatly by the same fire in its estates,

so useful to *Bridewell*) was, that the lame, either in arms or legs, might work at it, if they had but use of either; and accordingly these mills were termed hand-mills or foot-mills.

This mill he shewed to the lord-mayor, who saw it grind as much corn with the labour of two men, as they did then at *Bridewell* with ten; that is to say, two men with hands, two bushels the hour; or two men with feet, two bushels the hour: if they were lame in their arms, then they might earn their livings with their legs; if lame in their legs, then they might earn their livings with their arms.

One mill would grind 20 bushels of wheat in a day; so that by computation it was reckoned, that one of these would supply a thousand persons.

In *Bridewell*, at the city's charge, were built in those times 12 new granaries, sufficient to contain 6000 quarters of corn, and two storehouses, which would hold 4000 chaldron of coals, for the provision of the city, at the charge of 3000 l. or thereabouts. Why is this most useful part of the foundation of *Bridewell* discontinued?

which

A. D.  
1766.

which chiefly consisted in houses within the ravagement of the flames. But the governors rebuilt it, and finished it in 1668, as it now stands, with all its apartments, at the expence of 6000l. and upwards.

The use of this hospital now is for a house of correction, and to be a place where all strumpets, night-walkers, pick-pockets, vagrant and idle persons, that are taken up for their ill lives, as also incorrigible and disobedient servants, are committed by the mayor and aldermen, who are justices of the peace in this city; and being so committed, are forced to beat hemp in public view, with due correction of whipping, according to their offence, for such a time, as the president and court shall see cause.

The plan of this building consists of two courts: in which the buildings are convenient and not very irregular, designed not only for prisons and places of hard labour and punishment, but for indigent citizens; for arts-masters in several branches of trade, as flax-dressers, taylors, weavers of all sorts, shoe-makers, pin-makers, &c. who together retain 100 apprentices, cloathed in blue doublets and breeches, and white hats, who are intitled to the freedom of the city, and to 10l. each after they have served seven years.

Here is a chapel also, with a square roof, and two galleries at the north and west sides, supported by columns of the *Tuscan* order: at the west end are places for the hospital boys; and others for the prisoners. The walls are brick; the wain-



scot and finishing very neat. The altar-piece consists of two pilasters, with their entablature and circular pediment of the *Corinthian* order; between which are the commandments done in gold on black, and the Lord's prayer and creed in gold on blue, in gilt frames, and farther enriched with gilt cherubims, leaves, fruit, &c. carved in relievo. The chancel was paved with black and white marble at the first building, but now the whole floor of the chapel is paved in the same manner.

A. D.  
1766.

To this chapel and precinct belong a preacher, chosen by the governors, a reader, chosen also by the governors, two chapel-wardens, one in the house, the other in the precinct; and one constable living within the house, generally the porter thereof.

Here are prayers *Wednesdays, Fridays*, and holidays, at ten in the forenoon.

In the court-room is a chair for the president, and convenient seats for the governors: it is adorned with columns of the *Composite* order, a gallery, &c. but the most valuable embellishments are the several handsome tables, wherein the names of the benefactors are depencilled in gold letters.

The whole management of the affairs in this hospital is by the governors, who are above 300, besides the lord-mayor and court of aldermen, all gentlemen of the greatest reputation and substance in the city and elsewhere, and who are likewise governors of the hospital of *Betblem*

This

A. D.  
1766.

This hospital, though it has the same governors, president, clerk, physician and apothecary, with *Betblem* hospital, it has its own steward, a porter, a matron, and four beadles, the youngest of whom is appointed to correct the criminals. And such is the reputation of this hospital for vagrants, &c. that we find its name adopted by way of distinction for all places of like sort, instituted and used for places of confinement, to set vagrants to work, and to correct them, or keep them safe till brought to trial before their respective judges.

The east gate of this hospital opens to the place called *Fleet-ditch*, and was graced with a handsome stone bridge over that ditch, to communicate with *Black friars*; but the bridge is taken down, and the ditch arched over and made level with the street on each side, to improve the avenue to the new bridge that is building at *Black friars*.

## C H A P. XX.

### Of LANGBORNE-WARD.

Name.

**T**HIS ward of *Langborne*, or *Langbourn*, takes its name from a rivulet or long bourn of sweet water, which anciently broke out of a spring near to the place where *Magpye-alley*, adjoining to *St. Catherine Coleman's* church, now stands; which ran down the street westward, and through *Lombard-street*, as far as the west end of *St. Mary Woolnotb's* church; where turning south, and dividing itself into several *shares*, rills or streams, it gave  
name

hame to *Sharebourne-lane*, called also *Southbourne-lane*, because it ran south to the river *Thames*; and by its spreading near the spring head, the contiguous street became so swampy; moorish or fenny; especially about the church, which stood in the broad way between *Mincing-lane* and *Rood-lane*, that it was thence called *Fen-church-street*. The ward also partook of the same name, and was enrolled in the city records by the appellation of *Langbourne and Fenny about*.

A. D.  
1766.

The east and west limits of this ward are taken at 100 feet from the west corner of the north side of *Lombard-street* to 35 feet of the west side of *Gracechurch-street*; and from *Gracechurch-street* to *Smith's-buildings* on the north side of the east end. And at 125 feet from the west corner of the south side of *Lombard-street*, across *Gracechurch-street*, and up the south side of *Fenchurch-street*, as far as the north west end of *Mark-lane*.

And it is divided into 12 precincts, and bounded on the east by *Aldgate-ward*, on the north by *Aldgate* and *Limestone* wards: on the south by *Tower-street*, *Billinggate*, *Bridge*, and *Candlewick* wards: and on the west by *Wallbrook-ward*. In which are included two principal streets, *Lombard-street* and *Fenchurch-street*; and the following lanes and alleys, in which are several courts, &c. all crowded with merchants and men of considerable business, as *St. Switbin's-lane*, *Abchurch-lane*, *St. Nicholas-lane*, *St. Clement's-lane*; all which are on the south side of *Lombard-street*; and on the north side are *Pope's-head-alley*, *Exchange-alley*, *Birchin-lane*,

A. D. 1766. *lane, and George-yard. Then in Fenchurch-street, on the north side, Lime-street, Cullum-street, and Smith's-buildings; and on the south side, Philpot-lane, Rood-lane, Mincing-lane, and Mark-lane: in all which said streets, lanes and alleys, there are several courts.*

Lombard-street.

*Lombard-street, (so called from the Lombards, or Italian bankers, who settled there) is throughout graced with good and lofty buildings, among which are many that surpass those in other streets; and is generally inhabited by goldsmiths, bankers, and other eminent tradesmen. At the east end near Gracechurch-street, on the north side, is the church of Allhallows.*

Allhallows Lombard-street.

*Allhallows, Lombard-street, is a parochial church, so called from its dedication to All-saints, and its situation, in Bell-alley, near the north east end of Lombard-street; and as its east end adjoins to the houses on the west side of Grass-church-street, we find it recorded by the name of Allhallows Grass-church. This is a very ancient foundation: for we find mention made of it in the antiquities of Canterbury and the Monasticum Anglicanum in the year 1053 or 1054. And it is a rectory and a peculiar in the gift of the archbishop of Canterbury. The present building is neat, plain, and well proportioned, and was erected in the room of that destroyed by the fire of London in 1666. The body is enlightened by a single series of large windows, and the tower is terminated by a plain battlement. The rector, besides glebe, donations and*

and casualties, receives 110 l. per ann. in lieu of tythes : and the vestry is general. A. D. 1766.

From hence westward we pass through *Ball-yard* <sup>George-yard.</sup> into *George-yard*, chiefly inhabited by publicans and office-keepers. And this brings us to the parochial church dedicated to the holy *Saxon* king *St. Edmund*, murdered by the *Danes* in 870, because <sup>St. Edmund's the king.</sup> he would not renounce the *christian* faith. And though the history of its foundation has not been handed down with any certainty, there are several circumstances to create a belief that it was originally built under the *Saxon* heptarchy, and was then called *St. Edmund Grass-church*, because of its vicinity to the *Grass-market*, before its neighbourhood became the seat of goldsmiths and bankers. The present church, which was built to replace that consumed by the fire in 1666, stands north and south in length, and is 69 feet long, 39 broad from south to west, and has this peculiarity, that the altar is placed at the north end of the church. It has a square tower at the south end, from which protends a large dial over the street, and upon which tower a short spire rises, with its base fixed on a broad lantern.

The living is united with that of the next parish, called *St. Nicholas Acons*<sup>a</sup>, whose church, <sup>St. Nicholas Acons</sup> before the fire of *London*, stood on the west side of *Nicholas-lane*, and was a rectory, in the gift of the abbot and convent of *Malmesbury*,

<sup>a</sup> So called from the founder, whose name was *Hacon*, corruptly *Acon* and *Acons*.

A. D. 1766. in the year 1084, dedicated to a *Syrian* saint, bishop of *Myrea*.

These livings united, were settled by parliament at 180l. per ann. in lieu of tythes. The scite of *St. Nicholas's* church remains for a burial-place for the parishioners: and adjoining, on the west side thereof, stands a well built parsonage house, leased upon advantageous terms by the rectors

The vestries of these two parishes are general: and the parish officers in *St. Edmund's*, are, two church-wardens, two sidesmen, and two collectors: in *St. Nicholas's* two church-wardens, and one collector.

Birchin-lane.

*Birchin-lane* is the next opening on the north side of *Lombard-street*, proceeding westward, inhabited by people of fashion, office-keepers, bankers, &c.

London assurance.

On the west side thereof stands the office of the *London Assurance* for houses and other buildings, household furniture, goods, wares and merchandizes, from loss or damage by fire; (except glass and china ware not in trade, and all manner of writings, books of accounts, notes, bills, bonds, tallies, ready money, jewels, plate, pictures, gunpowder, hay, straw, and corn unthreshed) and for assurance of ships and lives; incorporated in the year 1721. Their stock is not to exceed 1,500,000l. and they are under the direction of a governor, sub-governor, deputy-governor, and 24 directors.

On the west side of this street, there is a passage into *Exchange-alley*. And proceeding westward in *Lombard-street*, we come to the parish church

church of *St. Mary Woolnoth*<sup>a</sup>. It is situate on the south side of *Lombard-street*, at the corner of *Sberborn* or *Sberbourn-lane*; and so called from its primitive situation near the wool-staple, *noth* signifying *neab*, *nigh* or *near*. And we read of this church in the year 1355. But from various circumstances it is collected, that here was originally a *Heathen Roman* temple, perhaps the *Temple of Concord*. For in digging the foundation of the present edifice, in the year 1716, which is one of the 50 new churches appointed by parliament to be erected within the bills of mortality, there were found a considerable number of tusks and bones of boars and goats; several medals and pieces of metal, some tessellated work, part of an aqueduct, and a great variety of *Roman* earthen vessels. They also found a well, full of dirt, which was no sooner removed, than a fine spring arose, in which is placed a pump, with an iron basin, and produces remarkable good water.

This church is a rectory, and was in the patronage of the nuns of *St. Helen's, London*, till the suppression of their convent; when king *Henry VIII.* granted the advowson to Sir *Martin Bowes*, in whose family the right of presentation has continued ever since. It was not totally destroyed by the fire of *London*: the steeple escaped the flames, and all the walls, except the north side, were repairable. But the condition of the living became much improved by having the parish of *St. Mary*

<sup>a</sup> Or, *St Mary Woolnoth of the Nativity*, according to *Stow*.

A. D. 1766. *Woolchurch* annexed to it. For by this act the benefice was raised from 80l. per ann. to 160l. per ann. in lieu of tythes, besides 12l. per ann. glebe and casualties. From which time *St. Mary Woolnotb* became the parochial church to both parishes.

This church, thus patched up after the fire, fell so much to decay that it became necessary to pull it down, and it was rebuilt as above-mentioned, and finished in the year 1719, in a very handsome manner, with stone. But the ornaments and beauties of this fine structure are so covered and shut from the sight, by the neighbouring houses, that the very tower can scarce be seen, except from the roofs of houses, and the opposite garret windows. On the east side are three very large and lofty niches, adorned with *Ionic* columns, and surrounded with bold rustic: over these is a large cornice, upon which is placed a balustrade. The entrance is at the west end, by a lofty rustic arch, over which rises an oblong tower, ornamented with six *Composite* columns in the front, and two on the sides: upon this is raised a lesser tower of the same form, crowned with a balustrade: from the center of which rises a flag-staff, with a fane. The windows are on the south side; where the edifice is entirely surrounded with houses.

The vestry is general in both these united parishes: and each parish has two church-wardens, two sidesmen, and two collectors for the poor.

General  
post office.

Close adjoining to the east of this church stands the *General Post-office*, erected by act of parliament,



ment, A. D. 1660, to be kept in the city of *London*, under a post-master appointed by the king. A. D. 1766.  
 Which, after the union of *England* and *Scotland*, was established by another act of parliament, in 1710, the general post-office of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and our plantations and islands in *America*. At present the office of post-master is in two commissioners, with 2000l. per ann. salary each; who are assisted by a secretary, at 200l. per ann. and he has four clerks. Here are also, a receiver-general, an accomptant-general, a comptroller of the inland-office, and his deputy; a solicitor, a resident-surveyor, two inspectors of the mis-sent letters; six clerks of the roads, and an assistant to each. Besides, there is a court-post, who has 2 l. a day, and a deliverer of letters to the house of commons, at 6 s. 8 d. per day; a clerk of the by-nights, and his assistant; ten sorters, and seven supernumerary sorters; a window-man, and alphabet keeper; 67 letter-carriers, and several other officers and servants.

In the foreign office, there is also a comptroller, and an alphabet keeper, a secretary, and six clerks.

As for the building, it is large, handsome, and commodious, situate in the very heart of business.

On this side of *Lombard-street*, are *Abchurch-lane*, *Nicholas-lane*, *Clement's-lane*, *Nag's-head-court*, *Plough-yard*, and *Whitebart-court*, which leads into *Gracechurch-street*, at the S. E. corner. These lanes, &c. are well built, and inhabited by people chiefly in the mercantile way, and that have

A. D. 1766. business upon 'Change. And *White-bart-court* is remarkable for wholesale dealers, who are most of them quakers, and here they have their principal meeting-house.

Quaker's  
meeting.

Fenchurch  
Street.

St. Gabriel  
Fenchurch

*Fenchurch-street*, which continues this ward to the eastward, is a street of good account, being large, well built, and inhabited by merchants and others. It is a street of good length, beginning near *Aldgate*, and running westward into *Gracechurch-street*. In the midst of this street, before the fire of *London* in 1666, stood the small church of *St. Gabriel Fenchurch*, corruptly *Fanchurch*, not rebuilt, but the parish united unto *St. Margaret Pattens*.

Here is an entry called *Fenchurch-alley*; at the upper end of which is the church-yard. And at the south-west corner of this street is the church of *St. Bennet Gracechurch*, but not in this ward.

On the south side of this street, there are, *Philpot-lane*, and *Rood-lane*, (of which enough has been noted in *Billinggate-ward*.) *Mediford-court*, very elegantly built and well inhabited: *Mincing-lane*, which is in *Tower-street-ward*; and *Mark-lane*, on the west side of which is situate the parochial church of *Allhallows Staining*.

Allhallows  
Staining.

This church is a very ancient foundation, (See vol. i. p. 48.) dedicated to *All-saints*, and was a rectory, in the patronage of the *de Walbams* and others, till it was annexed to the abbey of *Graces*, near the *Tower of London*. With which abbey, this church fell to the crown, and was sold to *George Bingley* and others; who, on October 7,

4 Jac.

*A. Jac.* I. had a grant of this rectory and parish church to be held of the crown in soccage. From which time it became a lay-impropriation, and in the patronage of the grocer's company, as executors of the lady *Slany*. And though it is no more than a donative or curacy, under this impropriation, it is a rectory in its nature, the tythes being paid, according to act of parliament, to the incumbent for his own use.

A. D.  
1766.

This church escaped the fire in 1666; but it was so old, that the body of it fell down suddenly, a few years after; and was rebuilt by the parishioners: the body is well illuminated with *Gothic* windows, and the square tower is crowned with a small turret.

There is a good parsonage house: the tythes are 100l. per ann. The vestry is select; and the officers are two church wardens, two sidesmen, and two collectors for the poor.

In this parish, on the north side of *Fenchurch-Street*, and near the north east extremity of this ward, is a very fine brick building, adorned with pilasters, architraves, &c. the hall wherein the *Hudson's-bay* company transact business. This Company, <sup>Hudson's bay-hall,</sup> company was incorporated by king *Charles II.* A. D. 1670, by the name and title of *The governor and company of the adventurers of England trading into Hudson's-bay*. And the said charter granted them, and their successors for ever, all the streights, bays, seas, rivers, lakes, creeks, islands, shores, lands, territories and places whatsoever, within *Hudson's-streights* and *Hudson's bay*.

A. D.  
1766.

This corporation is in a most flourishing state, trading with a joint stock for rich furs and skins, &c. with the natives of the north west, under the direction of the governor, deputy-governor, and seven assistants.

St. Dionis.

The parish church of *St. Dionis* is the next object of attention in *Fenchurch-street*. This church is a rectory dedicated to *St. Dennis*, or *Dionysius*, the *Athenian* areopagite or judge; and now the patron of *France*: and the addition of *Back-church* is given to it, because it is situate backwards, or behind a row of houses, to distinguish it from *St. Gabriel's* church, which stood formerly in the middle of *Fenchurch-street*.

It stands at the south west corner of *Lime-street*: and was in the gift of the abbot and convent of *Canterbury* in the year 1288, and is now in the dean and chapter of *Canterbury*; but has been much enlarged from time to time. The old church was burnt down in 1666, and the present fabric of stone was erected in its stead. Since which time the rector by act of parliament receives 120l. per ann. in lieu of tythes: which, *Newcourt* observes, was 40l. per ann. more than the living was worth before; besides glebe and perquisites.

Here is a good tower, with 10 bells and chimes. The vestry is general. There are two church wardens, two sidesmen, and two collectors for the poor.

## C H A P. XXI.

A. D.  
1766.

## Of LIMESTREET-WARD.

**T**HIS ward is very small, and takes its name Name.  
 from lime kilns, that formerly were built in  
 or near *Lime-street*, which reaches from *Fenchurch-Extent.*  
*Street* to *Leadenball-street*, and is very well built  
 and inhabited; though there are several large ware-  
 houses for merchandize in it. And it is obser-  
 vable, that there is no church, nor whole street,  
 in this ward, though it runs through several pa-  
 rishes: viz. from the north corner of *Lime-street*  
 to the midst thereof is in *Aldgate-ward*; and the  
 south end, on both sides, is in *Langbourn-ward*.  
 The body of *Lime-street-ward* is from the north  
 end of *Lime-street*, to the west side of *Leadenball-  
 Street*, on the south side; and from the south west  
 corner of *St. Mary-ax-street* to another corner fac-  
 ing *Leadenball*; and it is bounded on the east and Bounds.  
 north by *Aldgate-ward*; on the west by *Bishopsgate-  
 ward*; and on the south by *Langbourn-ward*. It Govern-  
 ment.  
 is under the government of an alderman, four  
 common-councilmen, one of whom is the alder-  
 man's deputy, four constables, 13 inquest-men,  
 four scavengers, and a beadle; and divided into  
 four precincts.

There have been in ancient days many grand Antiqui-  
 ties.  
 buildings in this ward, belonging to citizens and  
 others<sup>a</sup>: but there are not the least remains of  
 them

<sup>a</sup> There was some time a mansion-house of the king's,  
 called the *King's Artirce*, whereof I find record in the 14th of  
*Edward*

A. D. 1766. them to be seen, nor could the knowledge of them add any entertainment to the reader. The discovery made of the great increase of ground in *Leadenball-street*, perhaps may give pleasure to those that dive into pieces of antiquity, and has been already related. Our present attention is taken up with the history of *Leadenball*, and the *East India-house*.

Leadenball  
market.

*Leadenball*, its foundation and uses have been recorded in the historical part of this work: therefore we shall add only what relates to the present state of *Leadenball-market*.

Of the three courts or yards that it consists of, the first is that at the north east corner of *Gracechurch-street*, and opens into *Leadenball-street*. This court or yard contains in length from north to south 164 feet, and in breadth from east to west 80 feet. Within this court or yard round about the same are about 100 standing stalls for butchers for the selling only of beef, and therefore this court is called the *Beef-market*; many of which stalls are eight, ten, or twelve feet long, and four, five, or six feet broad, with racks, hooks, blocks, and all other conveniences for the sale of

*Edward I.* but now grown out of knowledge. I read also of another great house in the west side of *Lime-street*, having a chapel on the south, and a garden on the west, then belonging to the lord *Nevill*; which garden is now called the *Green-yard of Leadenball*.

Against the north end of *St. Mary-street*, was some time a parish church of *St. Augustine*, called *St. Augustine in the Wall*, for that it stood adjoining to the wall of the city; and otherwise called *St. Augustine's Papey*, or the *Poor*.

their

their meat ; all which stalls are either under warehouses above head, or sheltered from the weather by roofs over them. This yard is on *Tuesdays* a market for leather, to which the tanners do resort. On *Thursdays* the waggons from *Colchester*, and other parts, come with baize, &c. and also the felmongers, with their wool ; and on *Fridays* it is a market for raw hides ; and on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* for beef, and all other provisions.

A. D.  
1766.

The second market-yard is called the *Green-yard*, as being once a green plat of ground ; afterwards it was the city's store-yard for materials for building and the like, but now a market only for veal, mutton, lamb, &c. This yard is 170 feet in length from east to west, and 90 feet broad from north to south. It hath in it 140 stalls for the butchers, all covered over, and of the bigness of those in the *Beef-market*. In the middle of this *Green-yard* market, north to south, is a row of shops, with kitchens or rooms over them, for fishmongers ; and also on the south side and west end are houses and shops for fishmongers. Towards the east end of this yard is erected a fair market-house, standing upon columns, with vaults underneath and rooms above, with a bell-tower and a clock, and under it are butchers stalls. The tenements round about this yard are for the most part inhabited by cooks, victuallers, and such like ; and in the passages leading out of the streets into this market are fishmongers, poulterers, cheesemongers, and such like traders for provisions.

The

A. D.  
1706.

The third market belonging to *Leadenball* is called the *Herb-market*, for that herbs, roots, fruit, &c. are only there sold. This market is about 140 feet square. The west, east, and north sides have walks round them, covered over, for shelter, standing upon columns; in which walks there are 28 stalls for gardeners, with cellars under them.

Being rebuilt in the year 1730, it is now called the *New-market*, or *Nass's-rents*, and hath shops in it, chiefly for butchers, and a new passage into *Lime-street*. There is also in this yard one range of stalls, covered over, for such as sell tripe, neat's-feet, sheep's-trotters, &c. And, on the south side, the tenements are taken up by victuallers, poulterers, cheesemongers, butchers, and such like. Besides this there are likewise some new shops, built in the year 1730, in that part called the *Old Bacon-market*, which are chiefly occupied by poulterers, and such as deal in bacon.

East-India  
house.

The *East India-house*, situate on the south side of *Leadenball-street*, at about 100 feet west of *Lime-street* corner, was anciently the site of a city mansion, belonging to the earl of *Craven*, and his ancestors. The present house was built by the honourable *East India* company in the year 1726.

The front next the street is very magnificent, being a strong stone building, with pilasters and entablature of the *Doric* order; the rest of it is very spacious, having large rooms for the directors, and offices for the clerks. It hath a large hall and court-yard, for the reception of people who



*East India House*



who have business here, to attend on the company on their court days, which are every *Wednesday* and *Friday*. There belongs to it also a garden, with warehouses in the back part towards *Lime-street*, into which there is a back gate for the entrance of carts to bring in their goods. These warehouses were rebuilt in a very handsome manner in the year 1725, and have been greatly enlarged. The company have likewise warehouses in *Seething-lane*, *Fenchurch-street*, *Leadenball-street*, the *Steel-yard*, and the *Royal-exchange*, &c. under the last of which they have cellars entirely for pepper.

A. D.  
1766.

The first *East India* company was established by charter in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, and since confirmed several times, called, *The governor and company of merchants trading into the East Indies*.

In 1698 another company was established by act of parliament, called, *The English company of merchants trading to the East Indies*, who, upon their settlement, advanced to the government two millions sterling; for which they had interest given them at eight per cent. per annum.

In the year 1702, the 22d of *July*, for the mutual advantage and satisfaction of both companies, an expedient was found out for the uniting of them, and a charter of union was granted them.

By order of a court of lord-mayor and aldermen, holden on *Thursday* the 24th of *April*, in 4 *Edward VI.* the chamberlain of *London* was yearly to pay unto the scavenger of *Lime-street-ward* 20s. by even portions, out of the profits arising

A. D.  
1766.

arising from the butchers-stalls in *Leadenhall*, towards cleansing the said ward.

## C H A P. XXII.

Of PORTOKEN-WARD, QUEENHITHE-WARD,  
TOWER-WARD, and the TOWER of LONDON.

Name.

**P**ortoken-ward signifieth the *franchise* or *liberty*  
at the gate<sup>a</sup>.

In

<sup>a</sup> This *Portoken*, which signifieth a *franchise* at the gate, was some time a guild, and had its beginning in the reign of king *Edgar*, between seven and eight hundred years ago, when 13 knights, well beloved of the king and realm, for services by them done, requested to have a certain portion of land on the east part of the city, left desolate and forsaken by the inhabitants, by reason of too much servitude. They besought the king to have this land, with the liberty of a guild, for ever. The king granted their request on the following conditions, to wit, That each of them should victoriously accomplish three combats, one above the ground, one under ground, and the third in the water: and after this, at a certain day, in *East Smithfield*, they should run with spears against all comers; all which was gloriously performed; and the same day the king named it *Knigheten Guild*, and so bounded it from *Aldgate*, to the place where the bars now are, toward the east, on both sides of the street, and extended it towards the north, and the gate, now since called *Bishopsgate*, unto the house then of *William Presbyter*, after of *Jeffrey Tanner*, and then of the heirs of *Colver*; after that of *John Easeby*; but since of the lord *Bouchier*, &c. And again towards the south, unto the river *Thames*, and so far into the water, as a horseman entering the same, might ride at low water, and throw his spear: so that all *East Smithfield*, with the right part of the street that goeth to *Dodding Pond* into the *Thames*, and also the hospital of *St. Catharine*, with the mills that were founded in king *Stephen's* days, and the outward stone wall, and the  
new

In describing the extent of this ward, our best direction is to follow the order of the yearly parochial perambulation, as follows :

A. D.  
1766.  
Extent.

Walking down *Houndsditch*, northward, they cross the way eastward into *Still* and *Hand-alley* : passing on along by the garden-wall, they proceed to *Petticoat-lane*, in the middle of which is the partition between the two parishes of *Whitechapel* and *St. Botolph* : there they go on to the bars in the common street, and, crossing the way southward, go through a tavern, some time the *Castle* ; and then, turning westward, pass on to the *Minories* till they come to the bars ; where ends the ward and the parish within the freedom.

There, at the farther end, they turn down into an alley, called *Brown's-alley*<sup>b</sup>, and so as far as

new ditch of the tower, are of the said fee and liberty : for the said wall and ditch were made in the time of king *Richard I.* when he was in the *Holy Land*, by *William Longshampe*, bishop of *Ely* ; as has been more at large set forth in this history.

In the year 1115, certain burghesses of *London*, of the progeny of those noble *English* knights, coming together into the chapter-house of the said church of the *Holy Trinity*, gave to the same church, and canons serving God therein, all the lands and soke, called in *English*, *Knigheten Guild*, which lieth to the wall of the city without the same gate, and stretcheth to the river *Thames* : they gave it (taking upon them the brotherhood and participation of the benefits of that house) by the hands of prior *Norman*. See the *Book of the Remembrances in Guildhall*, letter C. fol. 134. and the old book called *Duntborn*. See also vol. iii. p. 361, &c. of this History and Survey.

<sup>b</sup> Now opened, made a wide street, and rebuilt on the north side with good brick houses.

A. D.  
1766.

*Goodman's-fields*; then turn up the street again, and go down *Red-lion-alley*, passing directly into *Rosemary-lane*, and thence down *Nightingale-lane*, on the west side to the *Hermitage-bridge*, and so round *St. Catherine's*, and then passing over *Tower-bill*, they come again into the freedom, and go directly up the *Minories* northward till they come to the place where *Aldgate* stood.

Bounds.

It is bounded on the east by the parishes of *Spital-fields*, *Stepney*, and *St. George's in the east*; on the south by *Tower-bill*; on the north by *Bishopsgate-ward*; and on the west by *Aldgate-ward*.

Govern-  
ment.

This ward is divided into five precincts, which together are computed to contain 1385 houses, under the government of an alderman and five common-councilmen, one of whom is the alderman's deputy, five constables, 19 inquest-men, five scavengers and a beadle.

The principal streets are *Whitechapel High-street*, the *Minories*, *Houndsditch*, and the west side of *Petticoat-lane*: in which are a great number of alleys, courts, &c.

White-  
chapel.

*Whitechapel* is for its dimensions to be numbered amongst the best streets in *London*. On the south side there is the greatest market for carcases of beef, mutton, veal and lamb, in the world. And, in the part beyond the bars is a great market for hay and straw three times a week. And the rest of this capacious street is principally taken up with large inns, for the entertainment of travellers, and the reception of coaches, waggons, &c. this being the great thoroughfare to the *Essex* road:

road; and by considerable tradesmen in almost every branch, to supply a country trade. A. D. 1766.

Near the N. W. extremity of this street, and at the S. E. angle of *Houndsditch*, is situate the fine church of *St. Botolph's, Aldgate*, an ancient foundation, before the year 1115, when the rectory of this parish was appropriated to the prior and convent of *Holy Trinity*; and at the dissolution of that priory, it was seized by the crown; and given by queen *Elizabeth*, for a term of years, to *Robert Holliwell*; and at the expiration of that term, king *James I.* granted the said impropriation to *Francis Morrice*, from whom it has passed to the present incumbent Dr. *Kaynafton*, who is both vicar and impropriator.

The old church was taken down in 1741, and the present edifice was finished in 1744; and tho' it be a plain, massy, brick building, it is elegant. It consists of a regular body, and a lofty well proportioned steeple, formed of a tower and spire. But its greatest ornament is the bold rustic at the corners. Aldgate church.

The living now is a donative or curacy: but though the curate formerly did receive no more than 8l. per ann. from the impropriator, and 12 l. per ann. by gift sermons, the benefice is now accounted to be worth 700l. per ann. in tythes only, besides the extraordinary sums raised by the church dues.

The vestry consists of those who have served the office of church-warden: and the parish officers are two church-wardens, and five overseers

A. D.  
1766.

of the poor, for that part of the parish within the freedom ; and two church-wardens, and four overseers, for the part out of the freedom.

Charity  
schools.

Here are two charity schools ; one in the freedom, founded by Sir *John Cass*, alderman, for 50 boys and 40 girls : the other \* in *East Smithfield*, for 40 boys and 30 girls, maintained by voluntary subscriptions. And there are merchant taylors alms-houses, now rebuilding, near the N.W. corner of *Rosemary-lane* ; two of which the parish has the privilege of ; the rest are for poor widows belonging to the company.

Houndf-  
ditch.

On the west side of this church, *Houndf-ditch* runs out of the *Highb-street* northward unto *Bishopsgate* church. This street takes its name from its ancient state, a ditch, into which dead dogs, carrion, and all manner of filth used to be

\* Founded by Sir *Samuel Sterling*, Knt. and alderman of the city of *London* ; who, by his last will and testament, bearing date the 7th day of *August*, A. D. 1673, gave certain copyhold lands and tenements, lying in *East Smithfield*, in the parish of *St. Mary Whitechapel*, belonging to the manor of *Stepney*, in the county of *Middlesex*, the rents amounting to the value of 22 l. yearly, as a foundation of a charity-school, for the better education of the poor youths of the parish of *St. Botolph's without Aldgate* ; which lands and tenements he surrendered for the use of his will to Mr. *Corsellis*, brewer ; Mr. *John Parsens*, brewer ; and *Thomas Heath*, scrivener ; trustees of the said charity. The school-master to be a bachelor of arts of the university of *Cambridge*, and to teach school in a brick house, which he, the said Sir *Samuel Sterling*, built at his own charge at the east end of the town-house, or quest-house, upon *Little Tower hill*, in the manor of *East Smithfield*. The school-master to be chosen by the inquest of the ward of *Portoken*, and the leet-jury of the manor of *East Smithfield*.

thrown.



thrown. It has for some centuries been covered and built upon for the habitation of tradesmen, especially in cloth, mercery, and linnen: but the improvements that are planned and now executing, for new building and making it wider, will make it one of the best streets in the liberties of the city. In *Sandy's-court*, *Houndsditch*, is a *Quakers* meeting-house.

A. D.  
1766.

From this street eastward we pass through *Gravel-lane* into *Petticoat-lane*, formerly called *Hog-lane*. The courts and alleys that branch out of these lanes, and *Houndsditch*, are mostly very narrow, meanly built, and occupied by inferior artificers and *Jews*.

*Petticoat-lane* runs from *Whitechapel* bars north-ward as far as the ground called *St. Mary Spital*, and was formerly the habitation of great men; amongst whom, so lately as in the reign of king *James I.* we find *Gondomar*, the *Spanish* ambassador. But now the most reputable inhabitants are the horners, who prepare horn for petty manufacturers. At the *Boar's-head*, in this lane, is a *Baptist* meeting. And in this lane is also a *French* chapel.

The *Minories* is a spacious, broad, and long street, from the front of the parish church of *St. Botolph* to *Little Tower-bill*: it is inhabited by considerable tradesmen in most branches: but most noted for gunsmiths. On the west side next *London-wall* there runs a place called *Vine-yard*: at the S. extremity of which is lately opened a passage, or new street, from the *Minories* into *Crutched-friars*. On the east side of the *Minories* is an arch

A. D.  
1766.

or gate way into a district called *Little Minories*, containing two or three courts, and a church and church-yard, on the scite of which buildings, &c. there anciently stood the abbey of *Minorite* nuns<sup>a</sup>, which gave name to the adjacent street, corruptly called *Minories*, instead of *Minorites*, or the *Minorites-street*.

Heydon-  
yard.

From the *Little Minories* is a narrow foot-way into *Heydon-yard*, which is a square piece of ground, railed in an ordinary manner. The east and south sides are taken up with stables, &c. but the north and west sides are covered with large handsome houses. On the east side is a narrow entry into *Mansel-street*, *Goodman's-fields*, which fields, so called from one *Goodman*, the landholder of that ground, were, about 80 years ago, laid out into four principal streets, viz. *Mansel-street* on the west, *Ailoff-street* on the north, *Lemon street* on the east, and *Prescot-street* on the south, with a square piece of land in the middle, used as a tenter-ground. The buildings in these fields are in general very good, commodious, and high brick houses; inhabited chiefly by such as have their business at 'Change or in public offices.

Good-  
man's-  
fields.

Meeting-  
houses.

In *Ailoff-street*, near the north-west angle, is a *Præsbyterian* meeting. And in *Prescot-street*, and in the apartments where once was kept the *London Infirmary*, we find a modern institution, (in the

<sup>a</sup> A religious society founded by *St. Clare*, of the observance of *St. Francis*. *Edmund* earl of *Launcester*, *Leicester* and *Derby*, brother to king *Edward I.* founded an abbey on the east side of the *Minories* for these nuns,

year 1758) for the reception of penitent prostitutes, founded by the name of the *Magdalen*. A. D. 1766.

This house is formed out of several contiguous messuages or tenements, with a wall and small area before it: and to prevent the prying curiosity of the public, there is not only a close gate and a porter, but the windows next the street are concealed by wooden blinds sloping from the bottom of each, so as to admit the light only at the top. The objects of this foundation are women, who, having been seduced, and plunged into ruin by temptations, to which their youth and personal advantages had exposed them, repent of their lewd way of life. The support of it are voluntary subscriptions; and its government is in a president, four vice-presidents, a treasurer, and committee of twenty-one; five of whom constitute a *Quorum*. The number of governors are not limited: but the subscriber of five guineas is governor only for a year; whereas he that subscribes twenty guineas continues a governor for life. Ladies that subscribe are permitted to vote at all elections, &c. by proxy. There is a chaplain, who is to reside in the house, to read prayers, to preach on *Sunday* mornings; to attend the sick, and instruct the family in the principles and duties of the protestant religion as by law established. There is a preacher also, who preaches on *Sunday* evenings; on which occasion there is always a collection for the penitents <sup>b</sup>. At

<sup>b</sup> There are two physicians, two surgeons, and three apothecaries, who are required to behave with the utmost huma-

A. D.  
1766.  
Baptist  
meetings.

At the west end of *Prescot-street* it opens towards the south with a passage into *Rosemary-lane*, in which is

nity and prudence. One of each is to attend the committee, and make weekly reports. They are all to attend in their own persons, and no pupil, apprentice, or servant, shall at any time be admitted into the wards; and even when the physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries visit the wards, they shall be attended by the matron.

The matron is to direct the œconomy of the house, and constantly to reside in it. She is to see that all the women are neat and decent in their cloaths and persons, and properly employed; that they discharge their duty, and constantly attend divine service: she is to receive from the steward the materials for their work, and deliver it back to him. She is to take care of the household linen, and what belongs to the cloathing; to require from the steward such provisions as are necessary for the house, and to see that they are not given away or wasted. She is to keep the keys of the outward doors, which are to be delivered into her hands after the doors are locked, at seven in the winter, and nine in the summer; and she is to take care that the rules of the house be strictly observed, with regard to the time of rest, diet, hours of devotion, and every thing that relates to good order.

The secretary is to keep the books, take minutes at all meetings, to collect the annual subscriptions, and to give notice to such subscribers who are more than one year in arrears, &c.

The steward is to reside constantly in the house, and to follow no other employment than what relates to this charity. He is to receive the respective provisions and materials for the employment of the women, ordered by the committee, and inspect the weight, measures, and quality thereof, and to make regular entries of them; to keep an exact account of all the work done by every respective woman, as the matron shall deliver it to him.

The porter is not to receive any letter, message, or other thing into the house, or send out any thing, without the knowledge or inspection of the matron: he is to reside in the house, and

is a *Baptist* meeting-house; and there is another of the same denomination in *Rosemarybranch-alley*, at the south-west corner of *Lemon-street*.

A. D.  
1766.

From

and strictly to observe the instructions that shall be given him, in regard to visitors, letters, &c.

The messenger is also to dwell in the house, and to be employed in errands and out-door business: but he is not to bring any letter, verbal message, or other thing into the house, or to carry out any message or other thing, without the knowledge or inspection of the matron.

Neither the steward, porter, nor messenger, shall have any communication with the wards.

No officer, nor servant of the house, shall receive any money, fee, gratuity, or reward, besides their wages.

*Rules and regulations relating to the penitents.*

I. That the method of admission be by petition to the committee, the printed form of which, with proper blanks to be filled up, may be had *gratis* by application at the house. That every petitioner be examined as to her health, by the physician, surgeon, and matron. When any petition is approved, it shall be wrote upon, *Found proper*, and signed by the chairman. Every person, upon admission, shall subscribe to the rules of the house, and also enter into an agreement to pay the sum of 10*l.* *per annum* for her board, lodgings, and necessaries, which is to be void, provided such person continues in the house three years, or less time, at the option of the committee. No person admitted shall be allowed to go out of the house without special leave in writing, signed by the treasurer or chairman, and two of the committee.

II. One or more wards are to be allotted for persons newly admitted, where they are to remain some time for a trial of their behaviour. There shall be superiority of wards, according to the education or behaviour of the persons admitted; and the inferior wards shall consist of meaner persons, and of those degraded for misbehaviour. In each ward they shall be classed, and one appointed to preside and be accountable for the conduct

A. D.  
1766.

From *Mansel-street*, near the south-west extremity, is a passage through *Brown's yard* into the *Minories*,

duft and behaviour of the rest; and they shall, by rotation, do the necessary offices in their respective wards, excepting the person appointed to preside. They are also to perform the necessary offices of the house, as they shall be directed by the matron; and an allowance shall be made to such as perform these offices, out of the general produce of the work done in the house, according to the proportion of the value of their duty and labour.

III. Each person is to lie in a separate bed, and have a chest for her cloaths and linen, under lock and key, to be kept by herself; and, where the rooms will admit of it, a small closet or apartment is to be provided for the retirement of the most serious and best behaved, in the intervals of their employment, and these also considered as the reward of good conduct.

IV. Their true names must be registered; but, if desirous of concealing themselves, they may have liberty to assume a feigned name. As no reproaches must be made for past irregularities, under the severest injunctions; neither shall there be any inquiries made into names or families; but all possible discouragement given to every kind of discovery that the parties themselves do not chuse to make.

V. Upon their admission, if their apparel is in any tolerable condition, it is to be cleaned, ticketed, and laid by, in order to be returned them whenever they leave the house: but if such apparel be too fine for their station, it shall be sold, and the produce brought to their account. They are to wear an uniform of light grey, and in their whole dress to be plain and neat.

VI. Each ward is to dine at a separate table. The matron is to dine at the head of the table of the superior ward; and the head of each ward is to dine at the upper end of each table, and to say grace.

VII. Each person is to be employed in some work or business according to her ability, and have such part of the benefit arising from her labour and ingenuity as the committee shall judge

*Minories*, to communicate with the new street facing it, into *Crutched-friars* abovementioned.

A. D.  
1766.

The

judge she deserves; which sum may be increased by the bounty of the house, as favourable opportunities may offer for establishing them in the world. The articles proposed for their employment are, making their own cloaths, both linen and woollen; knitting, spinning, making bone lace, black lace, artificial flowers, childrens toys, winding silk, drawing patterns, making women and childrens shoes, mantuas, stays, coats, &c. but no part of their labour is to be sold in the house, but at some other place appointed by the committee. In their work, as in every other circumstance, the utmost care and delicacy, humanity and tenderness will be observed, that this establishment may not be thought a house of correction, or even of hard labour, but a safe retreat from their distressful circumstances.

VIII. From Lady-day to Michaelmas they are to rise at six and be in bed at ten; and from Michaelmas to Lady-day are to rise at seven and be in bed at nine; and after that time no fire or candle shall be allowed, except in the sick ward.

IX. They are to breakfast at nine o'clock, and be allowed half an hour; and are to dine at one o'clock, and be allowed an hour: they may leave off work at six in the winter, and seven in summer.

X. No governor, or any other person, shall be permitted to visit the wards, or any of the women, without leave in writing first obtained from the treasurer or chairman, and two of the committee, except in cases provided for; and in all cases the matron to attend them.

XI. Abusive or reproachful language, insolence or disobedience to the officers, indecent or profane expressions, and such kind of turbulent conduct, shall subject them to confinement in a room six hours for the first offence. For the second offence they shall be admonished publicly by the chaplain and the matron; and the rest of their own ward may be also appealed to for their disapprobation of such conduct. The third offence shall subject them to be confined for twelve hours, and

to

A. D.  
1766.

The ground surveyed since we entered *Little Minories* is all without the freedom of the city; but

to have but one spare meal during the whole day, and, if found to be incorrigible, then to forfeit a certain proportion, or the whole, of what hath been acquired by their labour, at the discretion of the committee, and be subject to the consequences of their disagreement; and to be dismissed the house, and never re-admitted.

XII. After the continuance of any woman in the house for three years, upon the modest and virtuous demeanor and industrious conduct of such woman, or upon application of her parents or friends, or any housekeeper of sufficient credit, if such friends declare they will forgive the past offences of such woman, and will provide for her; or if such housekeeper will receive such woman as a servant; in either of these cases the governors may discharge such woman with her consent.

XIII. Upon the discharge of such woman, her cloaths, or, if sold, the produce of them, shall be returned to her, together with whatever may be due upon her account, and a certificate given her, under the hands of the treasurer, or the president, and two or more of the committee, of her conduct and behaviour during the time of her being in the house.

XIV. Every woman who shall be placed in a service from this house, and shall continue one whole year in such service, to the intire approbation of such master or mistress, upon its being made appear to the satisfaction of the committee, they may give that woman a gratuity not exceeding two guineas, as a reward for her good behaviour.

XV. The committee will, upon the good behaviour of the women, interest themselves to obtain a reconciliation with their parents and friends, when their contract will be cancelled.

XVI. Besides the vouchers abovementioned, and the advantages arising from their labour, a bounty may be given, at the discretion of the committee, to such as shall be properly discharged. This gift shall be presented not only to those who marry in a manner satisfactory to the committee, but also to such as shall set up trades in whatever way they shall have gained



but so connected, that it was most proper to take it in this place.

A. D.  
1766.

Within this compass stands the little church called *St. Trinity in the Minories*, whose parish consists of 123 houses, now built within the precincts of that dissolved monastery<sup>c</sup>, is a curacy in the gift of the crown; and the value is very inconsiderable: it has no tower, but a handsome turret. The vestry is general; and the parish-officers are two churchwardens, one overseer of the poor, one constable, one headborough, and one scavenger.

Trinity  
church in  
the Minories.

At the south end of the *Great Minories*, the street opens upon *East-Smithfield* and *Tower-bill*; and between both these plats of ground once stood a religious foundation called by the several names of the *New Abby*, the *Abby of Graces*, and *Eastminster*, founded by King *Edward III.* upon the scite of the pest-ground, as already mentioned, in the year 1348, and called the church-yard of the *Holy Trinity*. And upon the scite of that abbey, dissolved by King *Henry VIII.* is founded and built the king's victualling-office, which stands on the upper part of *Little Tower-bill*, near the end of *King-street*.

Abby of  
Graces.

Victual-  
ling-office.

gained a proficiency: so that nothing shall be omitted which can promote the great ends of preserving life, of rendering that life useful, and of recovering those who are now lost to the community.

<sup>c</sup> This parish, on the west side, takes in all the rails in the *Great Minories*; and from the south end of the said rails it comprises *Heydon-yard* on both sides, and the new square, with *Parker's garden*; and on the north end of the rails it reaches down the *Little Minories* to the church, and takes in all the yards, courts, &c. within that compass.

This

A. D.  
1766.

This building contains houses for the lodging of certain officers, separate apartments for offices, store-rooms, slaughter-houses for oxen and hogs, a brewhouse, a house for salting and barrelling, &c. provisions: and is managed by seven commissioners, who have each 400*l.* *per annum*, and a separate department; under whom is a secretary, accountants, clerks, surveyors, and other officers and servants. And this is the office in which all purasers, and others intrusted with the public stores of provisions, or contract for them, are to pass their accounts.

Merchant-  
taylors  
alms-  
houses.

But, before we come to the *Viſtualling-office* from the *Minories*, we turn eastward into *Rosemary-lane*, formerly called *Hogg-street* or *Hogg-lane*; at the west end of which, on the north side, stands a good set of alms-houses, already mentioned on page 308, and rebuilding at the expence of the company, for 14 poor old women, merchant-taylors, who receive each 16*d.* *per week* by the founder's will, and 8*l.* 15*s.* annually from the company. On the south side of this lane lies the ground called *East-Smithfield*, now divided into a great number of alleys, lanes, courts, &c. but in King *Henry III.*'s reign was an open field, on which was held a fair, by royal grant, for 15 days<sup>d</sup>. What relates to *Tower-bill* will be more properly described in *Tower-ward*.

Of

<sup>d</sup> From the eve of *Pentecost* to the octaves of *Trinity*: and the said king sent his briefs to the several sheriffs of *Lincoln*, *Gloucester*, *Kent*, *Worcester*, *York*, *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and to the mayor and sheriffs of *London*, to proclaim the same. *Et ideo*

## Of QUEENHITHE-WARD.

**T**HIS ward, which takes its name from the *bitbe*, or harbour for large boats, barges, and lighters, for which, and even for ships, it was the anchoring-place, and the key for lading and unlading vessels, almost of any burthen used in ancient days, and let through *London-bridge* by drawing up the timber lock, that was lately destroyed, in order to make the great center arch as it now stands. It bears the name of *Queen*, because the queens of *England* usually possessed the tolls and customs of vessels that unloaded goods at this *bitbe*, which were very considerable; and all vessels laden with corn and fish were obliged to unload at this *bitbe*, and no where else. It is to this day a noble market for malt and meal, brought by barges from the western counties, on *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*.

A. D.  
1766.  
Name.

This ward beginneth in the east, in *Knightrider's-street*, on the south side thereof, at the east end of the parish-church called the *Holy Trinity*; and runneth west, on the south side, to a lane called *Lambert-bill*; which is the length of the ward in *Knightrider's-street*. Out of the which street are divers lanes, running south to *Thames-street*, and

Extent.

*ideo tibi precipimus, quod predict. feriam, &c. i. e.* “ And  
“ therefore we command you, that you cause to be proclaimed  
“ the beforesaid fair throughout the whole bailiffwick, as is  
“ aforesaid; causing all merchants of your bailiffwick to know,  
“ that they may securely come to the fair. Witness the king  
“ at *Westminster*, the 8th day of *February*.” 13 *Hen. III.*

are

A. D.  
1766.

are of this ward. The first is *Trinity-lane*, which runneth down by the west end of *Trinity church*. Then is *Spuren-lane*, or *Spooners-lane*, now called *Huggen-lane*: then *Breadstreet-bill*: then *St. Mary Mountbant*; out of which lane, on the east side thereof, is one other lane, turning east through *St. Nicholas Olave's church-yard* to *Breadstreet-bill*. This lane is called *Finimore-lane*, or *Five-foot-lane*, because it is but five foot in breadth at the west end. In the midst of this lane runneth down one other lane, broader, south to *Thames-street*, called *Desborne-lane*. On the north side, coming from *Knightrider's-street*, it takes in all the east side of *Lambert-bill*, and so much of the west side as from the north end of *Blacksmiths-ball* to *Thames-street*, and so much of *Thames-street* as three doors west from the *Old-Swan* brewhouse, in the east unto *Huntingdon-house*, over-against *St. Peter's church* in the west, near unto *Paul's-wharf*, and on the lane side from the *Blue-Boar* to the west end of *St. Peter's church*, and up *St. Peter's bill*, two houses north above the said church.

Bounds.

This ward is bounded on the east by *Dowgate-ward*, on the north by *Breadstreet* and *Cordwainers wards*, on the south by the *Thames*, and on the

Division.

west by *Castlebaynard-ward*; and is divided into nine precincts, which contain 488 houses; and is

Govern-  
ment.

governed by one alderman; six common-councilmen, one of whom is the alderman's deputy; and nine constables.

Thames-  
street.

In surveying this ward we find that *Thames-street* runs through the heart of this ward, and on the

the south side contains several lanes that lead down to *Wood-wharf*, *Broken-wharf*, *Brooker's-wharf*, *Brook's wharf*, *Queen-bithe*, and other places on the *Thames* side: on which account this division of *Thames-street* is greatly thronged with carts employed in carrying goods and merchandize.

A. D.  
1766.

*Queenbithe* has been already described in its ancient state. It is now a great meal-market, well furnished with conveniencies to deposit goods brought thither by water to be sold, and with a commodious market-house.

Queen-  
hithe.

On the north side of *Thames-street* this ward begins in the west with *St. Peter's hill* and *St. Peter's church-yard*, of which an account has been given in *Castlebaynard-ward*.

*Lambert-hill*, well built, and inhabited by private families. On this hill stands *Blacksmiths hall*, a very handsome and pleasant edifice. This company is very ancient by prescription, but was not incorporated till the reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, A. D. 1571. by the stile of *The keepers or wardens and society of the art and mystery de les Blacksmiths*. And it is now governed by a master, three wardens, and a court of assistants. This is the 40th company, and has the privilege of the livery.

Lambert-  
hill.  
Black-  
smith's  
hall.  
Company.

*Fish-street*, or *Labour-in-vain hill*, is so called from the difficulty of carriage up that hill. At the north-west angle, in *Old Fish-street*, stands the church of *St. Nicholas Cole-abby*, q. d. *cold-bay*, so called from its cold or bleak situation. This church was founded before the year 1383: but the present structure was built since the fire of *London*;

St. Nicho-  
las Cole-  
abbey.

A. D. 1766. very plain, 36 feet high to the roof, but 135 to the top of the spire. The tower is plain, strengthened with rustic at the corners: the spire is massy, and has a gallery and many openings.

St. Nicholas Olave.

The parish of *St. Nicholas Olave* is united to it; which is valued at 130l. *per annum*, in lieu of tythes. The advowson is in the crown and the dean and chapter of *St. Paul's*, who present alternately. The vestries of these parishes are general; and each has two churchwardens and two collectors or overseers of the poor. *St. Nicholas Olave's* church stood where the church-yard is now, on the west side of *Breadstreet-bill*.

St. Mary Somerset.

At the south-east angle of this hill, in *Thames-street*, stands the parish-church of *St. Mary Somerset*, or *St. Mary* near *Sumner's bet* or *bitbe*, which was a small port or wharf. This church was founded before the year 1335. The present structure, built since the fire of *London*, is enlightened by a range of lofty arched windows; and the wall terminates with a balustrade. The tower is square, well proportioned, and high; crowned with a vase at each corner, and supported on a very ornamented pedestal. It is in the gift of a lay patron, and being united to *St. Mary Mountbaw*, which is in the gift of the bishop of *Hereford*, they present alternately to the living, which is rated by act of parliament at 110l. *per annum*, in lieu of tythes, and about 30l. in glebe. The vestry of *St. Mary Somerset* is select, consisting of about 20; and the parish-officers are 2 church-wardens, 4 overseers, 2 collectors, and 2 sidersmen. The vestry of *St. Mary*

St. Mary Mountbaw.

*Mary Mountbaw* is general; and there are only 2 church-wardens. It was called *Mountbaw*, or *Mountauts*, or *Montalto*, from the founder, belonging to a family in *Norfolk* of that name; and it was an ancient church, though now there remains no more of it than the scite, on the east side of *Fishstreet-bill*, to serve for a burial-place.

A. D.  
1766.

At the south-west angle of *Little Trinity-lane*, in *Thames-Street*, is situated *St. Michael's Queen-bithe* church, which in 1181 was called *St. Michael's de Cornbithe*. The present structure, built since the fire of *London*, is a handsome building, with a plain tower, terminating in a spire, crowned with a fane in the form of a little ship. To which *Trinity* parish in this same ward is united by act of parliament; which made them together of the yearly value of 160 l. in lieu of tythes. *St. Michael's* is a rectory, in the gift of the dean and chapter of *St. Paul's*; has a select vestry, consisting of the constables, and such as are above that office; and the parish-officers are two church-wardens and four overseers of the poor. *Trinity* church was situate at the north-east corner of *Trinity-lane*, and was called *Trinity the Less*, where at present stands the *Sweedish*, otherwise called the *Lutheran* church. It was in the gift of the dean and chapter of *Canterbury*. So that the living of the united parishes is alternately in the gift of those two patrons.

St. Michael's Queen-bithe.

Trinity the Less.

On the west side of this lane, at the corner of *Huggen-alley*, stands *Painter-stainer's hall*, which is adorned with an handsome skreen, arches, pillars,

Painter-stainers-hall.

A. D.  
1766.

and pilasters of the *Corintbian* order, painted in imitation of porphyry, with gilt capitals. The pannels are of wainscot, and the ceilings are embellished with great variety of history and other paintings, exquisitely performed; amongst which are the portraits of King *Charles H.* and his Queen *Catbarine*, by *Houfeman*: and in the court-room are several fine pictures, chiefly of such as have served offices; and in the front of this room stands the bust of Mr. *Thomas Evans*, a great benefactor.

Company. This company was incorporated in the year 1582, by the name of *The master, wardens, and commonalty, of the freedom of the art and mystery of painting, called painter-stainers, within the city of London*; and is governed by a master, two wardens, and nine assistants; who have a considerable livery, and is numbered the 28th company in *London*.

#### Of TOWER-WARD or TOWER-STREET-WARD.

Name.

**T**HIS ward takes its name from *Tower street*,

Extent.

and that street is so called because it leads out of the city in a direct line to the principal entrance of the *Tower of London*; and it extends from the *Tower* on the east to the middle of the way between *Great Dice-key* and *Smart's-key* on the west, and from the west corner of *Tower-dock* on the south to within 70 feet short of the north end of *Rood-lane*; containing *Tower-street*, part of *Thames-street*, *Seething-lane*, *Mark-lane*, *Mincing-lane*, *Hart street*, *Idle-lane*, *St. Dunstan's-bill*, *Harp-lane*,



*lane, Water-lane, Beer-lane, &c.* and many courts and alleys, divided into twelve precincts, bounded on the south by the river *Thames*, on the east by *Tower-bill* and *Aldgate-ward*, on the north by *Langbourn-ward*, and on the west by *Billinggate-ward*; and governed by one alderman; 12 common-council-men, of whom one is the alderman's deputy; 12 constables; 13 inquest-men; 12 scavengers; and one beadle.

A. D.  
1766.  
Bounds.

Govern-  
ment.

In surveying this ward we begin at the south-west corner, and take in all the keys and the *Custom-house*, including the *Tower* dock adjoining to *Great Tower-bill*; within which tract are *Great* and *Little Dice-keys*, *Temple-key*, *Ralph's-key*, *Wiggin's-key*, *Potters-key*, *Custom-house-key*, *Galley-key*, *Brewers-key*, and *Tower-dock*, for the lading and unlading merchandize, &c.

Keys.

As to this division of *Thames-street*, it is a place of considerable trade, both in the retail and wholesale way; but extremely annoyed with carts, employed by the merchants to carry their goods to and from the keys.

Thames-  
street.

The *Custom-house* engages our first attention on this side. This is a commodious building, erected for the receipt of his majesty's customs on goods imported and exported, situate near the south-east angle of *Thames-street*, with a front opening to the wharfs and river, first erected here in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. For in the year 1559 an act of parliament passed, That all goods should be landed in such places only as were appointed by the commissioners of the revenue; the site of

Custom-  
house.

A. D. 1766. this house was pitched upon for the entries in the port of *London*, and here a custom-house was ordered to be erected. But that house was destroyed in the fire of *London* in 1666; and that which was built two years after was burnt down in 1718. After which the present structure, 189 feet long, was erected in its place, of brick and stone, designed to stand for ages; with large warehouses underneath, and on each side, for the reception of goods and merchandize on the public account; and that side next the river is covered with wharfs, keys, and cranes, for landing them. The center, which stands back from the river, is 27 feet deep; and the wings, which approach much nearer to it, are considerably deeper. The building, taken together, is judiciously and handsomely decorated with the orders of architecture. Under the wings is a colonade of the *Tuscan* order, and the upper story is ornamented with *Ionic* columns and pediments. It consists of two floors; the uppermost of which is a magnificent room, 15 feet high, running almost the full length of the building; and is distinguished by the name of *The Long-room*, in which sit the commissioners, their officers, and clerks. The inner part is well disposed into offices, &c. and so contrived as to answer all the purposes of convenience for transacting the business of such a place, which is the center of business for the whole world.

The revenue of the customs in the port of *London* was farmed by Queen *Elizabeth*, in 1590, to Mr. *Thomas Smith*, for 20,000*l. per annum*, and they amounted to no more than 30,309*l.* But the

the commerce and navigation of this country has increased so prodigiously since that time, as to produce above 2,000,000*l.* sterling *per annum* in the custom-house revenue; and this business is transacted with as much order and regularity as the common affairs of a merchant's compting-house, under the care of 14 commissioners, with a salary of 1000*l.* each, to whom is committed the management of all his majesty's customs in *Great-Britain* and the colonies, some petty farms excepted. These commissioners, and several other officers under them, hold their places by patent from the king; the other officers are appointed by warrant from the lords of the treasury.

A. D.  
1766.

On the north side of *Thames-street*, the first avenue at the west end is *Idle-lane*, between which and *Dunstan's-bill* stands the beautiful church of *St. Dunstan in the east*, so called to distinguish it from *St. Dunstan's church in Fleet-street*. The fire of *London*, in 1666, did not so far hurt it as to prevent its being put into good repair, within 18 months, for divine service. The steeple was delayed ten years longer. It is built in the modern *Gothic* style, 87 feet in length, 63 in breadth, and 33 in height to the roof. It is well lightened, and agreeably disposed within. The steeple is 125 feet high, and well constructed in the *Gothic* manner. The tower is light, supported by outworks at the angles, and divided into three stages, terminating at the corners by four handsome pinacles; in the midst of which rises the spire, on the narrow crowns of four *Gothic* arches, a bold attempt in

St. Dun-  
stan's in  
the East.

A. D.  
1766.

architecture, and is one proof, among many, of the great geometrical skill of the architect, Sir *Christopher Wren*, who built this light and elegant tower. But it was so decayed, that the parishioners have laid out an extraordinary sum of money in its repairs for fourteen months last past. This church is a rectory, in the gift and one of the peculiars of the see of *Canterbury*, whose value is settled by act of parliament at 240 l. *per annum*, in lieu of tythes. Here is a good organ, and a good ring of bells. The vestry is select, consisting of the rector and 30 inhabitants. The parish-officers are two churchwardens and two overseers.

Coal-met-  
ers office.

In *Church-alley*, on the north side of this church, is the *Coal-meters Office* for the port of *London*. This office belongs to the 15 upper coal-meters: in which are entered all the ships that arrive in the port of *London* with coals, and the quantity measured or weighed, in order to ascertain the duties to be paid, as well as to prevent impositions and frauds with respect to the subject.

Coal-  
meters.

These 15 coal-meters have each four deputies or under coal-meters, who must be approved of by the lord-mayor and aldermen, as upon them the care of weighing and measuring coals principally depends; their business being to attend each ship, to top the vats, and to return an account of the coals measured to the coal-office, in order to ascertain and collect the duties. For which trouble they receive 1 d. a chaldron for all coals measured, and 2 d. a ton for all coals weighed. Both the principal and under-meters take an oath,

at

at their admission into office, to give a just measure to rich and poor, without partiality or favour; to buy no coals except for his own use, nor to sell any coals while in that office, nor take any more for their trouble than was anciently allowed.

A. D.  
1766.

More to the east is *Harp-lane*, a great thoroughfare for carts from the keys. On the east side of which stands *Bakers-hall*, a plain edifice, and originally the dwelling-house of *John Cbicheley*, chamberlain of *London*. Bakers-hall.

This company, though now it stands in the 19th place amongst the city companies, is of great antiquity, and had a guild in the year 1155, when the *Bakers* held their privileges in fee-farm of the crown. However, it does not appear that the *Bakers* were incorporated by charter till the year 1307, by the style of *The master and wardens of the mystery or art of bakers of the city of London*. And at present they are governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of assistants, to whom belong a livery. Company.

Facing *Customhouse-key*, *Water-lane* carries us up a winding hill to *Tower-street*, about the middle of which, on the west side, stands the *Trinity-house of Deptford-strond*, a good, handsome, and large building. This society was first instituted, in 1515, by Sir *Thomas Spert*, Knt. comptroller of the navy to King *Henry VIII.* for the regulation of seamen, and to provide able and skilful pilots for the ships sailing on our coast. And King *Henry VIII.* incorporated them, and also confirmed to them the ancient rights and privileges of the company of *Mariners*. Trinity-house.  
Society.

A. D.  
1766.

*Mariners of England*, which had been incorporated before; and he confirmed to them their several possessions at *Deptford*. Afterwards King *James II.* in the year 1685, confirmed all that his predecessors had done in favour of this society, by the name of *The master, wardens, and assistants of the guild or fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement in the parish of Deptford-streand, in the county of Kent.* At present this corporation is governed by a master, 4 wardens, 8 assistants, and 18 elder brethren. The inferior members of this society are called *younger brethren*; into which number any master or mate, skilled in navigation, may be admitted; which excuses him from serving parish and ward offices, and entitles them to be pilots.

Power.

The master, wardens, assistants, and elder brethren, are invested, by act of parliament, with power to examine the mathematical children of *Christ's-hospital*; to examine the masters of his majesty's ships of war; to appoint pilots in and out of the river *Thames*; to fine such as act in those capacities without their leave 20s. to settle the rules of pilotage, and to erect light-houses and sea-marks upon the coasts of this kingdom, for the security of navigation, and to receive one halfpenny a tun for every such light and mark; to licence poor mariners to ply on the *Thames*; to prevent aliens from serving in *English* ships; to punish seamen for desertion or mutiny in the merchants service; and to hear and determine the complaints of officers and seamen in the said service,

vice,

vice, subject to an appeal to the Lords of the admiralty. They are intrusted with the ballast-office for cleaning and deepening the river *Thames*, by taking ballast from thence to supply all ships that sail out of the *Thames*, at the rate of 1 s. a ton, brought to the ship's side. Their estates and incomes are so considerable, that they relieve about 3000 poor seamen, their widows, and orphans, at the expence of 6000 l. and upwards annually. They have four alms-houses; two at *Deptford*, and two at *Mile-end*.

A. D.  
1766.

The house has been twice burnt down, *viz.* in the fire of *London*, and in 1718. In the hall of this building is hung up a flag taken by Sir *Francis Drake* from the *Spaniards*. His picture is also here; and here is a large and exact model of a ship completely rigged, with two large globes.

In *Tower-street*, on the north side, we have *Mincing-lane*, full of large and brick buildings; near the north-east end of it is *Clothworkers-hall*, a brick building, with fluted columns of brick, crowned with *Corinthian* capitals of stone. The hall is a lofty room, adorned with wainscot to the cieling, where is curious fret-work. The skreen at the south end is of oak, adorned with four pilasters, their entablature and compass pediment of the *Corinthian* order, enriched with their arms and palm branches. The west end is adorned with the figures of King *James* and King *Charles I.* richly carved, as big as life, in their robes, with *regalia*, all gilt with gold, and highly finished, where is a spacious window of stained glass, and the king's arms; also those of Sir *John Robinson*, Knt. and Bart. his majesty's

A. D.  
1766.

majesty's lieutenant of the *Tower of London*, lord-mayor of this honourable city, *anno* 1663, and president of the artillery company. There are other arms finely painted in the windows. This company was incorporated by King Edward IV.

Company.

A. D. 1482, by the name of *The fraternity of the assumption of the blessed virgin Mary of the sheermen of London*. But being reincorporated by Queen Elizabeth, her majesty changed their first appellation to that of *The master, wardens, and commonalty of freemen, of the art and mystery of Clothworkers of the city of London*. And it is now a livery company, and the last of the twelve companies of *London*; governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of assistants. They possess large annual estates, both in their own right and in trust for charities; out of which they live well, and pay annually 1400*l.* and upwards, to the poor.

Mark-lane.

The next cross street is *Mark-lane*, which also opens into *Fenchurch-street*, and faces *Billiter-lane*. It was anciently called *Mart-lane*, from a mart or free market kept there; but now it is covered with large houses, many of which are inhabited by merchants and others of opulent fortune.

Corn exchange.

On the east side of this lane, near *Tower-street*, is a very handsome building, called the *Corn-Exchange*, for transacting business in the corn and meal way. Next the street is an ascent of three steps to a range of eight lofty *Doric* columns, those at the corners being coupled: between them are iron rails, and three iron gates. These columns, and two others on the inside, support a plain



plain building, two stories high, which contains two coffee-houses, to which they ascend by two flights of handsome stone steps, on each side underneath the edifice. On entering the iron gates, you pass forwards into a small square, paved all over with broad stones. This is surrounded by a colonade, composed of six columns on each side, and four at the ends, reckoning the corners twice. Above the entablature is an handsome balustrade, surrounding the whole square, with an elegant vase placed over each column. The space around, within the colonade, is very broad, with sash windows on the top to convey the greater light to the corn-factors, who sit round the court below. Each has a kind of desk before him, on which lie several handfuls of corn; and from these small samples, are sold many thousand quarters every market-day.

A. D.  
1766.

The next is *Seething-lane*, which goes out of *Seething-lane* *Tower-street*, near the north-east angle, into *Hart-street* and *Crutchet-friars*. At the south-east corner of *Seething-lane* stands the parish-church of *All-ballows Barking*, which, having escaped the fire of *London*, carries the marks of that period, when architecture was at a very low ebb in *England*. We may judge of its antiquity from a chapel which King *Richard I.* founded therein upwards of 500 years ago \*. It is an impropriation, in the gift of

Barking  
church.

\* On the north side of *Barking* church was a fair chapel founded by King *Richard I.* Some have written that his heart was buried there under the high altar. This chapel was confirmed and augmented by King *Edward I.* *Edward IV.* gave

A. D  
1766.

of the archbishop of *Canterbury*, about 1261. *per annum* value, in lieu of tythes. It is a vicarage; and a church of considerable bigness, with a plain tower and turret. The vestry is select, containing about 30; and there are 4 auditors of accompts, 2 churchwardens, 4 collectors for the poor, and 2 sidersmen.

On the west side of *Seetbing-lane*, in *Plough-yard*, is a free-school, founded by *James Hickson*, Esq; for the education of twenty poor children. And at the north-east angle is the navy-office, of which

gave licence to his cousin *John*, earl of *Worcester*, to found there a brotherhood for a master and brethren. And he gave to the *Custos* of that fraternity, which was Sir *John Scot*, Knt. *Thomas Colt*, *John Tate*, and *John Croke*, the priory of *Toting-broke*, and the advowson of the parish-church of *Stresham* in the county of *Surry*, with all the members and appurtenances, and a part of the priory of *Okeborne* in *Wiltshire*, both priors aliens, and appointed it to be called the king's chapel or chantry, *In capella beatæ Mariæ de Barking*.

King *Richard III.* new built this chapel, and founded therein a college of priests, consisting of a dean and six canons: all which that king placed there. The deanry he gave to *Edmund Chaderton*, a great favourite of his. The canonries he disposed, at the time that *Chaderton* was made dean, to these persons following, *viz.* Mr. *Tho. Cowton*, a canon there; *Richard Baldry* another; Mr. *Jane* another; *James Molineux* another; *Richard Selfie* another; *Maculin Cofin* another. *Hamond de Lega* was buried in that chapel. *Robert Tate*, mayor of *London* 1488, and others, were there buried.

This college was suppressed and pulled down in the year 1548, the second of King *Edward VI.* The ground was employed as a garden-plat during the reigns of King *Edward*, Queen *Mary*, and part of Queen *Elizabeth*, till at length a large strong frame of timber and brick was set thereon, and employed as a storehouse of merchants goods brought from the sea, by Sir *William Winter*, &c.

we

we have given an account in Aldgate-ward. See A. D. 1766.  
vol. III. p. 360.

From hence we will pass on to *Tower-bill*, which <sup>Tower-hill.</sup> is a very spacious area to the north, east, and west, of the tower ditch, and divided into *Great* and *Little Tower-bill*. The former is all that space between the *Thames* on the south-west and the houses called *Postern-row* on the east. This part, though open for every purpose of the common people, who rendezvous here for many bad purposes, both by night and day, is well built and inhabited on the west, north, and east part of the square. At the north-west angle is the back entrance into the navy-office: at the north-east angle is the sick and wounded office. Under *Postern-row* is a spring of most excellent water. And in the midst of *Great Tower-bill*, facing the *Sixpenny-office*, or *Catbarine-court*, is the place where scaffolds have been usually erected for the execution of those sentenced to be beheaded.

*Little Tower-bill* is all that void and rough piece <sup>Little Tower-hill.</sup> of ground which runs from *Postern-row* along the tower ditch to *Iron-gate*; and, except the *Viſtalling-office* and a very few more erections near it, this hill is very badly furnished with houses for reputable inhabitants; most of the buildings on the east side being gone to decay. At the south end of this hill is a landing-place called *Iron-gate*, so called from an *iron gate*, which formerly shut up the east entrance into the *Tower*, which is close to these stairs or landing-place.

A. D.  
1766.  
The tower  
of London.

The *Tower*, though not subject to the jurisdiction<sup>b</sup> of the city of *London*, is the next object we meet with in our survey, whose description comes naturally after *Tower-street-ward*. We have already given its foundation and ancient history. What we have to add is the present state. Here are many considerable offices and repositories established; and a great many handsome and commodious brick dwelling-houses have been built within its walls. Here we find the ancient building called the *White Tower*, the office of ordnance, the mint, ancient records, crown-jewels, and depositories of arms taken from our enemies, a magazine of small arms and artillery, a church, handsome houses for the chief officers, &c. residing in the *Tower*, a state prison, a reception for wild beasts called the lions tower, and barracks for soldiers.

<sup>b</sup> One half of the *Tower*, the ditch on the west side, and bulwarks adjoining, stand within that part where the wall of the city of old time went straight from the postern-gate south to the river of *Thames*, before the *Tower* was built. This wall extends from the postern across *Tower-ditch*, and, encompassing the *Tower* chapel, goes along under the old houses, where its remains are to be seen, that go to the parade from *Traitors-bridge*, whereabouts it ends.

Lord Coke says, in page 251 of his fourth institute, "That in *Michaelmas* term, the 13th of King *James I.* it was found out, and, on a solemn appeal, finally determined, that the ancient city wall extended through the *Tower*; and such part thereof, as is on the west side of this wall, is of the parish of *Allhallows Barking*, and in the ward of *Tower*; and that the residue of the *Tower*, on the east side of the city-wall, is in the county of *Middlesex*. In consequence of this determination, *Weston*, the principal, together with Sir *Gervase Ellway*, the lieutenant of the *Tower*, and the rest of the accessaries to the poisoning of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, in a chamber of the *Tower*, were all tried at *Guildhall*, by a *London* jury, the said chamber appearing to be within the ancient city wall, and in the parish of *Allhallows Barking*."





A. D.  
1766.

The *Tower* is perhaps the best chosen situation, for such a fortress, of any in the world. It lies to the eastward of *London*, near enough to cover that opulent city from invasion by water, being 800 yards only from the bridge; and to the north of the river *Thames*, from which it is parted by a narrow ditch, and a convenient wharf, to which it has a communication by a draw-bridge, for the readier issuing and receiving ammunition, and naval or military stores. On this wharf there is a long and beautiful platform, on which are planted 61 pieces of cannon, mounted on new and very elegant iron carriages. The pieces of ordnance are chiefly used to fire on days of state, or to promulgate any joyful news to the public. Parallel to the wharf, within the walls, is a platform, 70 yards in length, called the *Ladies Line*, because much frequented by the ladies in the summer, as within it is shaded with a lofty row of trees, and without it is a delightful prospect of the shipping, with boats passing and repassing on the river *Thames*. You ascend this line by stone steps, and, being once upon it, you may walk almost round the walls of the *Tower* without interruption, and in your course will pass three batteries, the first called the *Devil's Battery*, where is also a platform, on which are mounted seven pieces of cannon, though on the battery itself are only five; the next is called the *Stone Battery*, and is defended by eight pieces of cannon; and the third and last is called the *Wooden Battery*, mounted with six pieces of cannon: all these are nine pounders.

A. D.  
1766.  
Principal  
entrance.

The principal entrance into the *Tower* is by a gate to the west, large enough to admit coaches and heavy carriages; but these are first admitted through an outward gate, situate without the ditch upon the hill, and must pass a stout stone bridge, built over the ditch, before they can approach the main entrance. There is besides an entrance near the very south-west corner of the *Tower* outward wall, for persons on foot, over the draw-bridge already mentioned, to the wharf, which wharf is only divided from the main land by gates at each end, opened every day at a certain hour for the convenience of a free intercourse between the respective inhabitants of the *Tower*, the city, and its suburbs on that side. There is also a water-gate, commonly called *Traitors Gate*, through which it has been customary to convey traitors, and other state prisoners, to or from the *Tower*, perhaps for greater privacy, and which is seldom opened on any other occasion; but the lords, committed to the *Tower* on account of the late rebellion, were publicly admitted at the main entrance. Over this gate is a regular building, terminated at each end by two bastions, or round towers, on which are embrasures for pointing cannon; but there are at present none mounted. In this building there are the infirmary, the mill, and water-works that supply the *Tower* with water.

Principal  
officers.

The principal officers, to whom the government and care of the *Tower* is committed, are, first the *Constable of the Tower*, who is usually of the highest quality, as his post, at all coronations and

other



Other state ceremonies, is of the utmost importance, having the crown and other regalia in his custody. He hath under him a lieutenant, and a deputy-lieutenant, commonly called governor, whose offices are likewise of great dignity, a tower-major, gentleman porter, gentleman gaoler; four quarter gunners; and forty warders; whose uniform is the same with the king's yeomen of the guard. Upon their heads they wear round flat-crowned caps, tied round with bands of parti-coloured ribbands: their coats are of a particular make, but very becoming, with large sleeves and flowing skirts, and are of fine scarlet cloth, laced round the edges and seams with several rows of gold lace, and girt round their waists with a broad laced girdle. Upon their breasts and backs they wear the king's silver badge, representing the thistle and rose, on which are the letters G. R. i. e. *King George*, in capitals.

A. D. ...  
1766.

The *White Tower* is a large square irregular building, situated almost in the center, no one side answering to another; nor are any of its watch-towers, of which there are four that ornament the top, built alike: one of these towers is now converted into an observatory: and indeed seems well situated for the purpose.

The White  
Tower.

The building itself consists of three very lofty stories, under which are most spacious and commodious vaults, chiefly filled with salt-petre. It is covered at top with flat leads, from whence there is an extensive and delightful prospect.

A. D.  
1766.  
Small ar-  
moury for  
sea service.

In the first story are two noble rooms, one of which is a small-armoury for the sea-service, having various sorts of arms, very curiously laid up in it, for more than 10,000 seamen. In the other room are closets and presses in abundance, all filled with warlike tools and instruments of death without number. Over these are two other floors; one filled principally with arms, the other with arms and armourers tools, such as cheveaux de frize, pick-axes, spades, and shovels. In the upper story is kept match, sheep's-skins, tanned hides, &c. and in a little room some records, containing perhaps the ancient usages and privileges of the place. In this tower are likewise kept models of the new invented engines of destruction that have from time to time been presented to the government.

Reservoir.

On the top of this tower is a large cistern or reservoir for supplying the whole garrison with water in case of need; it is about seven feet deep, nine in breadth, and about sixty in length, and is filled from the *Thames* by means of an engine very ingeniously contrived for that purpose.

Office of  
ordnance.

The *Office of ordnance* is a modern building, and stands a little to the north-east of the white tower. To which all offices for supplying arms, ammunition, and other warlike stores, are accountable, and from which all orders for the disposition of warlike materials are issued. This office is now divided into the civil and military branch, and the latter is subordinate to the former. The civil branch is under a chief officer called *The master-general,*

*general*, under whom is a lieutenant-general, treasurer, surveyors, clerks, store-keeper, proof-master, purveyors, astronomical observator, &c. The military branch is under a chief engineer, under whom we find a director, 8 engineers in ordinary, 8 extra, 11 sub-engineers, and 16 practitioners.

A. D.  
1766.

The *Mint* is the office for coining money, and Mint. is a division that contains almost one third of the ground within the walls of the *Tower* to accommodate the officers employed in the coinage. This division is on the left hand, at a small distance after you have passed the inner gate, where the curious may by sight be instructed in an art that cannot be described intelligibly by words \*. This office is managed by a warden, a master and workmen, a comptroller, assay-master, engraver, surveyor of the meltings, clerk of the irons, a weigher and

\* There is no describing the particular processes that the different metals undergo here before stamp'd into money. The manner of stamping is all you are permitted to see, and this is very quickly performed by means of an engine, worked sometimes by three men, sometimes by four. The manner of stamping gold and halfpence is exactly the same, only a little more care is necessary in one than in the other, in order to prevent waste. The engine works by a spindle, like that of a printing press; to the point of which the head of the die is fixed with a screw, and in a little sort of a cup which receives it, is placed the reverse: between these the piece of metal, already cut round to the size, and, if gold, exactly weighed, is placed; and by once pulling down the spindle, with a jerk, is completely stamped. It is amazing to see how dexterously the coiner performs this: for as fast as the men that work the engine turn the spindle, so fast does he supply it with metal, putting in the unstamped piece with his fore-finger and thumb, and twitching out the stamp'd with his middle finger. The silver and gold, thus stamp'd, are afterwards milled round the edges; the manner of performing which is a secret never shewn to any body.

A. D. 1766. teller, a provost, melters, blanchers, moniers, &c. who are a body corporate.

Record-office.

The *Record-office* is kept in *Wakefield's Tower*, which joins to the *Bloody Tower* near *Taitors Gate*, and consists of three rooms, one above another, and a large round room where the records are kept. These are all handsomely wainscotted, and the wainscot is framed into presses round each room, in all 56 presses, within which are shelves and repositories for the records from the 1st of King *John* to the reign of *Richard III.* This office is kept open from seven o'clock till one at noon, except in *December, January, and February*, when it is open only from eight o'clock till one, *Sundays* and holidays excepted. A search here is half a guinea; and for this you may peruse any one subject a whole year.

Jewel-office.

The *Jewel-office*, where the crown jewels are kept, is a dark strong room, with a genteel apartment for the master, under whom are two yeomen, a groom, and a clerk. This is in a tower at about 60 feet eastward from the new armory or grand storehouse. A sentinel is stationed always at the out door. But the curious are admitted, for a shilling a head, to an exhibition of the crown jewels within, which are shewn by candle-light, and through a strong iron grate, to prevent any surprize, or scheme to carry them off by force, as was once attempted by *Col. Blood* in the reign of King *Charles II.* There are in the jewel office, besides those commonly shewn, all the crown jewels worn by the princes and princesses at coronations.

ronations, and a vast quantity of curious old plate. A. D. 1766.

The horse-armoury is a little eastward of the *White Tower*. It is a plain brick building, rather convenient than elegant. Horse armoury.

Here the spectator is entertained with a perfect representation of those illustrious kings and heroes of our own nation, of whose gallant actions he has heard and read so much; all of them equipped, and sitting on horseback, in the same bright and shining armour they were used to wear at the very time when those glorious deeds were performed, which will be for ever remembered to their praise.

The grand store-house is a noble building to the northward of the *White Tower*, and extends in length 245 feet, in breadth 60. It was begun by King *James II.* and by that prince built to the first floor, but finished by King *William*, who erected that magnificent room called the *New or Small Armoury*, in which he, with Queen *Mary* his consort, dined in great form, having all the warrant workmen and labourers to attend them, dressed in white gloves and aprons, the usual badges of the order of *Free-masonry*. This noble structure is of brick and stone, and on the north side is a stately door-case adorned with four columns, an entablature, and triangular pediment of the *Dorick* order. Under the pediment are the king's arms, with enrichments of trophy-work very ornamental. Grand store-house

In this building we are shewn the small armoury, to which we are conducted thro' a small folding-door adjoining to the east end of the *Tower* chapel, Small armoury.

D. A.  
1766.

the ascent to which is by a grand stair-case of fifty easy steps. On the left side of the uppermost landing-place is the work-shop, wherein are constantly employed about 14 furbishers, in cleaning, repairing, and new-placing the arms. When you enter the armoury itself, you see what they call a wilderness of arms, so artificially disposed, and so admirably ranged, that at one view you behold arms for near 80,000 men, all bright and shining, and fit for service at a moment's warning; a sight that none ever beheld without astonishment, and is not to be matched perhaps in the world. Besides those exposed to public view, there are sixteen chests shut up, each chest holding about 1200 muskets. Of the disposition of the arms, description can convey no adequate idea.

A discerning eye will discover a thousand peculiarities in the disposition of so vast a variety of arms, which no description can reach; and therefore it is fit that every one, who has a taste for the admirable combinations of art, should gratify that darling passion with the sight of a curiosity the noblest in its kind the world affords.

Train of  
artillery.

Beneath the small armory, on a ground-floor of equal dimensions, is the *royal train of artillery*, which one cannot view without a kind of awful dread.

Besides several curiosities in this art, there are in this store room a vast number of brass cannon, all new; together with sponges, ladles, rammers, hand-spikes, wad-hooks, &c. wherewith the walls are lined all round; and under the cieling there hangs

hang on poles upwards of 4000 harness for horses, besides mens harness, drag-ropes, &c. This room, which is at least 380 feet in length, 50 wide, and 24 high, has a passage in the middle 16 feet wide, on each side of which the artillery are placed. In it are 20 pillars for supporting the small armoury above, all hung round with implements of war; and, besides the trophies of standards, colours, &c. taken from the enemy, it is now adorned with the transparent and well-coloured pictures brought hither from the fire-works played off at the conclusion of the peace of *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

A. D.  
1766.

The *Spanish armory* is situate on the south of the *White Tower*, in which are reposed the spoils of the *Invincible Armada*, as it was stiled by *Philip II.* of *Spain*, in order to perpetuate, to latest posterity, the memory of that signal victory obtained by the *English* over the whole naval power of *Spain*, which will ever make the reign of *Queen Elizabeth* glorious in the *British* annals. This *armada* took three years to fit it out, and consisted of 132 ships, including transports, on board of which were embarked 19,290 soldiers, 8,350 sailors, 2,080 galley-slaves, and 2,630 pieces of cannon.

But the most curious pieces in this apartment are King *Henry VIII.*'s walking-staff<sup>a</sup> and Sir *Thomas*

<sup>a</sup> King *Henry VIII.*'s walking-staff has three match-lock pistols in it, with coverings to keep the charges dry. With this pistol, the warders tell you, the king walked round the city sometimes, to see that the constables did their duty; and one night, as he was walking near the bridge-foot, the constable stop him to know what he did with such an unlucky weapon at that time of the night; upon which the king struck him; but the constable calling the watchmen to his assistance, his majesty was apprehended and carried to the *Poultry Compter*, where

A. D. 1766. *Thomas Lombe's* admirable machine for making organzine or thrown silk °.

St. Peter's church.

The *church* or *chapel*, situated at the north-west corner of *Northumberland-walk*, or at the end of the *New armory*, is dedicated to St. *Peter* (the apostle) *in chains*; and was founded by King *Edward* III. It is a rectory, in the gift of the king, and exempt from archiepiscopal jurisdiction. The church is a plain *Gothic* building, void of all ornament, 66 feet long, 54 feet broad, 24 feet high to the roof. The tower is plain, and crowned with a turret. In this church lie the ashes of many noble and some royal personages, executed either in the *Tower* or upon the *Hill*, as Queen *Ann Bullen*, Queen *Catharine Howard*, *Edward Seymour* duke of *Somerset*, *John Dudley* duke of *Northumberland*, *James* duke of *Monmouth*.

where he lay confined till morning, without either fire or candle, when the keeper was informed of the rank of his prisoner, he dispatched a messenger to the constable, who came trembling with fear, expecting nothing less than to be hanged, drawn, and quartered; but, instead of that, the king applauded his resolution in honestly doing his duty, and made him a handsome present. At the same time he settled upon *St. Magnus* parish an annual grant of 23l. and a mark; and made a provision for furnishing 30 chaldron of coals, and a large allowance of bread annually for ever, towards the comfortable relief of his fellow-prisoners and their successors, which, the warders say, is paid them to this day.

° The following is a brief account of it; but no words can describe the beautiful structure of it. It contains 26,586 wheels, and 97,746 movements, which work 93,726 yards of silk thread every time the water-wheel goes round, which is thrice in one minute, and 318,504,960 yards in 24 hours. One water-wheel gives motion to the rest of the wheels and movements, of which any one may be stop't separately. One fire-engine conveys warm air to every individual part of the machine, and one regulator governs the whole work. The above model is truly worth the inspection of the curious.

The



The part for wild beasts, called the *Lions Tower*,  
 is on the right hand after you enter the outer gate  
 and have passed the spur-guard, and is known by  
 the figure of a lion placed over the door. The  
 dens are ranged in the form of a half-moon, in-  
 habited by the greatest variety and most noble col-  
 lection of wild creatures in all *Europe*; which are  
 regularly fed with proper food for them, and as  
 carefully attended as if they were indeed of royal  
 dignity. They are shewn to all comers at 6 d.  
 each person.

A. D.  
1766.

The lions  
tower.

Great ceremony is used at opening and shutting  
 the principal gate night and morning. A little  
 before six in the morning in summer, and as soon  
 as well light in the winter, the yeoman porter goes  
 to the governor's house for the keys, from whence  
 he proceeds to the innermost gate, attended by a  
 serjeant and six men of the main guard; this gate  
 being opened to let them pass, is again shut,  
 while the yeoman porter and the guard proceed  
 to open the three outermost gates, at each of which  
 the guards rest their firelocks, as do the spur-  
 guard, while the keys pass and repass. Upon the  
 yeoman porter's return to the innermost gate, he  
 calls to the warders in waiting to take in King  
*George's* keys; upon which the gate is opened,  
 and the keys lodged in the warders hall till the time  
 of locking, which is usually about ten or eleven at  
 night, with the same formality as when opened.  
 After they are shut, the yeoman and guard proceed  
 to the main guard, who are all under arms, with the  
 officers upon duty at their head. The usual chal-  
 lenge

Ceremony  
at opening  
and shut-  
ting the  
principal  
gate.

A. D.  
1766.

lenge from the main guard to the yeoman porter is, *Who comes there?* His answer is, *The keys.* The challenger says, *Pass keys,* upon which the officer orders the guard to rest their firelocks; the yeoman porter then says, *God save King George.* *Amen* is loudly answered by all the guard. From the main guard the yeoman porter, with his guard, proceeds to the governor's, where the keys are left; after which no person can go out or come in, upon any pretence whatsoever, till next morning, without the watch-word for the night, which is kept so secret, that none but the proper officers and the serjeant upon guard ever come to the knowledge of it; for it is the same, on the same night, in every fortified place throughout the king's dominions. When that is given by any stranger to the centinel at the spur-guard, (or outer-gate) he communicates it to his serjeant, who passes it to the next on duty, and so on till it comes to the governor, or commanding officer, by whom the keys are delivered to the yeoman porter, who attends as before; the main guard, being put under arms, brings them to the outer gate, where the stranger is admitted, and conducted to the commandant. Having made known his business, he is conducted to the outer gate, dismissed, the gate shut, and the keys redelivered with all the formality as at first.

## C H A P. XXIII.

## Of VINTRY and WALLBROOK-WARDS.

Name.

**V**intry-ward takes its name from the *Vintners* or wine-merchants of *Bordeaux*, who in ancient

cient times heretofore dwelt in this part of the city, and were obliged to land their wines on this spot, and to sell them in 40 days, till the 28th of *Edw. I.* A. D.  
1766.

It begins in the east, at the west end of *Dowgate-ward*, as the water-courfe of *Wallbrook* parteth them, to wit, at *Grantbam's-lane* on the *Thames* side, and at *Elbow-lane* on the land side: it runneth along in *Thames-street* west, some three houses beyond the *Old Swan*, a brewhouse on the *Thames* side, and on the land side some three houses west beyond *St. James* at *Garlick-bithe*. Extent.

In breadth, this ward stretcheth from the *Vintry* north, to the wall of the west gate of the *Tower Royal*: so that it is bounded on the east by *Dowgate-ward*, on the south by the *Thames*, on the west by *Queenbithe-ward*, and on the north by *Cordwainers-ward*. Bounds.

It is a small ward, containing only 418 houses, but divided into nine precincts, and governed by an alderman, nine common-councilmen, one of whom is the alderman's deputy, nine constables, 13 inquestmen, three scavengers, and a beadle.

In surveying this ward we begin with that part of *Thames-street* which runs east and west through the heart of it, and reaches from the west end of *Dowgate-ward* to *Townsend-lane*, where *Queenbithe-ward* begins, well inhabited by substantial tradesmen. Thames-street.

On the south side of this street is *Tennis-court-lane*, otherwise *Friars-lane*. In which is the entrance into *Joiners-ball*: *Emperor's-head-court*, narrow and ordinary: *Brickhill-lane*, well built and open: Lanes on the south side.

A. D.  
1766.

Three  
Cranes.

open: *Three Crane-lane*, crooked, long, and narrow, occupied chiefly by costermongers: *Church-lane* is also long and narrow: *New Queen-street*, so much of it as from the *Thames* to a little above *St. Thomas Apostles*, is not so well inhabited and built as the part next *Cheapside*. At the bottom of this street are the common stairs or landing place, called the *Three Cranes*, where the lord-mayor takes water to go to *Westminster*, to be sworn into his office. And these stairs are much frequented by costermongers, who have large warehouses near them for their fruit and cyder.

Vintners-  
hall.

Between this street and *Anchor-lane* stands *Vintner's-hall*, a handsome building, in *Thames-street*, on the spot where once stood the house of Sir *John Stody*, who gave it the company. It was then called the manor of the *Vintry*. The present building encloses a square court, with a large handsome iron gate in the front next the street, hung upon columns wreathed with grapes and leaves, and a *Bacchus* upon three tons, on each pillar. Behind the hall is a garden, with a passage to the *Thames*.

Company.

The vintners is a very ancient company, and were known by the name of *Merchant-wine-tunners of Gascoyne*, and were distinguished into importers, who were called *Veneatrij*, or wholesale dealers in wine; and *Tabernarij*, or retailers, who kept taverns or cellars to retail wine bought of the merchant. But it does not appear that they were incorporated before the 15 *Henry VI.* who granted them a charter to make them a body politic, by the

the stile of *The master, wardens, and freemen and commonalty of the mystery of Vintners of the city of London*: but without a power to make by-laws. At present the *Vintners* are the eleventh company in *London*, enjoy a livery, and are governed by a master, three wardens, and a court of assistants. The freemen of this company have the privilege of retailing wine without a licence from the *Wine-office*. And the company is so rich, that they can afford to distribute above 600l. per ann. to charitable uses; besides extraordinary contributions, which they are always ready to promote for the help and relief of those, whose great losses by fire, &c. call upon the public for assistance.

A. D.  
1766.

Privilege.

*Anchor-lane*, which runs close to the west side of *Vintners-ball*, is long and narrow. *Worcester-place* runs parallel with it; but is not remarkable on any other account than its being built upon the scite of the mansion belonging to the earls of *Worcester*. Here is *Fruiterers-ball*: they were incorporated by king *James I.* in 1605, on the 9th of *February*, by the stile of *The master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery of Fruiterers of London*: are the 45th company of *London*, have the privilege of a livery, and are governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

Anchor-lane.  
Worcester place.Fruiterers-hall.  
Company.

The remaining lanes on the south side of *Thames-street*, in *Vintry-ward*, are *Black Swan-alley* and *Shepherd's-alley*, which are narrow, long, and indifferently well built for business at the water-side.

In returning from the west, by the north side of *Thames-street*, we come to *Garlick-hill*, where formerly

Garlick-hill.

A. D. 1766. formerly was kept the garlick, onion, &c. market. At the S. E. angle of this lane stands the parish church of *St. James Garlick-bill*, or *Garlickbithe*, so called for distinction sake. This church was so decayed in 1326, as to require new building. This church is a rectory, and being burnt down in 1666, was rebuilt in 1683, and was made of the yearly value of 100 l. *per ann.* in lieu of tythes, by act of parliament, in the gift of the bishop of *London*. It is built of stone, 75 feet long, 45 feet broad, 40 feet high to the roof, and the steeple 98 feet. The tower is divided into three stages. In the lowest is a very elegant door, with coupled columns of the *Corinthian* order. In the second is a pretty large window, with the form of a circular one not opened over it. In the third story is a window larger than the former; and the cornice above this supports a range of open work, in the place of battlements, on a balustrade. From hence rises the turret, which is composed of four stages, and decorated with columns, scrolls, and other ornaments.

The vestry consists of all that pay to the poor; and the parish officers are two church-wardens, four overseers of the poor, and an uncertain number of auditors of accompts. The number of houses don't exceed 40.

St. Martin's Vintry.

Hence we again cross *Queen-street*, and a little more to the east there formerly stood the parish church of *St. Martin's Vintry*, a rectory, built in the year 1399, and being burnt down in 1666, was not rebuilt, but annexed to *St. Michael's Royal*,  
and

and the value of both parishes was settled by parliament at 140l. per ann. in lieu of tythes: The scite or ground on which *St. Martin's* stood is now a burial place for the parishioners thereof. But this parish still maintain a vestry, which is general, maintain their own poor, and have two churchwardens, one collector for the poor, and one overseer.

A. D.  
1766.

*College-hill* is the next opening eastward, and is a street well built, and inhabited chiefly by merchants. On the east side of this hill stands the parish church of *St. Michael's Royal*, a rectory, founded before the year 1285, and called *Royal*, and *Pater-noster-church* in the *Royal*, because of its being then near the *Tower Royal*<sup>a</sup>. It was then in

College-hill.

St. Michael's  
Royal.

<sup>a</sup> The *Tower Royal*, formerly situate at the upper end of the street now so called, was a great place, pertaining to the kings of this realm; but by whom the same was built, or of what antiquity continued, I have not read more, than in the reign of king *Edward I.* the second, fourth, and seventh years, it was the tenement of *Simon Beaumes*; also that, in the 36th of *Edward III.* the same was called the *Royal*, in the parish of *Michael de Pater noster*; and that, in the 43d of his reign, he gave it by the name of his *Inne* called the *Royal*, in his city of *London*, in value 20l. by the year, unto his college of *St. Stephen* at *Westminster*. Notwithstanding, in the reign of *Richard II.* it was called the *Queen's Wardrobe*, as appeareth by this that followeth:

“ King *Richard* having in *Smithfield* overcome and dispersed the rebels, he, his lords, and all his company, entered the city of *London* with great joy, and went to the lady princess his mother, who was then lodged in the *Tower Royal*, called the *Queen's Wardrobe*, where she had remained three days and two nights, right sore abashed. But when she saw the king her son, she was greatly rejoiced, and said, Ah, son, what great sorrow have I suffered for you this day! the king answered and said, Certainly, Madam, I know it well, but now rejoice and thank God, for I have this day recovered mine heritage, and the realm of *England*, which I had near hand lost.”

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Z

This

A. D.  
1766.

in the gift of the prior and canons of *Canterbury*.  
Sir *Richard Whittington* rebuilt it, and converted  
this church into a college<sup>b</sup>. From which time;  
(1397)

This tower seemeth to have been (at that time) of good defence; for when the rebels had beset the tower of *London*, and got possession thereof, taking from thence whom they listed, the princess being forced to fly, came to this *Tower Royal*, where she was lodged, and remained safe, as ye have heard; and it may be also supposed, that the king himself was at that time lodged there.

*William of Ipres, a Fleming*, called out of *Flanders*, with a number of *Flemings*, to the aid of king *Stephen*, against *Maud* the empress, in the year 1138, grew so far in favour with the said king for his service, that he built a house near the *Tower Royal*, in which tower it seemeth the king was then lodged, as in the heart of the city, for his greater safety. This proves the great antiquity of the *Tower Royal*.

<sup>b</sup> This church was new builded, and made a college of *St. Spirit*, and *St. Mary*, founded by *Richard Whittington*, mercer, four times mayor, for a master, four fellows, masters of arts, clerks, conducts, chorists, &c. and an alms-house, called *God's-house* or hospital, for 13 poor men: one of them to be tutor, and to have 16d. the week; the other 12 each of them to have 14d. the week, for ever, with other necessary provision.

*The ordinances or orders to be observed in this college.*

“ To be twelve pover folks alonely of men or women togiddre; after the sad discretion and good conscience of the overseers underwrit, and conservators of the same house, to be provided and admitted.

“ The which every day, when due and convenient time is, shal pray for evermore for al the now being alive, and also for the by-past, to God: whose names of great specialty been expressed in these statutes under-writ.

“ To be one *principal*, which shal pas all other in power and reverence, and be called *tutor*. The office and charge of him shal be the goods of the alms-house, which shal come to his hands, well and truly to minister; the goods dissevered to gather again togidre, to the use of the alms-house; and the husbandry of the same house, in as much as he may goodly oversee, dispose, and ordain; inforcing himself to edine and nourish charity and peace among his felawes.

“ The poor folks unto the said tutor evermore shall obey.

“ The thirteen poor folke to be hable in conversation, and honest in living.

“ The



(1397) the master and wardens of the mercers company nominated the rector for the monks of  
Canter-

A. D.  
1766.

“ The same house to be called for ever *God's-house*, or almes-house, or the hospital of *Richard Whyttington*.

“ The lord-maior to be overseer of the said almes-house; and the keepers of the commonalty of the craft of mercers to be called for evermore *conservators* of the foresaid house.

“ The tutor to have a place by himself, that is to say, a cell, or little house, with a chimney and a prevy, and other necessaries, in the which he shall lyegge and rest; and that he may aloon and by himself, without let of any other person, intend to the contemplation of God, if he woll.

“ That the seid tutour and pouer folke, whan they be in the afore said houses and cells, and also in the cloisters, and other places of the foresaid almes-houses, have hemselfe quietlie and pesably, without noise or disturbance of his felaws; and that they occupy himself in prayer or reading, or in labour of her hondes, or in some other occupation, &c.”

It endeth thus: “ In witness we have put to our seals. Gyven at *London*, the *xxi. day of December*, in the yere of our lord a thousand *CCCC xxiiii.* and in the yere of king *Henry VI.* after the conquest the thrydde.

“ Go litel boke, go litel tragedie,—

“ Thee lowly submytting to al correction

“ Of thevm being maisters now of the Mercery,

“ *Olney, Felding, Bolayne, and of Burton:*

“ Herteley theym beseyking with humble salutation

“ Thee to accept, and thus to take in gre,

“ For evre to be a servant wittyn yeare comminaltie.”

But further, for the direction of their daily devotion, of their eating, and their habit, these were the appointments and ordinances:

“ Every tutour and poor folk every day first whan they rise fro their bedds, kneeling upon their knees, sey a *Pater Noster* and an *Ave Maria*, with special and herty re-commendation-makeing of the foresaid *Richard Whyttington* and *Alice* to God, and our blessed lady maidyn *Mary*: and other times of the day, whan he may best and most commodly have leisure thereto, for the staat of al the souls abovesaid, say three or two sauters of our lady at the least; that is to say, threies seaven *Ave Marias*, with xv *Pater Nosters*, and three credes: but if he be letted with febleness, or any other reasonable cawse, one in the day at least, in case it may be; that is to say, after the messe, or when *Complyn* is don, they come togidder within the college about the tomb of the afore said *Richard Whyttington* and *Alice*,

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1766.

*Canterbury* to present. The present church was built after the old one was burnt down in 1666, and is a plain, neat, and substantial stone building, whose tower consists of three stages; from which rises an elegant turret, adorned with *Ionian* columns, and ends with a fine diminution.

This church is united with *St. Martin's Vintry*, and valued together at 140 l. per ann. in lieu of tythes. It is a peculiar of the archbishop of *Canterbury*. Its vestry is general: and its officers are two church-wardens, one collector, and one overseer.

and they that can sey shal sey, for the soules of the seid *Richard* and *Alice*, and for the soules of all christen people, this psalm, *de profundis*, with the versicles and *Orisons* that longeth thereto. And they that can shal sey three *Pater Nosters*, three *Ave Marias*, and one crede. And, after this doon, the tutour, or oon of the eldest men of theym, shal sey openly in *English*, “God have mercy on our founders soules, and al christens;” and they that stond about shal aunswer and sey, Amen.

“That they be bound to dwell and abide continewally in the seid almes-house, and bounds thereof; and that every day, both at meet and soupier, they eet and be sed within the said almes-house; and while they be at meet or soupier, they absteyn thanne from veyn and ydel words; and if they wol any thyng talk, that it be honest and profitable.

“That the overcloathing of the tutour and pouer folk be derk and brown of colour, and not staring ne blaising, and of easy prised, according to their degre.”

The executors of the will of *Richard W'bytington* constituted five chaplains in his college founded in this church; which were confirmed by the king in the third of *Henry VI*.

This *Richard W'bytington* was (in this church) three times buried; first by his executors, under a fair monument; then, in the reign of *Edward VI*, the parson of that church, thinking some great riches, (as he said) to be buried with him, caused his monument to be broken, his body to be spoiled of his leaden sheet, and again the second time to be buried; and in the reign of queen *Mary*, the parishioners were forced to take him up to lap him in lead, as afore, to bury him a third time, and to place his monument, or the like, over him again; which remained, and so he rested, till the great fire of *London* violated his resting-place again.

Si.

*St. Thomas Apostles*, of which there are two, viz. *Great St. Thomas Apostles*, which is in this ward; and *Little St. Thomas Apostles*, which is in *Cordwainers-ward*. This *Great St. Thomas Apostles* is a good handsome street, and well inhabited: on the north side was seated the church of *St. Thomas Apostles*, which, before its being burnt in the general fire of *London*, stood in the middle of *New Queen street*; a street made, since the said fire, out of *Soper-lane*; &c. for a straight passage to the water side from *Guildhall*. This church not being rebuilt, the parish is united to *St. Mary Aldermary*; as has been related.

A. D.  
1766.St. Tho.  
Apostles.

In this street of *Great St. Thomas Apostles* are these places: *Black Lion-inn*, but indifferent; *Baldwin's-yard*, a good handsome open court, with good buildings at the upper end; *Blunderbuss-alley*, on the east side of *St. Thomas's* church-yard, very small. *Dodson's-court*, a pretty large open place, with a free-stone passage into *Budge-row*, pretty well built and inhabited. Almost over-against this court is *Cutlers-hall*, seated in *Cloak-lane*, which falleth into *Dewgate-hill*, a pretty good building, as to its bigness, and is neat and convenient for use.

Baldwin-  
yard.Cutlers-  
hall.

The cutlers are the 18th company in *London*, and were incorporated by king *Henry V.* A. D. 1417, by the stile of *The master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery of Cutlers of London*. And they were afterwards united to the belt and sheath-makers<sup>c</sup>. At present they have a livery, and are governed by a master, two wardens, and 21 assistants.

Of

<sup>c</sup> In *Horse-bridge-street* is the *Cutlers-hall*. *Richard de Wilebale*, 1295, confirmed to *Paul Butelar* this house, and the edi-

A. D.  
1766.

Of WALLBROOK-WARD.

Name.

**T**HIS ward takes its name from the principal street in it called *Wallbrook*, which runs from the south west corner of the *Mansion-house* into *Budge-row* and *Cannon-street*, and takes its name from the rivulet *Wallbrook*, that ran down this street, into the *Thames* near *Dowgate*. And in length of time was so lost by covering it with bridges and buildings upon those bridges, that the channel of the rivulet became a common sewer.

Extent.

The streets and lanes in this ward are, *Wallbrook*, as far as *Bucklersbury*, on both sides. *Bucklersbury*, the east end on both sides, about 80 feet. *Budge-row*, the east end on both sides for about 70 feet. *Dowgate*, the north end on the west side as

fices in the parish of *St. Michael Pater Noster* church, and *St. John* upon *Wallbrooke*; which some time *Lawrence Gisors*, and his son *Peter Gisors*, did possess, and afterwards *Hugo de Hingbam*; and lieth between the tenement of the said *Richard* towards the south, and the lane called *Horsehoe-bridge* towards the north; and between the way called *Pater-noster* church on the west, and the course of *Wallbrook* on the east; paying yearly one clove of gilliflowers at *Easter*, and to the prior and convent of *St. Mary Overy*'s. This house some time belonged to *Simon Dolefly*, grocer, mayor in the year 1359. They of this company were (of old time) three arts, or sorts of workmen; to wit, the first were smiths, forgers of blades, and therefore called bladers: and divers of them proved wealthy men; as namely, *Walter Nele*, blader, one of the sheriffs, the twelfth of king *Edward III.* deceased, 1352, and buried in *St James Garlick-hithe*. He left lands to the mending of highways about *London*, between *Newgate* and *Wicombe*, *Aldgate* and *Chelmsford*, *Bishopsgate* and *Ware*, *Southwark* and *Rocheſter*, &c. The second were makers of hafts, and otherwise garnishers of blades: the third sort were sheath-makers for swords, daggers and knives. In the tenth of *Henry IV.* certain ordinances were made betwixt the bladers and other cutlers; and in the fourth of *Henry VI.* they were all three companies drawn into one fraternity or brotherhood, by the name of cutlers.

far as *Cloak-lane*, and on the east side as far as against *Tallowchandlers-hall*. *Canon-street*, on both sides as far as *Green Lettice-lane* on the south side, and to *Abchurch-lane* on the north side. *St. Swithin's-lane*, on both sides the way almost as far as *Bearbinder-lane*. *Bearbinder-lane*, the whole, except about 35 feet at the east end. *Lombard-street*, about 175 feet on both sides of the west end next the *Mansion-house*, which this ward also takes in. *Sherborn-lane*, the south end on both sides for about 120 feet. *Rush-lane*, from *Canon-street* southwards on both sides as far as *Cross-lane*, which hath the north side in this ward. *Suffolk-street*, the west side at the north end for about 85 feet downwards. *Green-Lettice-lane*, only the west side. *Abchurch-lane*, the west side as far as the church.

A. D.  
1766.

It is bounded on the east by *Langbourn-ward*, on the south by *Dowgate-ward*, on the west by *Cordwainers-ward*, and on the north by *Cheap ward*.

It is divided into seven precincts, containing 206 houses, and governed by an alderman, eight common-councilmen, of whom one is the alderman's deputy, seven constables, 13 inquestmen, six scavengers and a beadle.

Precincts.  
Govern-  
ment.

In surveying this ward, we observe in general that it is well built, and inhabited by merchants, substantial tradesmen, and gentlemen that belong to some of the public offices about the 'Change: and then begin with the lord-mayor's *Mansion-house*; a modern edifice, began in 1739 and finished in 1753, upon the ground where *Stocks-market*<sup>a</sup> was kept.

Mansion-  
house.

This

<sup>a</sup> About the year of Christ 1282, Henry Wallis, mayor, caused

A. D.  
1766.

This mansion is built very substantially with *Portland* stone, upon piles : (See vol. ii. p. 464, 465.) The Portico is composed of six lofty fluted pillars of the *Corinthian* order in the front ; and the same order is continued in pilasters both under the pediment and on each side. The basement story is very massy, built in rustic. And in the center of this story is the door that leads to the kitchen and other offices. Upon the ground, on each side, rises a flight of steps of very considerable extent, leading up to the portico, and to the door which leads to the apartments and offices where the lord-mayor resides and business is transacted. A stone balustrade incloses the stairs, and is continued along the front of the portico : and the columns support a large angular pediment, adorned with a very noble piece in bas relief, representing the dignity and opulency of the city of *London*. In the center stands a woman, crowned with turrets, to represent

caused divers houses in this city to be built towards the maintenance of *London-bridge* ; namely, one void place near unto the parish church called *Woolchurch*, on the north side thereof, where some time (the way being very large and broad) had stood a pair of stocks for punishment of offenders. This building took name of those stocks, and was appointed by him to be a market-place for fish and flesh in the midst of the city. And it was ordained, A. D. 1322, that none should sell fish or flesh out of this and the other markets, upon pain to forfeit such fish and flesh for the first offence, and to lose their freedom for the second offence.

This *Stocks-market* was some time belonging to the keepers of the bridge of *London*, and they let the shops for term of their lives to the butchers and fishmongers at certain rents, which were appropriated for the use of the said bridge. But afterward, *John de Gisors* mayor, A. D. 1312, it was concluded, that no keeper of the said bridge should let the said shops for life, without the concurrence of the mayor and commonalty.

the







the city; and with her left foot upon the figure of envy: in her right hand she holds a wand, and rests her left arm upon the city arms, in a large shield, all in alto relievo. She seems to step forward, her head and right arm project from the back ground, and her wand extends beyond the cornice of the pediment. Near her, on the right, is a cupid holding the cap of liberty on a short staff, like a mace, over his shoulder; and beyond is a river god, to represent the *Thames*, reclined and pouring out a stream of water from a large vase; and near him is an anchor fastened to its cable, with shells lying on the shore. On the left hand of *London*, Plenty is kneeling and holding out her hand in a supplicating posture, beseeching the city to accept of the fruits of her cornucopia: and behind her are two naked boys with bales of goods, to denote commerce. Beneath this portico are two series of windows, extending along the whole front; and above these is an *Attic* story, with square windows, crowned with a balustrade.

A. D.  
1766.

This building is an oblong. The depth is the long side. There is an area in the middle: at the south end of which is an *Egyptian* hall the length of the whole front, very high, and designed for public entertainments. And to make it regular in flank, a similar building is raised on the front, which is the upper part of a dancing gallery.

Near the ends at each side is a window of extraordinary height, between coupled *Corinthian* pilasters, and extending to the top of the *Attic* story. All the apartments are extremely noble: and the

A. D.  
1766.

offices are made as grand and convenient as the dignity and business of the city can require. The only failing in this great work was the placing such a magnificent building in a space so covered with houses that it cannot be viewed to advantage. However, this is in part remedied by widening the street on the west side, from the east end of the *Poultry* as far as the north end of *Wallbrook*, by demolishing a whole row of shops and houses.

St. Stephen's  
Wallbrook.

At the north east angle of *Wallbrook*, and not above 20 feet from the south end of the *Mansion-house*, stands the parish church of *St. Stephen's Wallbrook*, an ancient foundation, as early as the year 1135, on the other side of the street, or rather rivulet. But the present scite was purchased from the grocer's company, and built upon by *Robert Chickeley*, mayor of *London* in 1428, and finished in 1439. The present structure was built by *Sir Christopher Wren*, after the fire of *London*, which destroyed the old church in 1666. And it is not only said to be *Sir Christopher's* master-piece; but all that view it, agree that *Italy* can't produce a modern structure equal to this in taste, proportion, elegance and beauty.

The steeple rises square to a considerable height, and is then surrounded with a balustrade; within which rises a very light and elegant tower in two stages, the first adorned with *Corinthian*, and the second with *Composite* columns, and covered with a dome; from which rises the vane. The outside of this church is plain and void of ornament: but in the center of the roof is a large dome,

The

The principal beauties of this so much admired church are on the inside of it. The dome, which is spacious and noble, is finely proportioned to the church, and divided into small compartments, decorated with great elegance, and crowned with a lanthorn : and the roof, also divided into compartments, is supported by very noble *Corinthian* columns, raised on their pedestals.

A. D.  
1766.

This church has three isles and a cross isle ; is 75 feet long, 36 feet broad, 34 feet high to the roof, and 58 feet to the lanthorn. On the sides under the lower roofs are only circular windows : but those which enlighten the upper roof are small arched ones : and at the east end are three very noble arched windows.

This is a rectory, dedicated to *St. Stephen* the martyr, in the gift of the grocer's company, and united with *St. Bennet Sherebog* is worth 100l. per ann. in lieu of tythes. There is a good parsonage house adjoining to the south side, worth 40l. per ann. The vestry is select : and there are two church-wardens.

The parish of *St. Bennet Sherebog* is very small, containing no more than 32 houses. The church being burnt down in 1666 was not rebuilt. It was a rectory, and originally dedicated to *St. Osyth*, or corruptly *St. Syth* ; from whence we derive the name of *Syth-lane* ; and it stood near *St. Syth's-lane*, at the east end of *Needler's-lane*, *Cheapside*. *Edward Hall*, who wrote the *Chronicle* from Richard II. to the end of Henry VIII. was buried in this church ; which now is no more than a burial-ground for the

St. Ben-  
net Shere-  
bog.

A. D.  
1766.

the inhabitants of this parish; who have a general vestry, and two church-wardens. The addition of *Sberebog* was given to this church from the name of its builder, or great benefactor, *Benedict Shorne*, citizen and stockfish-monger, in the reign of *Edward II.* which in time was corruptly pronounced *Sbrog*, and more corruptly *Sberebog*, or *Sbornebog*:

St. Swith-  
in's church

In *Canon-street*, of which we have given a full account in *Candlewick-street-ward*, there stands the parish church of *St. Swithin*, at the west corner of *Swithin's-lane*; dedicated to *St. Swithin*, chancellor to king *Egbert* and bishop of *Winchester*, (who died in the year 806) and supposed to be a *Saxon* foundation. It was a rectory in the year 1331, and in the patronage of the prior and convent of *Tortington*, in the diocese of *Chester*; and at the dissolution of that convent, under king *Henry VIII.* it fell to the crown, and was granted to the earl of *Oxford*; and was at length purchased by the salters company.

The present edifice is plain, solid, and strongly built of stone, 60 feet long, 42 feet broad, 40 feet high to the roof, with a steeple 150 feet in height, built since the fire of *London*, in which the old church was destroyed. The parish of *St. Mary Bothaw* is united to it; and the value is settled by act of parliament at 140 l. per ann. in lieu of tythes, and the other profits are considerable. The vestry for both parishes is general: and the officers are two church-wardens.

St. Mary  
Bothaw.

The church of *St. Mary Bothaw* stood on the E. side, and about the middle of *Turnwheel-lane*, between  
tween

tween *London-stone* and *Wallbrook* corner, near *Dowgate-bill*, and took its additional name from a *beat-baw*, or *beat-builder's-yard*, near to that spot of ground. This church was a rectory, and a peculiar to the archbishop of *Canterbury*: but now is united to *St. Switbin's*. Here were buried divers noblemen, and personages of great distinction, amongst whom was *Sir Henry Fitz-Alwine*, first lord-mayor of *London*.

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1766.

Against the south wall of *St. Switbin's* church is placed *London-stone*, which, in the memory of <sup>London-stone.</sup> man, stood in its original place a little nearer the channel, facing the same place; where it was fixed so strongly with iron bars deep in the ground, as to be able to resist any force of a wheel or carriage that might occasionally run against it. Its origin is not certain. Most authorities give it a *Roman* erection, and place it in the center of that city burnt by *Boadicea*, and to serve for the place from whence the *Romans* measured the miles in their roads, which proceeded from *London* to their different stations throughout the kingdom. However, nothing has been transmitted about this stone in history till *Ethelstane* the west *Saxon* king's reign\*.

Behind

\* This street in former times being the chief street of *London*, as *Cheapside* now is, this *London-stone* seems to have been the place (and likely enough upon this stone) whence proclamations and public notices of things were given to the citizens. There is a passage in our chronicles that favours this conceit. In *Henry VI's* time, A. D. 1450, when *Jack Cade*, the *Kentish* rebel, who feigned himself the lord *Mortimer*, came through *Southwark* into *London*, he marched to this stone, where was a great confluence of people, and the lord-mayor among the rest: here he struck his sword upon it, and said, *Now is Mortimer*

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Salters-  
hall.

Behind *St. Switbin's* church, at the N. W. corner, is *Salters-hall*, which has its chief entrance out of *Switbin's-lane*. It is but a plain brick building; but capacious and commodious for the business to be done in it. The hall room is let out for a dissenting meeting of the presbyterian denomination.

Company.

The salters is the ninth company in point of precedency in the city of *London*, and is of such an ancient date, that we find them have the grant of a livery in the reign of *Richard II.* A. D. 1394, though their present charter of incorporation is no older than 1 *Elizabeth*, A. D. 1558. They are rich in estates; expend 500 l. per ann. and upwards, in charitable uses: and are governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

Salt water  
made fresh

In this hall was performed, by Messrs. *Dove* and *Dilly*, citizens of *London*, in the presence of Sir *William Stephenson*, lord-mayor, Lord *How*, one of the lords of the admiralty, and several eminent merchants and gentlemen of great learning, abilities and knowledge in the art of distillation and qualities of drugs, and in the properties of good and wholesome water, an experiment to make salt water sweet, palatable, and fit for all uses, with a cheap and wholesome ingredient, to the entire satisfaction of the spectators.

timer lord of this city: and there making a formal, but lying declaration to the mayor, departed back again to *Southwark*.

Others have said the same to be set for the tendering and making of payment by debtors to their creditors, at their appointed days and times, till of later time payments were more usually made at the font in *St. Paul's* church, and at the *Royal-exchange*.

C H A P. XXIV.

*Of the Ward of BRIDGE-WITHOUT, the Borough of SOUTHWARK, and of the Parishes of ROTHERHITHE, NEWINGTON, and LAMBETH.*

**T**HIS ward takes its name from *London-bridge*, Name. with the addition of the ward *without*, signifying that we must pass over the said bridge to come at it. But notwithstanding the river *Tbames* separates this ward from the city of *London*, it does not deprive the inhabitants therein of the freedom, rights and privileges, of that city. For, Granted to the city of London. the borough of *Southwark* falling totally into king *Henry* the VIII's hands by the dissolution of the religious houses, the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of *London*, purchased the said lordship and manor of *Southwark* from the crown, in king *Edward* VI's reign, for the sum of 647 l. 2 s. 1 d. By which purchase they obtained a grant of all wastes and estrays, treasure-trove, traitors goods, &c. the taste and assize of bread, ale and beer, a fair on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of *September*, all manner of pleas, actions, plaints and suits, within the said manor, and precincts whatsoever, of which the inhabitants of the *Borough* may implead each other, and be impleaded in the city of *London*; and a right to chuse two coroners, hold, use, and enjoy all the toll, tallage, picage, and all other the said king's jurisdictions, franchises, and privileges, within the precincts of the borough of *Southwark*<sup>b</sup>.

In

<sup>b</sup> In the year 1327, the citizens finding themselves greatly infested

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Admitted  
into the  
freedom.

In pursuance of this grant and purchase confirmed to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of *London*, a court was held about a month after before *Sir Rowland Hill*, Knt. then lord-mayor of *London*, and the aldermen of the same city, in *Guildhall*; and the said town or borough of *Southwark* was admitted into the freedom of the city of *London*, and named the ward of *Bridge-without*; and the said court of lord-mayor and aldermen did then and there nominate and appoint *Sir John Ayliffe*, citizen and barber-surgeon, the first alderman of the said ward of *Bridge-without*, namely, of the borough of *Southwark*, to be numbered as one of the aldermen of the said city; and to have the rule and government of the inhabitants of the said borough, admitted by that court into the freedom of the city of *London*.

Under the  
city jurisdic-  
tion.

Thus the borough of *Southwark* was made part of the city of *London*, though lying in the county of *Surry*, with a jurisdiction as ancient as the first of king *Edward III.* confirmed, strengthened, enlarged, and fully established by the late grant of king *Edward VI.* Nevertheless, we find that the magistracy of the city of *London* have adopted this ward only as a *sine cure* for the senior alderman infested by felons, thieves, and disturbers of the peace, who escaped to and took shelter in *Southwark*, petitioned king *Edward III.* and his parliament, for a grant of jurisdiction over the said village of *Southwark*: and their petition appeared so just, that his majesty, with consent of his parliament, granted to the said citizens, for himself and his heirs, the said village of *Southwark*, with the appurtenances, to have and to hold, to them, and their heirs and successors, citizens of the said city, of the crown for ever, paying at the *Exchequer* the farms due and accustomed. See vol. i. p. 237, 238.

for



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for the time being; and neglected the more essential interest of the inhabitants of the said ward: and the justices of the county of *Surry* have not failed to take the advantage of their indifference and neglect of their jurisdiction within the borough of *Southwark*, and now have so far incroached upon the chartered rights and privileges of the city of *London*, confirmed by parliament, as to contend with the citizens for their jurisdiction within the said borough: even so far as to take upon them, without interruption, to exercise the power of a justice of the peace within the said borough, and to appoint constables, to licence victuallers, and to exercise other powers, as justices of the peace for the county of *Surry* in the borough of *Southwark*, to the great inconvenience and hardship of the inhabitants, who are intitled to the freedom and privileges of the city of *London*; as may be more fully seen in the memorial of *H. Williams*, one of the constables of the said borough<sup>a</sup>.

The

<sup>a</sup> *An abstract of a memorial presented to the right honourable the Lord-mayor, and as a petition to the court of common-council, to desire the aid of that court in support of the ancient rights of the borough of Southwark. By H. WILLIAMS, one of the constables of the said borough.*

*Southwark, 14 Feb. 1761.*

To the right honourable the LORD-MAYOR.

Your lordship being now entered on the high and important office, so honourably conferred on you by almost the unanimous suffrages of one of the fullest assemblies ever held on that occasion, it need not be said that it becomes your duty, as it is doubtless your intention, to be the guardian and protector of all those ancient rights and privileges carefully handed down by their ancestors to the citizens of *London*.

VOL. IV.

A a

It

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1766.

The borough of *Southwark* contains divers streets, ways and lanes, many of them well built, and

It is with concern observed, that there should be so soon an occasion to trouble your lordship with recent instances, in which it is apprehended, these ancient rights have been invaded in the proclamation of his present majesty.

First, in that ancient franchise granted to the city of *London* in the borough of *Southwark*, which, without enumerating former grants, was, by the great charter of confirmation, so lately as the 15th year of king *Charles II.* fully confirmed to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of *London*.

By this grant, which has received a parliamentary sanction, the said corporation are invested with all manner of royal rights and prerogatives, in and over the town and borough of *Southwark*, in as full a manner, as if the same were in the king's hands. In particular, to have all manner of liberties, customs, treasures, waifs, estrays, escheats, fines and forfeitures, view of frankpledge, &c. Also to have all goods, chattels of traitors, felons, fugitives, &c. together with all manner of suits, personal actions, &c. and the execution of all writs, commands, attachments, warrants, &c. by their sheriffs and other officers. The serjeants at mace for the city to arrest for debt in the *Borough*, in the same manner as they do in *London*.

The city magistrates to have the assay and assize of wine, bread, beer, victuals, and every thing set to sale, together with the punishment and correction of all persons dealing therein\*. Also to take and arrest all thieves, felons, and other criminals, found in the borough, and to commit them to *Newgate*, until delivered by due course of law.

The mayor, recorder, and aldermen, who are justices in *London*, are also constituted the justices for the borough, where they are to exercise the same jurisdiction as they do in *London*. And all and singular the inhabitants of the said borough to be under the magistracy and government of the mayor and officers of *London*, in the same manner as the inhabitants of the said city be. And, lastly, the sheriff of *Surry*, and all others the king's officers and ministers, are expressly prohibited from any ways intermeddling in the said borough.-

It is not intended to shew the impropriety, as well as inconvenience, that the constables and other inhabitants of this city franchise are under, by their being subject to two separate unconnected jurisdictions, each of which may assume to command their attendance at different places at the same time; nor yet to expatiate on the hardships of their being summoned to at-

\* In the mayoralty of Sir *William Turner*, anno 1668, a publican was indicted for selling beer without his lordship's licence. *Saunder's Reports.*

and inhabited by tradesmen and manufacturers of very great property and reputation: and it consists

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tend out of their borough, the commands of such, as they have at several quarter sessions held by your predecessors, been informed had no sort of authority over them.

The particular indignity offered to the city of *London*, now to be pointed out, is that whereas, when the present constables were sworn in, under the authority of the city of *London*, they had an assurance given them, that county-officers had no jurisdiction over them; nevertheless they were all summoned under large penalties, the first of this month, to attend the county sheriff to proclaim the king through the boroughwick.

As there is a bailiff appointed by the city, under the lord-mayors, for the government of the borough (which officer, who is now living, it is known, proclaimed his late majesty) it is submitted to your lordship's judgment, whether such officer was not the proper person to perform this duty, as well as he presides at the elections for members of parliament, or executes the other duties appertaining to that important office? For by what legal power can an officer execute any part of his office in a place the law expressly declares he shall no ways intermiddle; or how can he assume an authority to summon, under great penalties, constables, or any inhabitants of such a place, not only to attend in, but to follow him, to their great trouble and expence, to a considerable distance from their habitations, if he is expressly prohibited from exercising any kind of jurisdiction over them?

It has been said, that, supposing the city of *London* hath not hitherto exercised an exclusive jurisdiction in the borough, they cannot, for that reason, maintain such a power; even although it should appear that, by the original grants, they are invested therewith. This objection, it is presumed, is answered by that part of the city charter, which declares they shall lose no privilege for *non use, or even abuse*. Lord Coke in his 4th institute, says, "There is a most beneficial statute made for the preservation of the liberties and franchises of the city of *London*, that they shall enjoy their whole liberties, with this clause, *Licet usi non fuerent, vel abusi fuerent*, and notwithstanding any statute to the contrary." On this principle *Black friars* precinct was lately restored to the city freedom, which had, time immemorial, claimed and maintained that exemption.

Therefore, as there are many citizens that are inhabitants in the borough, who particularly think themselves injured by being subject to two separate jurisdictions, may it not be said, it becomes the city's duty, in support of the citizens rights, to fulfil the intentions of their charters, which so expressly pro-

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sists of the parishes of *St. Olave, St. Saviour, St. George, and St. Thomas*; which, together with the adjacent

hibits the county sheriff from any ways intermeddling in this city franchise; more especially if it be a fact, that this officer has on a legal trial, been proved to have no right to exercise any jurisdiction therein.

*The following are part of the encroachments on the city jurisdiction, and the privileges of the inhabitants of the borough of Southwark, referred to in their petition.*

1st. The licencing public-houses by the county magistrates.

2d. Their acting as magistrates of the borough, and holding sessions in the town hall.

3d. Their interfering in the government of the borough fair, granted by royal charter to the city of *London*.

4th. Their exercising jurisdiction over the borough constables, and taking upon them to swear them into that office a second time, and also swearing in constables by their own authority, upon deaths or removals.

5th. The sheriff of *Surry* exercising jurisdiction in the said borough, and summoning the constables and other inhabitants to attend (contrary to the royal charters) the respective sessions held by the county magistrates, at different parts of the county.

6th. The sheriff and marshal court officers arresting for debt in the borough.

7th. The compelling the inhabitants of the borough to contribute towards the county rate, to pay the county coroner, who is prohibited any jurisdiction in the borough, and to repair bridges, gaols, &c. all of which are upheld and repaired by the city or *London*.

8th. The quartering soldiers in the borough, which, as a franchise and one of the city wards, it is presumed ought to be exempted from that burden.

9th. The king's ministers and officers of the county of *Surry*, taking upon them the power of ordering and governing the borough militia, which, it is also presumed, ought to be solely subject to the lord-mayor, as chief magistrate of this ancient city franchise.

P. S. As the city have already had a part of their rights abridged in the borough, if some methods are not speedily taken to enforce their jurisdiction therein, or at least, if every fresh attempt to invade the city rights is not vigorously opposed, they may shortly be as totally lost there, as they at present seem to be on *Great Tower-bill*. This appeared when Sir *Daniel Lambert* and Mr. Alderman *Rawlinson* were sworn in lord-mayors;

adjacent parishes, compose that part of the district within the bill of mortality situate south of the river *Thames*, in the hundreds of *Kingston* and *Brixton*, and county of *Surry*; which is in length six miles, 23 poles, and two feet: viz. from *Vauxhall-bridge* to *Stangate*, one mile; to within three doors of the sign of the earl of *Warwick* in *Upper-ground-street*, one mile; to four doors east of the *Maze* gateway in *Tooley-street*, one mile; to within nine doors of *Blackman's-alley* on *Rotherhithe-wall*, one mile; to within three doors of the *Bull's-head* in *Brimstone-street*, one mile; and from thence to the east end of *Holding-street*, one mile, 23 poles, and two feet. The principal streets are, the *Borough*, or *Highb-street*, *Blackman-street*, *Long-lane*, *Kent-street*, *Tooley*, or *St. Olave's-street*, *Bermondsey*, corruptly *Barnaby-street*.

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This ward at present is only nominally governed by an alderman and three deputies, and has 20 wardmote inquestmen, 16 constables, a steward, and a bailiff.

In surveying this village or borough, we begin at the south end of *London-bridge*, and go eastward down *Tooley*, or *St. Olave's-street*. In which, on the north side, and near the bridge, stands the

Modern  
state.

St. Olave's  
church.

mayors; for not only the *Tower* constables, and other *Tower* officers, had, on these occasions, taken possession of the whole hill; but when Sir *Daniel Lambert* entered thereon, it is said a message was sent him, that as he was without the city liberties, the city-drum must cease beating, or he should not be sworn in mayor; but his lordship replying with becoming spirit, that rather than give up any of the city rights, he would return back without being sworn; this extraordinary order was no longer insisted on. It is humbly apprehended, that the borough is the only place where constables, who are admitted and sworn in under one jurisdiction, are summoned to attend another, especially out of their own precincts.

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parish church of *St. Olave*, founded before the year 1281; but the present church was built in 1737—1739, by a pound rate of 6d in the pound upon houses and lands within the parish, to the amount of 5000l. and built of brick, with rustic quoins at the corners; and a tower of three stages, at the top of which is a plain, substantial balustrade. The whole has an air of plainness and simplicity. This church is a rectory, worth 400l. per ann. in the gift of the crown. The vestry is general: and here are five church-wardens, and eight overseers of the poor and collectors, who are called the parish officers; and nine constables, nine scavengers, and two surveyors of the highway, who are called ward officers. And besides these ward officers, there used to be one common-councilman, one inquestman, and one scavenger, for that part of the parish said to be within the liberty of the city of *London*. The whole parish is computed to contain 3000 houses.

Remark-  
able places.

In this parish are the *Borough-compter*, the *Bridge-house*, and the *Anabaptist-dipping-place*; and another meeting-house of that denomination; a charity school for 40 boys; another for 60 girls; a free-school called queen *Elizabeth's*, who incorporated 16 parishioners to be governors. The lands and revenues with which this school is endowed, were purchased by the parish, and lye chiefly in *Horsleydown*, for the benefit of the parish. The first master has a salary of 60l. per ann. the second master has no more than 40l. per ann. the writing-master has 40l. also, but the *English* master has no more than 20l. per ann.

*Bridge-*

*Bridgeyard-house* lies a little more to the east, and is a store-house for timber, stone, and other materials for repairing *London-bridge*, and seems to be established at the time that bridge was first built of timber, and endowed with considerable estates for that purpose. It stands upon a large spot of ground, and contains many large buildings for that use. And in former times here were several granaries for wheat, and divers sorts of grain, for the service of the city; and ten ovens, and a large brewhouse, to supply the poor citizens with bread and beer in times of scarcity.—How come these charitable and good measures to be discontinued? Is it not worthy the attention of the present rulers to revive them? If there be any donations or estates settled on the city or bridge-house for these purposes, have not the poor citizens a right to them in this time of scarcity?

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Bridge-  
house.

If we proceed eastward, this street leads to the parish of *Horsley-down*: a plat of ground so called, corruptly from *Horse-down*, this having been originally a grazing ground for *horses*; but it is now well covered with brick and wood buildings, and erected into a parish, by the name of *St. John the Evangelist's*, to whom the church is dedicated. This is one of the 50 new churches ordered to be built by act of parliament, on account of the great increase of inhabitants and building about the metropolis. Which parliament did also grant the sum of 3500 l. to be laid out in lands, &c. in fee simple: and the church-wardens are to pay the rector 60 l. per ann. besides the income of the said 3500 l. in lieu of tythes.

Horseley-  
down.

St. John  
the Evan-  
gelist,

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1766.

The body of the church is enlightened by two ranges of windows, with a *Venetian* in the center. The tower rises square, with a balustrade on the top : from whence rises a spire, which is very properly diminished, and well wrought. It is situate near the lower end of *Fair-street*, and the parish being taken out of *St. Olave's*, it is also in the gift of the crown. The vestry is neither select, nor general, all being admitted that rent 10l. per ann. or upwards. They have three church-wardens, four overseers of the poor, four constables, four scavengers, who pay the raker 95l. per ann. two surveyors of the highways, one beadle, and eight watchmen. It contains 1255 houses, and a work-house for the reception of the poor.

Barnaby-  
street.

On the south side, and about the middle of *Tooley-street*, *Barnaby*, or *Bermondsey-street*, runs southward. This is a spacious street, and inhabited by reputable people, especially in the hat-manufactory. At the south east extremity stands the parish church of *St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey*, upon the scite of part of the religious foundation for monks that was suppressed by king *Henry VIII.* It was dedicated to *Mary* the sister of *Lazarus*, called *Magdalen* from *Magdala*, the place of her birth or residence : and it was founded under the *Saxon* government, as appears in the *Survey* made by *William the Conqueror*. The addition of *Bermondsey* was given to this religious foundation from its situation in or near the royal manor called *Bermond's-eye*, corruptly *Bermondsey*; on which there stood a royal mansion in the reign of *Henry VIII.*

St. Mary  
Magdalen  
Bermond-  
sey.

the



A. D.  
1766.

the remains of which are still to be seen in the gate-way that leads into a court at the south end of this church-yard. This was a priory or abbey, dedicated to *St. Saviour*, when refounded by *Alwin Child*, citizen of *London*, for *Cluniac* monks, in the year 1081. In 1094 *William Rufus* endowed it with the manor of *Bermond's-eye*, which was confirmed by *Henry I.* in 1127, who at the same time gave unto this priory the manor of *Rotberbithe* and *Dulwich*: and *William Maminot* gave them a moiety of the manor of *Greenwich*. King *Henry II.* in 1159, confirmed to them the donation of the church of *Camberwell*, and others. And king *Henry III.* granted these monks a market every *Monday* at their market of *Charlton*, in the county of *Kent*; and a fair on *Trinity Sunday* yearly. The manor of *Bermond's-eye* was an ancient demesne of the crown, and all the lands and tenements belonging to it, amongst which were *Camberwell*, *Rotberbithe*, the hide of *Southwark*, *Dulwich*, *Waddon*, and *Reyham*, with their appurtenances, and were impleadable in the court of this manor only, and not at the common-law: though this house was no other than a cell to the priory of *Charity* in *France*: and therefore accounted a priory alien till the year 1380, when *Richard II.* in consideration of 200 marks paid into his exchequer, made it denizen; when it was also made an abbey, and *Attleborough* became the first abbot of *Bermondsey*.

This abbey was granted by king *Henry VIII.* to *Sir Thomas Pope*, who pulled down the church and built

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built a large house upon its scite : which afterwards became the possession and residence of the earls of *Suffex* : who was obliged to build a place for public worship : which was done on or near the place where the church now stands ; but much less. The present edifice was built in 1680, at the charge of the parish : and is a plain structure, 76 feet long, 61 feet broad, and 30 feet high to the roof, and 87 feet to the top of the steeple. The walls are brick, covered with stucco, and the door-cases and arched windows are cased with stone. The advowson of this church is in lay hands. It is a rectory, and valued at 200l. per ann. in tythes.

The parish is supposed to contain 1900 houses, and a great quantity of garden-ground, tanners-ground, &c. and is divided into two precincts, viz. The *land-side* and the *water-side*. In the *land-side* are part of *Barnaby-street*, *Sun-alley*, *Hedge-alley*, part of *Crucifix-lane*, part of *Five Foot-lane*, *Clare's-yard*, *May's-yard*, *Trotter-alley*, *Snow's-fields*, *Swan-alley*, *Black-boy-alley*, *Parker's-alley*, *White-lion-yard*, part of *Long-lane*, south west to *Lord-mayor's Stone*, part of *Kent-street*, *Grange-yard* and *road*, and *Court-yard*. In the *Water-side* are, part of *Five Foot-lane*, *Dockhead*, *Mill-street*, *Hickman's-court* and *Folly*, *London-street*, *Water-lane*, *Jacob's-street*, *Rotherhithe-wall*, *Neckinger-corner*, *Salisbury-lane* and *street*, *East-lane*, part of *West-lane*, *Mari-gold-street*, *Cherry-garden-street*, *Cross-street*, *Bowling-green*, *Salisbury-down*, and *Blue anchor-road*.

The government of this parish is in a general vestry, four church-wardens, four overseers and collectors

collectors for the poor, two constables, four head-boroughs, two surveyors of the highways, four scavengers, and two ale-conners.

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1766.

Here is an organ and eight bells: five gift sermons: 12 poor men and 12 poor women are cloathed on the 5th of *November*, by the legacy of Mr. *John Wright*, or *Wrig*. There is a charity school for 50 boys; and another for 20 girls; supported by voluntary subscriptions and collections at charity sermons: and a free-school for 50 boys founded by *Josias Bacon*, Esq; which is a very handsome brick building, on the south side of *Grange-road*. Remarkable things and places.

Proceeding again from *London-bridge*, directly southward up the *High-street* or *Borough*, (which consists of a flesh-market on the west side, and of hop-merchants, and reputable tradesmen and inn-keepers on the east side) we see *St. Thomas's-hospital*, about the middle on the east side; a very noble and extensive charity, for the reception, relief, and cure of the necessitous sick and wounded. This noble foundation was first laid by a prior of *Bermondsey*, in 1213, only as an almonry or almshouse for the reception of indigent children, and necessitous proselytes: but *Peter de Rupibus*, bishop of *Winchester*, in which diocese it stands, extended this plan, enlarged the building, and endowed it with 343l. a year, dedicated it to *St. Thomas* the apostle, and put it under the care of the abbot of *Bermondsey*, for the use, help, and relief of the poor: in its present form, and as an appurtenance to *Bermondsey-abbey*, this hospital fell to the crown at the suppression of the religious houses

St. Thomas's hospital.

A. D.  
1766.

houses under *Henry VIII*. And the city of *London*, in 1551, purchased this hospital, together with the manor of *Southwark*, from king *Edward VI*, as related before. The city immediately repaired and enlarged the hospital; and the king incorporated the governors in common with the hospitals of *Bridewell*, *Betblehem*, and *Christ-church*. This old building was become so ruinous in 1699, that it was necessary to pull it down and to rebuild it. Which was done by voluntary subscriptions, upon a much larger and more commodious plan. But it was not erected all at once. Which now consists of three quadrangles, or square courts. Into which we enter through a gate way, consisting of two stone piers, upon which are hung a pair of large iron gates, with a door of the same work on each side, for foot passengers: and on the top of each of those piers is a statue, representing one of the patients. These gates open into a very neat square court, encompassed on three sides with a colonade. The center of the principal front, facing the street, is of stone. There is a clock under a small circular pediment, and beneath that King *Edward VI*. holding a gilt scepter in his right hand, and the charter in his left. A little lower, in niches on each side, is a man with a crutch, and a sick woman; and under them, in other niches, a man with a wooden leg, and a woman with her arm in a sling. Over the niches are festoons, and between the last-mentioned figures the king's arms in relievo. Under which is this inscription:

KING

KING EDWARD *the* SIXTH, of pious memory, in  
*the* year of our Lord 1552, founded and endowed  
 this HOSPITAL of St. THOMAS *the* apostle,  
 together with the hospitals of Christ and Bride-  
 well in London.

A. D.  
 1766.

Underneath is a passage into the second quadrangle, which is built with colonades, except on the north side, where the front of the chapel is adorned with lofty pilasters of the *Corinthian* order, placed on high pedestals : on the top is a pediment, as well as in the center of the east and west sides. And above the piazzas the fronts of the wards are ornamented with handsome *Ionic* pilasters. In the center of this court stands the statue of King *Edward* VI. upon a lofty stone pedestal, erected in the year 1737.

In the middle of the east side is a spacious passage into the third court ; the structure above being supported by rows of columns. This court is much older than the others, and is entirely surrounded with a colonade ; above which the buildings are adorned with a kind of long slender *Ionic* pilasters, with very small capitals : and in the center is a stone statue of Sir *Robert Clayton*, Knt. lord-mayor, in his robes.

By this charitable foundation many hundred thousand have been relieved and cured of various disorders. The annual disbursements have of late years amounted to 8000*l.* and upwards. The hospital contains 19 wards and 474 beds, which are constantly kept filled. Besides, there are always a considerable number of out-patients.

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The government is in an unlimited number of governors, who chuse others, and all their own officers and servants, viz. a president, a treasurer, an hospitaller or chaplain, 4 physicians, 3 surgeons, an apothecary, a clerk, a steward, a matron, a brewer, a butcher, a cook, assistant and servant, an assistant clerk in the compting-house, 2 porters, 4 beadles, 19 sisters, 19 nurses, 19 watchmen, a chapel clerk and sexton, and one watchman.

N. B. This hospital is subject to no parish duty, or taxes. It is extra-parochial.

St. Thomas's  
church.

Behind this hospital, on the north side of *St. Thomas's street*, stands a church dedicated also to *St. Thomas*, which originally was erected for the use of *St. Thomas's* hospital. But the number of houses (*viz.* to 130) and inhabitants having greatly increased in the precinct of that hospital, it was judged necessary to make the church parochial for the use of the said inhabitants, and to erect a chapel within the hospital for the use of the patients. This church therefore is neither a rectory, vicarage, nor donative; but a sort of impropriation in the gift of the hospital, the governors chusing one out of two returned by the parishioners. The minister receives 60*l.* *per annum* from the governors of the hospital, in lieu of tythes. The government is in a select vestry, consisting of 16 persons, and the minister: and in 2 churchwardens, 2 overseers, 2 constables, and 2 scavengers. Here are alms-houses for the poor, and a school, supported by private contributions, for the educating, clothing, and putting apprentice 30 boys. And on the 1st of *May* the parishio-

parishioners have a *feast of love*, at which the stewards collect money to put out the children of poor housekeepers to service, or to be apprentices. In *St. Thomas's-street* there is a *Presbyterian* meeting.

A. D.  
1766.

Near adjoining to the two last mentioned edifices we meet with a foundation, perhaps, with the greatest endowment that ever was made by one person, especially one in private life. It is *Guy's-hospital* for sick and wounded. The expence of erecting and furnishing this hospital amounted to the sum of 18,793 l. 16 s. and the endowment to 219,499 l. It is situate in a very narrow street, which deprives the spectator of a proper view of this building, into which we enter by a very elegant and noble iron gate, hung on very handsome piers, which open into a square: in the middle of which is a brazen statue of the founder in his livery gown, and very well executed. In the front of the pedestal is this inscription:

THOMAS GUY, SOLE FOUNDER OF THIS  
HOSPITAL IN HIS LIFE-TIME.  
A. D. MDCCXXI.

On the west side is represented, in relievo, the parable of the good *Samaritan*; on the south Mr. *Guy's* arms; and on the east our Saviour healing the impotent man.

The superstructure of this hospital contains three stories, besides garrets, divided into 12 wards, in which are 435 beds; and the whole building is so well planned and executed, that it does honour to the

A. D.  
1766.

the architect, and accommodates well both the patients and those who attend them. Soon after Mr. Gay's decease, his executors applied to parliament for an act of incorporation, and obtained their petition. By which an act was obtained to make 60 governors a body corporate, who have power to chuse new governors, as the old ones drop off, and officers and servants; who have carried on this noble charity in such a manner as to restore health and ease to a great many thousands, exclusive of out-patients, whose charge does not amount to less than 1600 l. *per annum*.

St. Margaret's  
court-house.

At the south extremity of the *Borough*, or *High-street*, formerly stood a church dedicated to St. *Margaret*; on whose site is now erected a court of justice, which court-house stands on a small colonade. In this room the steward for the city of *London* holds a court of record every *Monday*, for all debts, damages, and trespasses within his limits. To which court belong three attornies, who are admitted by the steward.

There are also, besides this, three court-leets held in the *Borough*: for it contains three liberties or manors, *viz.* the great liberty, the guildable, and the king's manor, in which are chosen constables, aleconners, &c. and other business is dispatched peculiar to such courts. There are also court-leets kept at *Bermondsey*, *Rotherhithe*, and *Lambeth*.

St. Margaret's  
hill.

From this court, directly southward, runs a spacious, wide, and well-inhabited street of substantial tradesmen and dealers, and inn-keepers, which,



which, as far as the south-west corner of *St. George's church*, is called *St. Margaret's-bill*. A. D. 1766.

On the east side of this street, called *St. Margaret's-bill*, there is the *Marshalsea prison and court*. Marshalsea prison and court. In which are confined all persons committed for crimes at sea, as pirates, &c. and for debt by land. The judges of the court are, the lord steward of the king's household; a steward of the court, who must be a barrister at law; and a deputy steward. In all civil actions, tried in this court, both the plaintiff and defendant must belong to his majesty's household. The persons confined in this prison for crimes at sea are tried at the *Old bailey*.

Here, in the same prison, is the *Palace Court*, Palace court. with a jurisdiction that extends 12 miles round the palace of *Westminster*, the city of *London* excepted: and debtors within any parts of *Westminster*, and 12 miles round, may be arrested and carried to this prison for a debt of 40s. Actions for debt are tried in this court every *Friday*: and there are the same judges as in the *Marshalsea court*, and a prothonotary, a secondary, and deputy prothonotary, 4 counsellors, and 6 attorneys. But in this court neither plaintiff nor defendant must belong to his majesty's household. The buildings are run much to decay: but there is a spacious and convenient court-room.

On the same side, at the south-east angle of this street, stands *St. George's church*. There was a church in this place before the year 1122, belonging to the priory of *Bermondsey*, which, after many repairs, was become so ruinous, that it was neces-

A. D. 1766. fary to take it down in 1734, and rebuild it. Which was completed in 1736. To this church there is an ascent by a high flight of steps, with an *Ionic* door-case under a circular pediment, that reaches the height of the roof, ornamented with cherubims, and adorned with a balustrade and vases in front. The tower rises from hence plain. On the corners are placed vases; and from hence are raised a series of *Ionic* columns, supporting the base of the spire.

This is a rectory, in the gift of the crown, valued at about 220l. *per annum*. The vestry is select: and the officers are 3 churchwardens, 6 constables, 4 sidesmen, 3 surveyors of the highway, and 4 scavengers.

Remarkable places in St. George's parish.

The remarkable places in this parish are, the *King's-bench-prison*, the *Marshalsea*, the county gaol, a bridewell or house of correction, and the *Lock-hospital*; a charity-school for 50 boys, maintained by subscription; a *Baptist* meeting in *White's-street*; and an *Independent* meeting in *Bridewell-alley*, which is now rebuilding with brick.

Walter's alms-houses.

The street, from *St. George's church* southward, is called *Blackman-street*, at the south-west corner of which there has, within a few years, been cut a new road through *St. George's-fields* to *Westminster-bridge*. At the south-east angle of which road stand *Walter's alms-houses*, founded in 1651 by *John Walter*, for 4 poor men and 8 poor women of the *Drapers* company, with an allowance of 5s. *per month* each, and half a chaldron of coals yearly. And on the south-west, near the turnpike, is a mo-

a modern charity called the *Afylum*, or house of refuge for orphans and other deserted girls of the poor, under 12 years of age, to preserve them from the miseries and dangers to which they would be exposed, and from the guilt of prostitution: proposed by Sir *John Fielding*, Knt. and supported by private contributions.

A. D.  
1766.  
The asy-  
lum.

Near the north-east corner of this new road stands the *King's-bench-prison*, a place of confinement for debtors, and for every one sentenced by the court of *King's-bench* to suffer imprisonment: but those who can purchase the liberties have the benefit of walking through *Blackman-street* and a part of the *Borough*, and in *St. George's fields*. It is a new brick building, in a fine air, and surrounded with a very high brick wall: without which inclosure the marshal, who has the keeping of this gaol, has very handsome apartments. Prisoners in any other gaol may remove hither by *habeas corpus*.

King's-  
bench pri-  
son.

But, proceeding southward from *Blackman-street*, we come to *Newington-turnpike*, and another new road which communicates between *Westminster-bridge* and the county of *Kent*, through *Deptford* and *Blackbeath*. And a little to the southward of the turnpike, on the south-west corner of *Newington*, stand two sets of alms-houses; one consisting of 22 apartments, founded by several persons, and at different times, for poor fishmongers or their widows. It is a handsome building, with a pair of iron gates, which open into the center of the building. It is endowed with 3 s. a week each

Fishmon-  
ger's alms-  
houses.

A. D.  
1766.

person, 15s. at *Christmas*, and a chaldron of coals and a gown yearly. This part is an ancient *Gothic* structure, with a brick wall before it. There is another part more modern, and founded by Mr. *James Hulbert*, for the accommodation of 20 poor men and women of the fishmongers company, endowed in the same manner as the former.

Borough  
market.

On the west side of the *Borough* we meet with a good market for all sorts of provisions, removed to a more convenient place behind the houses, from the front street; where it was a great nuisance and obstruction to carriages and commerce.

St. Savi-  
our's  
church

But the most remarkable erection is the church of *St. Saviour*, a foundation laid before the conquest by the name of *St. Mary Overies*, i. e. *over the river*, for a priory of nuns, to whom belonged the ferry before the building of *London-bridge*; or, with greater certainty, this originally was a foundation for canons regular, begun soon after the conquest. It does not rightly appear of what date the present structure may be; but it is in the *Gothic* stile, 260 feet in length; the cross-isle 109 feet in length; the breadth of the body 54 feet; and the height of the tower, including the pinnacles, 150 feet. The tower is square, and supported by massy pillars over the meeting of the middle and cross isles; and its present beauty is owing to the grand repairs it has had within these 63 years. It is worthy of notice, that this church, before the dissolution of the religious houses, was no more than a chapel of ease to a college or priory of priests or *canons-regular*, which said priory had been

been a nunnery, situate in *Montague-clofe*; and the parish-church did then stand upon *Margaret's-bill*, where the *town-ball* now stands, and was dedicated to *St. Margaret*: but, at the suppression of the priory, the parishes of *St. Mary Magdalen* and *St. Margaret* purchased the conventual church of King *Henry VIII.* And they were next year united by act of parliament; and *St. Mary Overies* from that time was called *St. Saviour's*, and became a rectory, as it still continues, in the gift of the parishioners, who are impropriators, and have power to raise the sum of 380*l.* *per ann.* upon the parish, to be thus applied; *viz.* to 2 preachers or chaplains 100*l.* each *per ann.* to the master of the free-school 30*l.* *per annum*, and the residue to be laid out in the repairs of the church.

A. D.  
1766.

The vestry is select, consisting of 30 principal inhabitants; and, as this parish is divided into two liberties, *viz.* the *Borough* and the *Clink*, the officers stand thus; 6 church-wardens, chose out of the vestry; 8 overseers and collectors for the poor; 3 constables; 3 headboroughs; 4 scavengers; 23 inquest-men for the *Clink* liberty; and 6 constables and 5 scavengers for the *Borough* liberty.

Remarkable places and things are, the *Town-ball* on *St. Margaret's bill*; the *Clink-prison*, where the bishop of *Winchester*, by his steward and bailiff, holds pleas for debts, damages, &c. the dock; a very good market; and the lord *Mountague's house* in *Mountague-clofe*, where was also the lord *Mount-eagle's house*, now, or late, part of the estate of — *Overman, Esq;* In that clofe it is said the

Remarkable places  
in St. Saviour's pa-  
rish.

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1766.

*Gunpowder-plot* was discovered by the miscarriage of a letter, to one of which lords it was delivered by a mistake instead of delivering it to the other. Which place, *viz. Mountague-close*, enjoyed several privileges for the happy discovery of the said plot, particularly one, *viz.* that whoever dwelled there were exempted from having any actions of debt, trespass, &c. served on them. But this privilege, as also those of other places, is suppressed by act of parliament.

In this parish is a *free grammar-school*, a little southward from the church, in the church-yard, founded at the charge of the parish, by patent granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, constituting 6 governors, chosen out of the vestry. The chief master hath 30*l.* *per annum*, and the second master hath 20*l.* *per annum*. In the same place is a *free English school*, founded by *Dorothy Applebee*, about the year 1681, for 30 poor boys of this parish, to be taught to read, write, and cypher; for the maintenance of which she appropriated 20*l.* *per annum*, out of an estate in *Fishmonger-alley*, by *St. Margaret's bill*; to be under the inspection of the governors of the *grammar-school*. In *Three-ton-alley* is a free-school for 50 girls, that are taught and cloathed by subscription. In *Angel-court* is a free-school for 80 boys of this parish, who are educated and cloathed: and there belongs to it a freehold estate, and it has a voluntary contribution besides. In *Deadman's-place* is an hospital or college for the poor of this parish, founded by *Thomas Cure*, Esq; in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*: it consists of 16  
rooms

rooms for as many poor men and women, each of whom hath 20d. *per week*, besides 3 l. 6s. 8d. given by his son, and Mrs. *Applebee* gave 3 l. *per annum* for coals. This hospital is governed by one of the wardens, called the *college warden*; and a chapel belongs to it, in which prayers are read *Thursdays* and *Fridays* by one of the old men belonging to the said hospital or college. There are also two more in the same college, founded by *Henry Sprat*. In the church-yard are two rooms for two poor people, founded by Mr. *Henry Jackson*, anno 1682. each of whom hath 20d. *per week*. Also two houses founded by *Henry Young*, Esq; who endowed them with 5 l. 4s. *per annum*, paid weekly. In the back part of *Maid-lane* is a workhouse.

A. D.  
1766.

This parish extends from *Chequer-alley* on the east side of the *Higb-street* or *Borough*, including the south side of that alley to *Ax-and-bottle-yard*, and takes in all the yards and alleys in that space of ground. On the west side of the *Borough* or *Higb-street* it extends from the *Maidenhead alehouse*, southward to *Bell-yard*, and westward from *Pipers-alley* to the *Falcon* along the *Thames-side*; from thence southward to *Sluts-well*, including the east side of *Gravel-lane*, along by the *Black-ditch* to *Bell-yard*, including all the streets, alleys, &c. in that compass.

Westward of this parish lies the parish of *Christ-church*, which begins at the *Falcon* in *Upper-ground-street*, and extends westward to the *Barge-house* on the south side, and 10 houses farther on the north side of that street, and takes in the buildings front-

Christ-  
church  
parish.

A. D. 1766. ing the *Thames* from *Hook's-bole*, 33 houses westward; and *Marigold-lane*, *Queen's-arms-court*, *Bull-alley*, *Hook's-bole*, *Guy-of Warwick-alley*, and *Overbodies-bridge*; and from the *Bargehouse*, southward, in the *Broad-wall*, it extends to *St. George's-fields*, and from thence eastward through *Melancholy-walk* to *Sluts-well*, and from thence northward on the west side of *Gravel-lane*: all which part of *St. Saviour's parish* was called *Paris-garden-liberty*.

Christ's  
church.

The church is situate in *Bennet-street*, and was founded by Mr. *John Marshal*, of the *Borough*, Gent. in 1627, who endowed it with 60*l.* *per annum* towards the maintenance of a minister. In 1670 it was made parochial, and a distinct parish from *St. Saviour's*, and a rectory by act of parliament. The present church was built in or about the year 1737, at the expence of the parish, and is a regular well-constructed building, with a square tower. The patronage at present is in 13 trustees, and the value is computed at 140*l.* *per ann.* besides perquisites. The vestry is free; and the parish-officers are 7 auditors of accompts, 2 church wardens, 2 overseers and collectors. Besides, there are 4 constables, 3 headboroughs, and 2 scavengers, chosen by the lord of the manor.

Charity-  
school.

Hopton's  
alms-  
houses.

In this parish there is a charity-school for 30 boys and 20 girls, maintained by subscription; a work-house for the poor; and a neat spacious building, situate about 200 yards to the east of this church, founded by *Charles Hopton*, Esq; about the year 1730, for 26 poor men, who have been housekeepers, and come to decay; each of whom has



has an upper and lower room, with 10l. *per ann.* paid monthly, and a chaldron of coals; and committed to the trust and management of the minister of the parish, 2 church-wardens, and 10 other gentlemen.

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1766.

Before we quit the survey on the south side of the *Thames*, it will be proper to take in the 3 parishes of *Rotterhithe*, *Newington butts*, and *Lambeth*.

*Rotterhithe*:

*Rotterhithe*, commonly called *Rederiff*, parish was anciently a village on the south-east of *London*, on the south bank of the *Thames*; but is now joined by buildings to *Southwark*. Such parts of this parish as are next the river are well inhabited, by masters of ships, sea-faring people, and tradesmen, &c. depending upon navigation. And though that part between *King-street* and *Princes-street*, and considerably deep, has been destroyed lately by fire, as related in this history, the ground is already covered with good substantial modern brick houses.

About 300 yards to the east of *Princes-street*, and near the *Thames-side*, stands the church dedicated to *St. Mary*, of ancient foundation, and rebuilt by the parishioners, with leave of the parliament, in 1739. The present church is brick, ornamented with stone, strong and handsome, with a tower of two stages; from which rises a circular base, that supports a kind of lanthorn, very elegantly constructed, with *Corinthian* columns; over which are urns with flames: and from the roof of this lanthorn rises a well-constructed spire, terminated by a ball and fane.

*Rotterhithe church*.

A. D.  
1766.

This church is in the gift of ———, and valued at 200 l. *per annum*. Here is a gift sermon every *Thursday* before the 2d *Sunday* in the month, for which the rector receives 10 l. The vestry is general. The parish-officers are, 2 church-wardens, 2 sidersmen, and 4 overseers and collectors for the poor. The peace-officers are, 1 constable, 6 headboroughs, 2 scavengers, and 2 surveyors of the highway.

This parish extends east to *Wells's-dock*; and to *West-lane* in the west, including the west side of that lane.

Newington-butts.

*Newington-butts*, another village in *Surry*, extends from *Blackman-street* to *Kennington-common*, and was so called from the exercise of shooting at butts, much practised on this spot of ground in ancient days; or from being the patrimony of the family of *Butts* in *Norfolk*.

Church.

The church is situate on the west side of the village, and is dedicated to the virgin *Mary*. It is a rectory, and of very ancient foundation; is valued at 140 l. and in the gift of the bishop of *Winchester*. The church has been new-built within these 30 years. The vestry is general. The parish-officers are, 2 church-wardens, 4 sidersmen, 4 overseers and collectors. The peace-officers are 4 constables, 4 headboroughs, 2 surveyors of the highway, and 2 scavengers. Here are 8 alms-houses for the poor of the parish, and for 8 of the *Drapers* company, founded, as said before, by Mr. *Walter*.

Alms-houses.





*Lambeth* is another village in *Surry*, situate on the *Thames*, west of *Southwark*, and near the south end of *Westminster-bridge*. This parish is very extensive, and is divided into 4 liberties, and these subdivided into 8 precincts, viz. 1. The bishop's, 2. The prince's, 3. *Fox-ball*, 4. *Kennington*, 5. *Marsh*, 6. *Wall*, 7. *Stockwell*, 8. The dean's. In their walking the bounds or circuit of the parish, as it was given by Mr. *Geneway*, about 33 years ago, it is as follows, viz.

From the landing-place northward and eastward, along the water-side, to the *Old Barge-house*; and thence on to the corner of *St. George's fields*, and so on the westerly side of the ditch southward, to the lord-mayor's stone near the *Dog and Duck*; and then cross the fields south-eastward (leaving the ditch on the left hand) to *Kennington*; and thence southward to *Kennington-common*, (where it meets with *Newington* parish) to the *Cross* digged there in the ground; and thence south-west on the *Common* into *Smithfield*, to a *Cross* dug there; and thence south-westward, 3 fields length, into *Watch-house-field*, and so eastward to the east side of that field, and so on the south side to a lane there. Thence south-westward cross the fields to the back of *Newbury-gardens*, where they mark in an oaken-tree, and from thence pass southward 30 rods: and thence eastward to *Camberwell-town*, going through that which is or was Mr. *Smith's* house, and thence along a lane near *Dulwich*, and so westward to *Delver*; also *Wood's-farm*, and thence near 2 miles southerly to *Vicar's-oak*, at which oak meet the parishes

A. D.  
1766.

Lambeth.

Extent of  
this parish.

A. D.  
1766.

parishes of *Lambeth* northward, *Camberwell* eastward, *Stretbam* south-westward, and *Battersea* south-west by west. And from this oak they go west by northward to *Norwood's-gate*, and thence south-westward to *Stretbam-common*, (to avoid a wood) and thence north-westward to the *Windmill-house*, and thence through a wood, west and by southward, to *Coles-farm*, which leaving to the north-eastward, they pass about south-south-west to the road leading from *London* to *Croydon*; and, crossing the road, they go west by north to *Blake-ball*, and thence on the same point to *Broom-hill*, and so eastward about 40 rods in the road, and thence turning due west, they go to the road that leads to *Kennington*, and easterly along that road to *Nine-elms*, and thence south-westward about 30 rods towards *Battersea*, and thence backward into the road, and through *Fox-ball* to the *Thames*, and so along the water side to the plying-place at *Lambeth*: being in the whole a circumference of about 16 miles and an half.

Name.

*Lambeth* takes its name from *Lame-bithe*, i. e. *Dirty-barbour*. It is famous in story for the death of *Canute*, the valiant *Danish* king of *England*: and for many ages the residence of the archbishops of *Canterbury*, as it had been long before the seat of the bishops of *Rockester*.

Palace.

The archbishop's palace was originally built by archbishop *Baldwin* in 1188, whose first intention was to erect a superb structure, with a collegiate church, for canons regular, at *Hackington*, near this place; but was obliged to desist from that under-

undertaking by a mandate from *Rome*, at the petition of the monks of *Canterbury*. His grace then, taking down what had been erected, moved the best of the materials to *Lambeth*, with which he built a palace, a college, and a church. But this became so ruinous in the year 1250, that archbishop *Boniface* was obliged to pull it down, and in three years rebuilt the whole north side, the archiepiscopal apartments, the library, and cloysters, the guard-chamber, the chapel, and the *Lollard's* tower; though this tower was not so called till finished, and converted into a prison for the followers of *Wickliff* by archbishop *Chicheley*. This prison is a small room in the upper stage of this tower, 12 feet broad and 9 long, planked with elm upon the walls, in which and the floor were fastened rings and staples, to chain the prisoners; eight of which were lately remaining, as monuments of that antichristian spirit of persecution, which prosecuted *Christians* for presuming to differ in opinion from their prelate.

A. D.  
1766.

This palace received considerable improvements and additional buildings after this. Cardinal *Pole* built a noble entrance or gate between two towers of brick and stone: and archbishop *Tenison* added all the modern brick buildings at the south-west angle, for the reception of a family, if the archbishop should happen to be a married man.

The library is capacious, and well stored with Library. books; amongst which there are 618 volumes of manuscripts. And at the south-east corner there are preserved several relicks of *Papish* superstition,  
and

A. D. 1766. and a complete dress, viz. a vestment, alb, stole, maniple, &c. for a priest to say mass.

Church.

Close to the south-west angle of this palace stands the parochial church, an antique structure, dedicated to St. *Mary*, and probably as ancient as the palace. The tower is square, and both that and the body of the church are crowned with battlements. And in the south-east window of the middle isle there is a picture of a pedlar and his dog painted on glass, in memory of a pedlar, who gave to this parish a piece of ground at *Lambeth-wall*, measuring an acre and 19 poles, and called to this day *Pedlar's-acre*.

The vestry of this parish is general. The parish-officers are no more than 3 church-wardens, 3 side-men, and 5 overseers and collectors for the poor. The peace-officers are 6 constables, 9 headboroughs, 20 inquest or leet jurymen, 4 surveyors of the highway, and 2 scavengers.

Remarkable places

The other remarkable places in this parish are, *Lambeth-wells*, *Vauxhall-gardens*, a plate glasshouse, a bottle glasshouse, and the south end of *Westminster-bridge*: also a school for 20 poor children of the marsh and wall liberties, endowed with 35*l. per annum*; and archbishop *Tenison's* school for 30 boys and 14 girls, endowed with 60*l. per annum* for the master. Here are also alms-houses and a workhouse for the poor.



## C H A P. XXV.

*Of the city and liberties of WESTMINSTER, the dutchy of LANCASTER, and places adjacent.*

**T**HE city of *Westminster* takes its name from the *minster*, or *abby* as we now call it, dedicated to *St. Peter*, and founded upon a place called *Thorny-island*, in a west direction from the city of *London*, which island was surrounded on one side by the *Thames*, and on the other sides by *Long-ditch*. A branch of the river, which began near the east end of the place where *Manchester-court* is now built, intersected *King-street*, where *Gardiners-lane* was afterwards situate, to *Long-ditch*, now a street so called, and, crossing *Totbill-street* a little west of the *Gatehouse*, continued its course along the south wall of the abby gardens to the *Thames*, where now the common-sewer is erected over it. As to the foundation of the abbey, the account thereof has been fully given in the first volume of this work. This foundation, in process of time, brought together a number of inhabitants, who, depending upon the convent, cleared the island from thorns, &c. drained the land, and erected upon the premises a large town. But *Westminster* owed its distinguishing privileges to King *Henry VIII.* who, in the 37th year of his reign, did, by act of parliament, make it an *honour*; and in 1541 converted the dissolved monastery into a bishoprick, with a dean and 12 prebends; and the whole county of *Middlesex*, except *Fulham*, for its diocese.

A. D.  
1766.  
Name.

A. D.  
1766.

By this honour *Westminster* became a city. His majesty built the palace of *St. James's*, and purchased *Whitehall* for his own residence; the *Old Palace* near the abbey being destroyed by fire. He also inclosed a fine spot of ground for a park between the two palaces. And from this time *Westminster* increased greatly with buildings on every side. The bishoprick was soon dissolved, in 1550, by King *Edward VI.* and thereby the title of city was lost; though, through courtesy, people give it that honourable name.

Jurisdic-  
tion.

From the time of the dissolution of the bishoprick the government of *Westminster* fell under the dean and chapter of *St. Peter's* in civil as well as ecclesiastical affairs, whose jurisdiction extends over the city and liberties of *Westminster*, the precinct of *St. Martin's-le-grand* in *London*, and some towns in *Essex*; all which are exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop of *London* and of the archbishop of *Canterbury*: but the management of the civil power has been, ever since the reformation, in lay hands, elected from time to time, and confirmed by the dean and chapter.

The principal of those lay magistrates is the high-steward, chosen by the dean and chapter; at which election the dean sits as high-steward. The next magistrate is the deputy-steward, chosen or appointed by the high-steward, and confirmed by the dean and chapter. This officer is in the nature of a sheriff; for he keeps the court-leet with the other magistrates, and is always chairman at the quarter-sessions.

Here

D. A.  
1766.

Here is also an high-bailiff, chosen by the dean and chapter, and confirmed by the high-steward. He is returning-officer at the election of representatives in parliament, and all other bailiffs are subordinate to him. He summons juries, and sits next to the deputy-steward in court: and he has a right to all fines, forfeitures, and estrays. There are also 16 burgeses and their assistants, whose office, in all respects, resembles that of an alderman's deputy in *London*, each having his proper ward under his jurisdiction: and out of these are elected two head burgeses; one for the city, and the other for the liberties; who in the court-leet sit next to the high-bailiff.

There is a high-constable, who is chosen at a court-leet, and has all the other constables under his direction: but there is no freedom nor trading companies within this jurisdiction. The 2 members to represent them in parliament are chosen by householders, as done in little boroughs. Neither are there any other courts but the leet, the sessions, and the court of conscience, or requests, lately erected. Yet this city and liberties are laid out in hand some streets and squares, which contain 15,445 houses and upwards, and pays annually, on account of the church, 11,870l. 8s. 9d. and 20,723l. 17s. 3d. on account of the poor.

Besides the officers abovementioned there are, within this jurisdiction, 52 inquest-men, 12 surveyors of the highway, 55 constables, 31 beadles, 236 watchmen, and 80 scavengers, who pay to the rakers 4,127 l. *per ann.* for cleaning the streets.

A. D. 1766.  
Dutchy of Lancaster. In surveying this city, &c. we shall begin at *Temple-bar*. On the outside of this gate we enter the *Dutchy of Lancaster* liberty, which extends on the south side of the *Strand* to the east side of *Cecil-street*, reaches down this street to the *Tbames*, and thence to *Essex-buildings*, and takes in all the houses to *Temple-bar*. On the north side it extends from *Temple-bar* to where the *Maypole* stood, (*viz.* where the *New-church* stands) and extending down *Holiwell-street*, behind *St. Clement's*, passes by *Butcher-row*, taking in all the range of buildings. Beyond the place of the *Maypole* this liberty begins again, near the *Fountain-tavern* in *Catbarine-street*, and reaches from thence into the *Strand*, as far as *Exeter-change*; then turning up *Burleigh-street*, it runs up within four houses of the corner of *Essex-street*, and crossing it, proceeds into *Catbarine-street*, by the *Fountain-tavern*. Within this district we find these most remarkable places:

S. Clement  
Danes.

(1.) The parish and parish-church of *St. Clement Danes*. This parish contains 1750 houses, and is divided into two liberties, *viz.* the *Upper* and the *Lower*. The *Upper*, which is in the liberty of *Westminster*, contains four wards, *viz.* *Temple-bar* ward, *Sbeer-lane* ward, *Drury-lane* ward, and *Holywell* ward. The *Lower* liberty is in the dutchy of *Savoy*, and contains also four wards, *viz.* *Royal* ward, *Cchurch* ward, *Middle* ward, and *Savoy* ward.

The church is dedicated to *St. Clement*, a disciple of *St. Peter* the apostle; and the addition of *Danes* is given to it on account of this being originally a burial-place for people of that nation. It was  
founded

founded as early as the year 700. The present structure stands on the north side at the east entrance into the *Strand*, and is a stately stone building, erected under the direction of Sir *Christopher Wren*, in 1680—1683. But the steeple was not raised till the year 1719.

A. D.  
1766.

It is a rectory, said to be worth 600l. per ann. in the gift of the earl of *Exeter*, and his heirs. The vestry is select: and the officers are six burgesses and their deputies, two church-wardens, five overseers, of which four are collectors for the poor, two surveyors for regulating the pavements of the streets, eight constables, eight scavengers, four surveyors of the highway, 24 jurymen of the dutchy liberty, four aleconners, and four flesh-tasters\*.

(2.) The parish and parish church of *St. Mary le Strand*. The parish contains 266 houses; and these remarkable places: the royal palace of *Somerset-house*, *Exeter-exchange*, and a chapel in *Change-*

St. Mary  
le Strand.

\* The remarkable places in this parish are, *Lyons-inn*, *New-inn*, and *St. Clements-inn*, the *Hackney-coach-office*, and the society for the encouraging arts and manufactures.

In the upper church-yard are three schools; one for 70 boys, who are taught reading, writing, and arithmetick, by the master, who is allowed 40l. per ann. and coals and candles: the boys are also instructed in the mathematicks, and are taught to sing, by masters who are paid for teaching them. In the second school are 40 girls, under a mistress, who teaches them to read, sew, knit, &c. and she has 20l. per ann. besides coals and candles: these girls have also a singing-master to teach them, and both boys and girls are cloathed in blue. The third school is the horn-book school, where 30 children are taught by the mistress.

In the upper church-yard there are also six alms-houses, with six rooms, and 12 poor women in each house, who are allowed 2s. per week: and in the lower church-yard are five rooms for poor women, each of whom have 2s. 6d. per week.

A. D. 1766. *court*, where the *Grecians* perform divine service, and the parish church.

This church, dedicated to *St. Mary*, was situate originally on the south side of the *Strand*, opposite to the present church, and was pulled down by *Edward* duke of *Somerset*, uncle to *Edward VI.* and lord protector, anno 1549, who promised to build the parishioners a new church, but did not perform it. So that that they were obliged sometimes to join themselves to the church of *St. Clement Danes*, and afterwards to the chapel in the *Savoy*, until a new church was built.

The present church of *St. Mary le Strand* takes its name from the *Virgin Mary*, to whom it was dedicated, and from its situation.

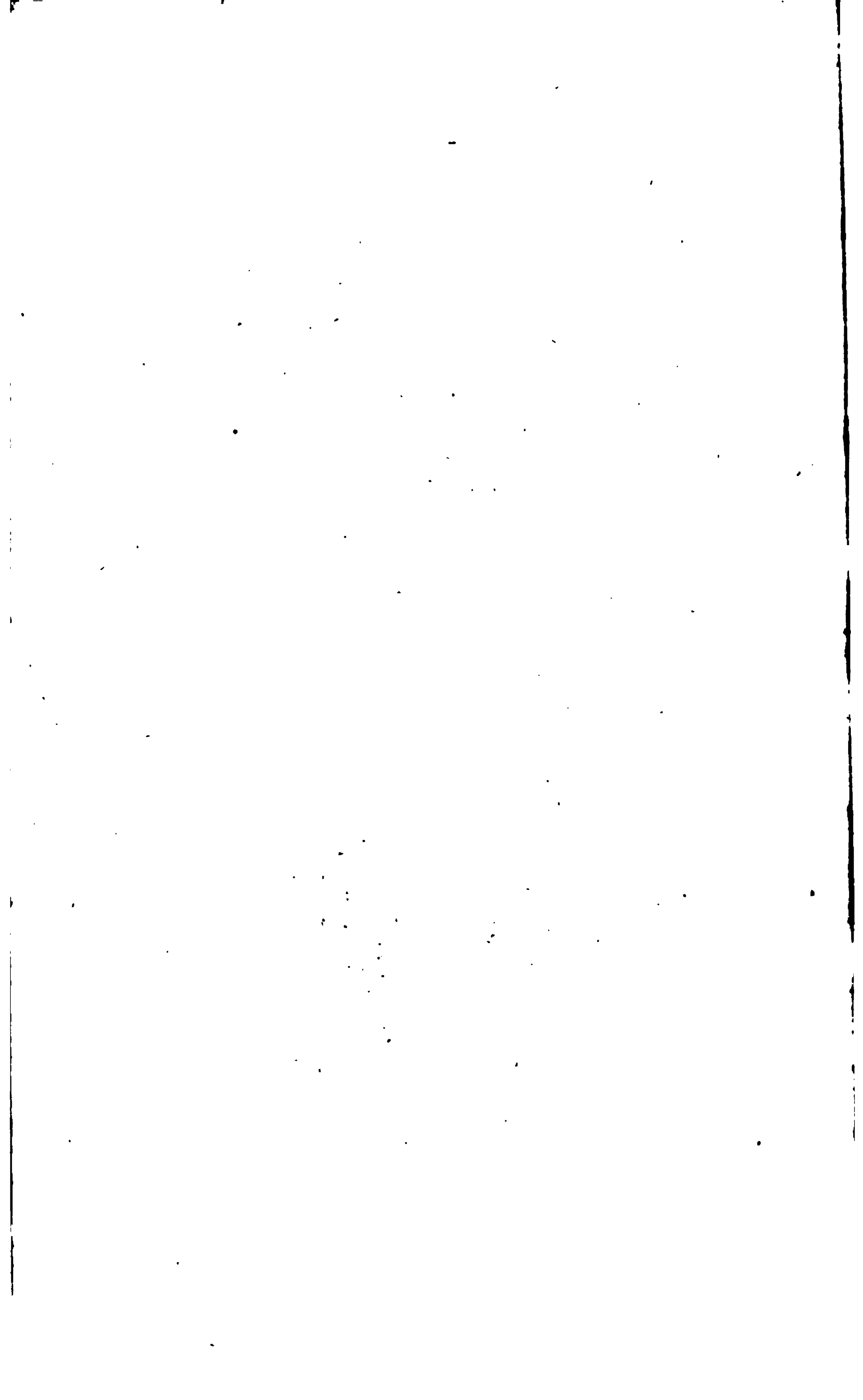
The first stone of this foundation was laid on the 25th of *February*, 1714, and the steeple, being the last part of the church, was finished the 7th of *September*, 1717. But was not consecrated until the 1st of *January* 1723. It is the first of the 52 new churches, ordered to be built by act of parliament.

It is situate on the easterly side of the *Strand*, where the *May-pole* stood formerly.

It is a rectory, in the gift of the king, value 225l. besides fees, 100l. being settled by act of parliament, and paid by the king, and 125l. raised by a pound-rate, at 4d. in the pound, on the parishioners. The rector has also a house, valued at 50l. per ann. which stands in *Charles-street*, near *Covent-garden*, but is in this parish by virtue of the aforesaid act.

The







The vestry is select: but the parish chuses one church-warden. The parish officers are two church-wardens, and two overseers of the poor. The peace officers are, one constable, and two scavengers.

A. D.  
1766.

(3.) The precinct of the *Savoy* takes its name from *Peter* earl of *Savoy* <sup>a</sup>. A

<sup>a</sup> Who built a large house here, anno 1245, and gave it to the fraternity of *Mountjoy*, of whom queen *Eleanor*, wife of *Edward III.* purchased it for her son, the duke of *Lancaster*. When it came into the hands of *Henry VII.* he founded here an hospital, and called it the hospital of *St. John Baptist*: and Mr. *Weaver* says, that the following inscription was over the great gate:

*Hospitium hoc inopi turba Savoia vocatum,  
Septimus Henricus fundavit ab imo Solo.*

This hospital consisted of a master and four brethren, who were to be in priests orders, and officiate in their turns, and they were to stand alternately at the gate of the *Savoy*, and if they saw any person who was an object of charity, they were obliged to take him in, and feed him. If he proved to be a traveller, he was entertained for one night, and a letter of recommendation, with as much money given him, as would defray his expences to the next hospital.

The *Savoy* has been reduced to ashes several times, particularly by *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Cade*; and at other times by accident.

This hospital was suppressed in the seventh year of *Edward VI.* and the furniture given to the hospitals of *Bridewell*, *St. Thomas*, &c. but falling afterward into the hands of queen *Mary I.* she new founded and endowed it plentifully, and it was under the care of a master and four brethren in holy orders, and a receiver of the rents, who was also the porter, and locked the gates every night; and he chose a watchman.

The original rents amounted to 22,000l. per ann. which being deemed too large an endowment, an *Act of Resumption* was obtained in the 4th and 5th of *Philip* and *Mary*, so that the lands reverted to the crown. But they who had taken leases from the master of the *Savoy*, had their leases confirmed to them for ever, upon the payment of 20 years purchase; a reserve being made of 800l. or a 1000l. a year, in perpetuity for the master and four brethren, &c.

The chapel in the *Savoy* (which is very erroneously called *St. Mary le Savoy*) is properly the chapel of *St. John the Baptist*.

A. D.  
1766.  
Covent-  
garden.

A little to the westward from the *Savoy* ends the *dutchy liberty*, at *Cecil-street*, on the south side of the *Strand*: and almost facing this street is *Southampton-street*, which leads up to *Covent-garden*; which takes its name from this square being formerly a garden belonging to the abbot and monks of the convent of *St. Peter Westminster*: now converted into a fruit and herb-market; and corruptly called *Covent-garden*. King *Edward VI.* granted this garden, and a field adjoining, named the seven acres, to *John* earl of *Bedford*, in 1552, in whose family this estate, including *Henrietta-street*, *Bedford-street*, *King's-street*, *Long-acre*, &c. still remains.

*tist.* It is all stone-work, and seems to be of great antiquity by its aspect. It was repaired, anno 1721, at the sole charge of his late majesty *George I.* who also enclosed the burial-ground with a strong brick-wall, and added a door to it, half of which consists of iron-work.

In the first year of the reign of the late queen *Anne*, commissioners were appointed to visit the hospital, who were seven lords spiritual, and as many lords temporal: the commission was opened by Sir *Nathan Wright*, then lord-keeper of the great seal; and three of the brethren, or chaplains, were discharged, because they had other benefices, as was also the fourth, by reason he was a teacher of a separate congregation.

The chapel is situate by the church-yard of the *Savoy*, which stands between the south side of the *Strand*, and the *Thames*, and in the county of *Middlesex*.

It is in the gift of the lord high-treasurer, or commissioners of the treasury for the time being.

The value is uncertain, but computed to be worth by fees, dues, &c. 80 l. per ann. The vestry consists of 14 inhabitants. The officers are, two chapel-wardens, and two overseers.

The remarkable places and things are, two *German* churches, one of which is a *Calvinist*, and the other a *Lutheran*; one *French* church, and one *Quakers* meeting. Barracks for 500 soldiers; the *Savoy* prison for deserters and other delinquents of the army, and for securing the recruits. Here is also an handsome infirmary for such of the guards as fall sick, and for three or four officers.

On

On the west side of the square stands a church dedicated to *St. Paul*, and founded by *Francis* earl of *Bedford*, about the year 1646, but not made parochial till the year 1660. It stands in the liberty of *Westminster*, and is a rectory, valued at 400l. per ann. (besides a parsonage house) in the gift of the duke of *Bedford*.<sup>b</sup>

A. D.  
1766.St. Paul's  
Covent-  
garden.

At the north east angle of this square stands *Covent-garden* play-house.

From the south end of *Southampton-street* we proceed further westward; and at the west side of the *Strand*<sup>c</sup> (which is accounted one of the finest

<sup>b</sup> The vestry in most cases is in the nature of a select one, composed of the church-wardens, or any two of them being present, and the antients of the parish, who have served the office of church-warden. The parish-officers are, three church-wardens, chosen yearly in *Easter* week, viz. one by the duke of *Bedford*, one by the rector, and one by the inhabitants, being householders of the parish, or the major part of them, and two overseers of the poor. The peace-officers are, one burges, one burges assistant, four constables, four scavengers, two surveyors of the highways, and two surveyors of the streets.

In this parish are two charity schools, maintained by subscription, one for thirty boys, which is kept under the belfry, who are taught to read, write, and cast accounts; are cloathed, and have 5 l. given to put each of them apprentice: the master's salary is 25 l. per ann. The other is for 20 girls, who are cloathed, taught to work, read and write, and have 3 l. given to put each of them out to do all manner of household work: the mistress's salary is 32 l. per ann. she finding a school room.

<sup>c</sup> The *Strand* extends from *Temple-bar* to *Charing-cross*, and was anciently a distinct village, called so from its situation on the bank of the *Thames*, and almost upon a level with that river, as may be conjectured from finding the virgin earth 19 feet deep, in digging the foundation of *St. Mary le Strand*. And formerly there was a bridge called *Strand bridge*, erected a little to the east of *Catherine-street*, over a brook, which ran out of the fields across the *Strand* into the *Thames*, near *Somerset stairs*.

A. D.  
1766.

St. Martin's  
church.

streets in *Europe*, for length, breadth, buildings, trade, and the goodness of the pavement, lately performed with *Scotch* stone, in the modern taste) at the N. W. corner, runs up another noble street, paved in the same manner, called *St. Martin's-lane*: near the S. E. angle of which lane stands *St. Martin's* church, distinguished by the addition, *in the fields*; there having been no houses near it at the time this church was founded: of which foundation we have no certain account; only that it was before the year 1222. But it was a very small church before the year 1607, when it was enlarged by king *James* I. and prince *Henry*, and partly at the expence of the parish. And it was rebuilt elegantly of stone, and cost 36,891l. 10s. 4d. in 1726, partly at the expence of the owners of lands and houses, and partly by the inhabitants: and the living is a vicarage and impropriation, in the gift of the king, said to be worth 600l. per ann. though rated at no more than 12l. in the king's books. The vestry is select, and the parish officers are two church-wardens, four sidesmen, and nine overseers of the poor: the peace-officers are five burgessees, five assistant-burgessees, eight constables, ten scavengers, two surveyors of the highways, and two surveyors of the streets.

Wards.

This parish is divided into nine wards, (1.) *Charing-cross-ward*. (2.) *Spur-alley-ward*. (3.) *Change-ward*. (4.) *Upperstrand-ward*. (5.) *Drury-lane-ward*. (6.) *Long-acre-ward*. (7.) *Newstreet-ward*.



*Banqueting House*

*1844*

ward. (8.) *Bedfordbury-ward*. (9.) *Suffolk-ward*. A. D. 1766.  
Containing in all 5000 houses, and upwards.

Passing by *Charing-cross* to the S. W. and the remains of the royal palace of *Whitehall*, whose scite and its gardens are almost covered with houses of noblemen of the first rank, by grants from the crown, the way opens on the left to a new and noble street, called *Parliament-street*, leading into *Parliament Old Palace-yard*, and intersected by *Bridge-street*, *Bridge-street* that runs on the south side up to *Westminster-bridge*; *street*.

• The remarkable places and things are, part of the *Privy-garden*; part of *St. James's-park*; the *Cockpit*; in which is the *Treasury*, the *Ward-robe*, and the *Plantation-office*; the *Tilt-yard-guard*; the *Horse-guards*; *Whitehall*; the *Banqueting-house*, built by that famous architect *Inigo Jones*, the west end of which is said to excel all the pieces of architecture in the world, both for order and beauty; the *Royal Tennis-court*; the effigies of king *Charles I.* in a *Roman* military habit, on horse-back at *Charing cross*; and the effigies of king *James II.* standing on a pedestal with a truncheon in his hand, in the *Privy-garden*; also the *Lottery-office* in the same garden; the *Jewel-office*, and the *Secretary of War's office* in *Whitehall*; the *King's Menuse*; a play-house on the west side of the *Hay-market*; a chapel in *Coventry-court*; a tennis-court in *James-street*; part of *Leicester-square*; part of the king's play-house, called the *Theatre-Royal* in *Drury-lane*; the *New-exchange* in the *Strand*; the duke of *Northumberland's* house, opposite to the south end of *St. Martin's-lane*, called *Northumberland-house*, but rather like a palace; a *French chapel* in *Spring-garden*; another in *Long's-passage* in *Orange-street*; a chapel in *Chapel-court*, *Long-acre*; another in *Russel-court*; one in *Oxendon street*; and one in *Privy-garden*. Remark-able things and places.

In *Hungerford-market* is a charity-school, but the number of children is uncertain; 'tis supported by subscription; the boys are cloathed (some of them maintained) and taught to read, write, and cast accounts. The sum of 5 l. is given with each of them when put apprentice. The girls are cloathed, and taught to work, knit, and sew, 2 l. 10 s. is given with each of them when put out to service, &c. In *Castle-street*, by the *Menuse*, is a free-school, erected and endowed by *Dr. Thomas Tennison*, late archbishop of *Canterbury*; over which school there is a fine library. Adjoining to the school is a workhouse, for employing the poor,

and

A. D.  
1766.

King's-  
street.

St. Mar-  
garet's  
church.

and by *Great George-street*, which on the north side runs into *St. James's-park*, near where *Story's-gate* once stood. And on the right, the way opens into *King's-street*, which has run much to decay since the building of *Parliament-street*, &c. At the W. end of *King's-street* stands the parish church of *St. Margaret*, taken out of the old abbey by king *Edward the Confessor*; and now stands close to the sanctuary: and is a rectory, in the gift of the dean and chapter of *Westminster*, valued at 400l. per ann. The structure is a plain neat *Gothic*: and within, has two handsome galleries: In which the members of the house of commons sit on all days of public fast or thanksgiving, during the time of session. And this church underwent a thorough repair, and a new vault was built thro' the whole body of the church, in 1758.

The vestry is select. The parish officers are two church-wardens, and six overseers and collectors for the poor. The peace officers and others are one high-steward, one deputy-steward, one high-bailiff, and his deputy, seven burgessees, seven assistant-burgessees, 13 constables, eight inquests, four surveyors of the highways, two surveyors of the streets, and 16 scavengers.

Division.

This parish is divided into *Petty France* division; *Deanry* and *Sanctuary-wards*, *Longditch*, *King-street*, *West*, and *North-wards*; *Totbill-street*, *North*, and *New Palace-yard-wards*. In which are 2350 houses, and upwards \*.

*West-*

\* The remarkable places and things are the tombs and monuments



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*Westminster-abbey*, of whose foundation we have given a large account in vol. i. p. 31, and p. 70, is at

A. D.  
1766.

Westmin-  
ster-abbey  
pre-  
incorporated.

numents in the abbey of *Westminster*; *Westminster-hall*; the courts of judicature; the *Exchequer*; the *House of Commons*; the *Court of Requests*; the *Painted Chamber*; the *House of Lords*; *Lindsey-house*, *Lindsey-lane*; *Strafford house*; *Buckingham-house*, now the *Queen's palace*; the canal in *St. James's park*; an infirmary; the *New chapel*; a chapel at the back of *Totbill-street*; the *Gate-house*; and a chapel in *Queen's-square*.

The *King's-school*, or college, is situated near the abbey, and was founded by queen *Elizabeth*, anno 1560, as a nursery for the propagation of religion, and orthodox literature. To this school belong one school master, a second master, and four ushers, and 40 scholars, called the king's-scholars; of these 40, when qualified, six or more are elected yearly, in *Easter term*, and translated to the universities, viz. To *Trinity-college*, in *Cambridge*, and to *Christ Church* in *Oxford*. The scholars have each a black gown every year; and there are four lords scholars (as they are called) who wear purple gowns, and receive a stipend yearly from the treasurer of the college, out of certain rents settled by *John Williams*, D. D.

The *Almonry-school* was founded by Mr. *Emery Hill*, where a mistress has 6l. per ann. a house and a chaldron of coals, for teaching poor children of this parish.

Near *Totbill-fields* is a free-school, founded by *James Palmer*, B. D. for a master and 20 boys. The master has 12l. and a chaldron of coals per ann. also a house, and a gown once in two years.

In *Chapel-street* is a charity school, where about 60 boys have their learning and cloaths, and are put out apprentice, by subscription and collection at the church door. These children wear blue coats, to distinguish them.

In *Totbill-side* is the *Grey coat-hospital*, founded by letters patent in the year 1706, for 70 boys and 40 girls, who are maintained with all necessaries of meat, drink, washing, lodging, and cloaths, and put out apprentices.

In *Totbill-side* there is also the *Green coat-hospital*, for the poor fatherless children of this parish, founded by king *Charles I.* anno 1633, who endowed it with 50l. per ann. which is paid out of the treasury. This hospital was rebuilt at the charge of Dr. *Busby* and *Charles Twitty*, Esq; ann 1700.

Lady *Ann Dacres* alms houses, called *Emanuel-college*, were founded by her the 17th of *December*, anno 1601, for 10 poor men and 10 poor women, (each of whom has liberty to bring up one poor child) according to the settlement, for 17 of *St. Margaret's* parish, two of *Hays*, and two of the parish of *Chel-*

*sea.*

A. D.  
1766.

present a collegiate church; and the dean and 12 prebendaries were incorporated by the name of *The dean*

*sea.* She gave 100 l. per ann. issuing out of the manor of *Bramsburton*, in the county of *York*, untill the expiration of a lease of 199 years, and afterwards the whole manor (said to be worth 600 l. per ann.) is to accrue to augment this foundation. The 100 l. is paid out of the chamber of *London*, and is under the care and inspection of the lord-mayor and court of aldermen. No person that is wicked, or cannot say the creed and ten commandments in *English*, or under 50 years of age, or who has inhabited less than three years in one of the said respective parishes, to be admitted into this hospital.

In *Totbill-side* are Mr. *George Whitcher's* alms-houses, founded in the year 1683, for six poor people, who have each 5 l. per ann. and a gown. Here is a chapel for their use, and he that reads prayers to the rest has 20s. more per ann.

In *Totbill-side Westminster*, are also 12 alms-houses, six for men and six for women, founded by Mr. *James Palmer*, B. D. anno 1654. They have each 6 l. and a chaldron of coals per ann. and a gown once in two years. Here is a chapel for their use, where he prayed with the poor people twice every day, and preached twice every week.

Near these are two other alms-houses founded in the year 1705, by Mrs. *Judith Kifford*, wife of Mr. *Thomas Kifford*, for two decayed, virtuous, poor gentlewomen; one to be chosen out of this parish, each of whom has 5 l. per ann.

A little nearer the chapel in *Totbill fields* are two large alms-houses for men and their wives, each house has 6 l. per ann. They were founded and endowed by *Nicholas Butler*, Esq; in the year 1675.

Near *Totbill-fields* are 12 alms-houses erected out of the money left by *Emery Hill*, who by his will in the year 1677, endowed them for the maintenance of six poor men and their wives, and six widows. The single persons have each 4 l. 16 s. per ann. and the others 7 l. 4 s. Besides, each has a gown once in two years, and a chaldron of coals yearly.

In the *Little Almonry* are 12 alms-houses for poor men and their families; to each is paid 6 l. per ann. by the dean and chapter of *Westminster*.

In the *Wool-staple*, towards the easterly end, are eight alms-houses for poor people, and to each is paid out of the treasury 5 l. per ann. They were founded by *Henry VIII.* in the 36th year of his reign.

In *Lady-alley*, about the middle of *King's-street*, are four alms-rooms for four poor women, each of whom has 1 l. 6 s. 8 d. per ann. paid out of the treasury.

In

*dean and chapter of the collegiate church of St. Peter* A. D.  
Westminster, by queen *Elizabeth*, who also placed 1766.  
therein a school, as above-mentioned.

The church is a magnificent pile of *Gothic Building*. structure, has been adorned on the outside with the statues and figures of all the princes that contributed towards the building thereof, placed in 18 niches cut in the buttresses, between the cross isle and the west end of the church. But this abbey suffered so much at the time of the dissolution of the monastery, and more during the civil commotions in the reign of king *Charles I.* that it was gradually decaying almost to the present time, when the parliament ordered a thorough reparation at the national expence. By which interposition this venerable fabric has been new coated, except that part called king *Henry VII's* chapel; and the west end has been made more stately with the addition of two towers, rebuilt in as masterly a manner as any other part of the abbey. But the beautiful carving and the statues with which

In or near *Petty France* and the *New Chapel*, are 20 almshouses, built by *Cornelius Vanden*, but not being endowed are inhabited by the parish-pensioners.

There is in the *Little Almonry* a workhouse, where the poor of this parish, and of *St. John the Evangelist*, are employed and maintained.

To this parish belongs a prison called the *Gate-house*, where persons are confined for debt, by writ directed to the high bailiff of *Westminster*: it is also a gaol for criminal persons, who have committed any crime in the city or liberty of *Westminster*. *Alto*.

By *Totbill fields* is a *Bridewell*, or house of correction, adjoining to the east end of the *Green-coat-hospital*, for such as beg or live idly, or lead loose lives in this city or liberty. It is also a gaol for criminals, who commit offences within the said city and liberty, so made by an act of parliament in the reign of *Q. Ann.*  
it

A. D. 1766. it was once adorned are lost : only three kings are standing on the north side.

The *Gothic* portico which leads into the north-cross, and commonly called the *Beautiful* or *Solomon's gate*, was built by king *Richard II.* Over it is a new window admirably well executed.

Its extent. The extent of this building is 360 feet within the walls, 72 feet broad at the nave, and 195 feet

Ornaments at the cross. The *Gothic* arches and side isles are supported by 48 pillars of grey marble, each composed of clusters of very slender ones, and covered with ornaments. The pillars are terminated to the east by a sweep, inclosing the chapel of *St. Edward the Confessor*, in a kind of semicircle, and by the fine painted window over that chapel.

Answering to the range of pillars, there are others in the wall, which as they arise, spring into semi-arches, and are every where met in acute angles by their opposites, and meeting in the roof are adorned with a variety of carvings. On the arches of the pillars are galleries of double columns, 15 feet wide, covering the side isles, and enlightened by a middle range of windows ; over which there is an upper range of windows ; and by these and the four capital windows, facing the N. E. S. and W. the whole fabric is admirably enlightened. In the great W. window is a curious painting of king *Edward III.* To the left of which, in a smaller window, is painted king *Richard II.* On the other side, the great window gives a lively representation of king *Edward the Confessor*, in his robes, and his arms under his feet.

At

At the bottom of the walls, between the pillars, are shallow niches, arched about eight or ten feet high, on which the arms of the original benefactors are depicted, and over them are their titles, &c. But these are almost all concealed by the monuments of the dead placed before them.

A. D.  
1766.

The grand entrance into the choir is by a pair of fine iron gates, on each side of which is a very magnificent tomb. The floor is paved with the handsomest blue and white marble. The stalls are covered with *Gothic* acute arches, supported by small iron pillars, and painted purple: near the pulpit is an ancient portrait of king *Richard II.* sitting in a gilt chair six feet 11 inches in length, and three feet seven inches in breadth, dressed in a green vest flowered with gold, with gold shoes powdered with pearls. At the east end is the altar, made of a beautiful piece of marble, the gift of queen *Anne*, inclosed by a curious balustrade, and upon a pavement of porphyry, jasper, lydian, and serpentine stones, laid in the *Mosaic* stile, at the expence of abbot *Ware*, A. D. 1272, and is said to be one of the most beautiful of its kind in the world.

On each side of this altar a door opens into *St. Edward's* chapel; round which are ten other chapels, ranging from the N. to the S. cross isles, and are dedicated (1.) To *St. Andrew*. (2.) To *St. Michael*. (3.) To *St. John Evangelist*. (4.) *Isleip's* chapel. (5.) To *St. John Baptist*. (6.) To *St. Paul*. (7.) *Henry V's* chapel. (8.) To *St. Nicholas*. (9.) To *St. Edmund*. (10.) To *St. Benedict*.

In

A. D.  
1766.  
St. Ed-  
ward's.

In *St. Edward's* chapel are still to be seen the remains of his shrine, which, though now in obscurity, and robbed of all its riches and lustre, was once esteemed the glory of *England*; so far as art and riches could make it. Here also *Edward I.* offered the scots *regalia* and chair, in which the kings of *Scotland* used to be crowned; which are still shewn to strangers. On the south side of king *Edward's* shrine lies entombed his queen *Editba.* And near her lies queen *Maud the Good.* King *Henry III.* is entombed on the north side of this chapel: at whose feet is the effigy of *Eleanor*, queen to *Edward I.* who lies in a large, plain, unpolished coffin of grey marble. Here is also the expensive tomb of *Philippa*, queen to king *Edward III.* ornamented with the statues of 30 kings, princes, &c. her relations. *Edward III.* was interred in the same grave with his queen; but his monument is separate and adjoining to hers, under a *Gothic* canopy. Next to this is the tomb of *Richard II.* and his queen: over which is a canopy of wood, whose ancient painting is still visible.

Henry V's.

*Henry V's* chapel is divided from *St. Edward's* by an iron screen, on each side of which are statues as big as life. King *Henry V's* monument is of black marble, on which lies his effigy without a head; which has been cut off by some accident. Over this tomb are still to be seen, in a chauntry chapel, the armour and caparisons of that king. Near this tomb lie the remains of *Catherine* his consort, in a wooden chest.

St. An-  
drew's.

In *St. Andrew's* chapel, which is next the N. cross, and the others which surround the choir, are crowd-



ed with the monuments of noble personages, worth the attention of the curious.

A. D.  
1766.

At the corner of *St. Benedict's* chapel, an iron gate opens into the south cross isle; which from the number of monuments erected therein to celebrated *English* poets, has obtained the name of *The Poets Corner*: though here we find a most magnificent monument erected at the south end in memory of the late *John* duke of *Argyle* and *Greenwich*: another to *William Camden* the antiquarian; and others to the celebrated divine *Dr. Isaac Barrow*, to *Thomas Parr*, who did at the age of 152 years, &c.

The south isle is adorned with 19 curious monuments of the pious, the brave, and the learned. Amongst whom, next the entrance at the west end, is a noble monument, erected by order of parliament, in honour of the brave captain *Cornwall*<sup>a</sup>.

And

<sup>a</sup> This noble monument, which is 36 feet high, has a bold base and pyramid of rich *Sicilian* marble. Against the pyramid is a rock, (embellished with naval trophies, sea weeds, &c.) in which are two cavities; in the one is a *Latin* epitaph; in the other cavity is a view of the sea fight before *Toulon*, in basso relievo; on the fore-ground whereof the *Marlborough*, of 90 guns, is seen fiercely engaged with admiral *Navarro's* ship the *Real*, of 114 guns, and her two seconds, all raking the *Marlborough* fore and aft. On the rock stand two figures, the one represents *Britannia* under the character of *Minerva*, accompanied with a lion; the other figure is expressive of *Fame*, who having presented to *Minerva* a medalion of the hero, supports it, whilst exhibited to public view. The medalion is accompanied with a globe, and various honorary crowns, as due to valour. Behind the figures is a lofty spreading palm-tree, (whereon is fixed the hero's shield or coat of arms) together with a laurel-tree; both which issue from the naturally barren rock, as alluding to some heroic and uncommon event.

Amongst the monuments of ancient merit,

In this sacred cathedral, let the name of

VOL. IV

D d

JAMES

A. D.  
1766.

And turning northward from the west door, we view 48 more monuments worthy of notice: among which we find those elegant erections raised in memory of Sir *Charles Hardy*, *John Conduit*, Esq; Dr. *Boulter*, archbishop of *Armagh*, admiral *Balchen*, *John Hollis*, duke of *Newcastle*, Sir *Peter Warren*, and the grand and magnificent monument of the great Sir *Isaac Newton*, on the north side of the grand entrance into the choir; and on the south side is the beautiful monument of earl *Stanhope*.

Henry  
VII's cha-  
pel.

On the east of the abbey, and though separate from the other chapels in the choir, seems to be one and the same building with the abbey, stands the chapel of king *Henry VII*. which that king founded in the year 1502, and was at that time

#### JAMES CORNWALL

Be preserved, the third son of *Henry Cornwall*,  
Of *Bradwardin* castle, in the county of *Hereford*, Esq;  
Who from the very old and illustrious stock of the *Plantagenets*,  
Desiring a truly ancient spirit, became  
A naval commander of the first eminence,  
Equally and deservedly honoured by the tears and  
applause of *Britons*, as a man  
Who bravely defending the cause of his country in that sea-  
fight off *Toulon*;  
And being by a chain-shot deprived  
Of both his legs at a blow, fell unconquered  
On the 27th of *February*, 1743, in the 45th year of his age,  
Bequeathing his animated example to his fellow sailors,  
As a legacy of a dying *Englishman*,  
Whose extraordinary valour could not be recommended  
To the emulation of posterity in a more ample eulogy than  
by so singular an instance of honour;  
Since the parliament of *Great Britain*, by an unanimous  
suffrage,  
Resolved that a monument at the public expence  
should be consecrated to the memory  
of this most heroical person.

filed

filed *The wonder of the world*: and it is now one of the most expensive remains of the ancient *English* taste and magnificence. There is no looking upon it without admiration: and it conveys an idea of the fine taste of *Gothic* architecture in that age. And the inside is so noble, majestic, and of such curious workmanship, that it would take a volume to describe each part with justice and propriety.

A. D.  
1766.

Its original intention was to be a dormitory for the royal blood: and so far the will of the founder has been observed, that none have been interred therein, but such as have traced their descent from ancient kings. The tomb of king *Henry VII.* is most magnificent, inclosed with a screen of cast brass, most admirably designed, and as well executed. Within the rails are the figures of that king and his royal consort, in their robes of state, on a tomb of black marble: and at the head of this tomb lie the remains of *Edward VI.* In different parts of this chapel are the monuments of *Lewis Stuart* duke of *Richmond*, *George Villars* duke of *Buckingham*, *John Sheffield* duke of *Buckingham*, *Charles Montague* marquis of *Hallifax*, *Edward V.* and his brother *Richard*; the vault of *James I.* and his queen *Anne*, and daughter *Mary*, on which is a small tomb adorned with the figure of a child; a lofty monument of queen *Elizabeth*, and another of *Mary* queen of *Scots*; the monuments for *Margaret Douglas*, daughter of *Margaret* queen of *Scots*, *Margaret* countess of *Richmond*, mother to *Henry VII.* the vault of king *Charles II.* and *William III.* queen *Mary* his consort, queen *Anne*, and prince

A. D.  
1766.

*George*. And over these royal personages are their effigies (except that of prince *George*) in wainscot presses, made of wax to resemble life, and dressed in their coronation robes. And at the corner of the great east window, in another wainscot press, stands the effigy of *Mary* duchess of *Richmond*, daughter to *James* duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, dressed in the very robes she wore at the coronation of queen *Anne*. On leaving this isle you are shewn another press, containing the effigy of general *Monk*, who, on account of his loyalty, and part he took in the restoration of king *Charles II.* had a vault appropriated to him and his family, amongst the royal blood. It only remains to observe, that the royal family of the house of *Hanover* are interred in a vault under the center of this chapel; without any monumental inscription or ornaments.

Westmin-  
ster-hall.

*Westminster-hall*, built by *William Rufus*, as an addition to the palace of *Westminster*, was rebuilt, A. D. 1397, by king *Richard II.* with additional apartments on the east and west sides, and called the *New Palace*, to distinguish it from the *Old Palace*, where the house of lords and commons now assemble.

The front of this hall is narrow, built with stone in the *Gothic* taste, with a tower on each side the entrance, adorned with much carved work. The part called the hall is supposed to be the largest room in *Europe* not supported by pillars, being 270 feet long, and 74 broad. It is a regular *Gothic* structure.

In

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*with the Office of Ordnance.*



In this hall we find the high courts of equity and justice; the *Higb court of Chancery* at the north-west corner, and the court of *King's-bench* at the south-west corner: about the middle on the north side is the court of *Common-pleas*. And at the north-east corner is his majesty's court of *Exchequer*.

A. D.  
1766.  
Court of  
Chancery.  
King's-  
bench.  
Common-  
pleas.  
Exchequer

In the S. W. angle of *New Palace-yard* stands the *Exchequer*, or the office of the receipt of his majesty's exchequer: a plain old building of wood and plaister, where the king's revenue is received and disbursed: and to which belong the several offices called the *Pipe-office* in *Gray's inn*, *Foreign Opposers-office* and *King's Rememberancer's-office* in the *Temple*; *Clerk of the Pleas-office*, in *Lincolns-inn*, &c.

Office of  
Exchequer

Behind, to the westward of *Westminster-hall* and the *Exchequer*, we come to the seat of judicature, the house of commons and the house of lords.

The house of commons composed of the representatives of the people, and elected by them for counties, cities, and boroughs, sit upon national affairs in *St. Stephen's chapel*, at the S. W. angle of *Westminster-hall*, built originally by king *Stephen*; and has been appropriated to its present use ever since the reign of king *Edward VI.* and now called the *House of Commons*; to which there is a communication and an ascent from *Westminster-hall*, by a dark entry and a grand flight of stone stairs.

House of  
Commons.

From hence passing through a kind of hall paved with stone, called the *Court of Requests*, used chiefly by those who attend the parliament to walk in, we come, on the left hand, into the *House of Lords*, a spacious lofty room, well disposed for the

A. D.  
1766.

conveniency of the peers of the realm, who sit there upon national affairs, and concur with the *Commons* in making laws to be signed by the sovereign upon the throne, and hung with tapestry representing the defeat of the *Spanish* armada.

St. John's  
Evangelist

Proceeding westward we come to *Mill-bank*; on the west side of which, near the place called the *Horse-ferry*, which used to ply there before the building of *Westminster-bridge*, stands the parochial church of *St. John the Evangelist*, founded in the year 1721, and finished in 1728, and is a rectory, valued at about 250l. per ann. in the gift of the king.

The vestry is select. The parish officers are two church wardens, and two overseers and collectors for the poor. And the peace officers are four burgeses, four assistant-burgeses, two constables, one surveyor of the highways, two surveyors of the streets, and two scavengers.

Westmin-  
ster-bridge

Before we leave this division of the city of *Westminster*, we shall take a view of the new bridge erected from *Bridge-street* to *Stangate* in *Surry*. It is allowed to be one of the finest bridges in the world, secured and adorned on each side by a very lofty and noble balustrade; 1223 feet long, a carriage-way 30 feet wide, and a foot-way seven feet broad on each side, paved with broad *Moor* stone. These stand upon 14 piers, which form 13 large and two small arches, all semicircular. Whose strength is not inferior to its elegance

St. James's  
park.

From *Westminster-bridge* a fine street opens and leads to *St. James's-park*, originally a wild wet field,

Admiralty!





*the same from the Park.*

field, till king *Henry VIII.* inclosed it, laid it out into walks, and drained it by cutting canals, for a pleasure ground to his new palace at *St. James's*. King *Charles II.* took several more pieces of land into that enclosure, planted it and laid it out in the manner we now see it; made the mall, half a mile long, and the great canal, which is 2800 feet long, with a decoy and other ponds for water fowl. Nevertheless the subjects have always been allowed a way to pass and repass on foot through this royal park.

A. D.  
1766.

The east end is adorned with the magnificent buildings for the *Treasury*, the *Horse-guards* in the center, and the *Admiralty* to the north.

The W. end is dignified with the *Queen's-palace*, which was known heretofore by the name of *Buckingham-house*: now the residence of her majesty queen *Charlotte*.

Queen's  
Palace.

On the north side stands the royal palace of *St. James's*, on the scite of the ancient hospital dedicated to that apostle, founded by the citizens of *London* for 14 maids afflicted with the leprosy, and eight priests, before the year 1100. This palace was built by king *Henry VIII.* but it did not become the constant residence of the sovereign till *Whitehall* was burnt in 1697. Its situation is pleasant next the park; and the apartments are very well adapted, neither do they want elegance; but the additions which have been made to this building since its foundation, have only contributed to make it very irregular, without adding one beauty to the outside.

St. James's  
Palace.

A. D.  
1766.

St. James's  
church.

From this palace we ascend *St. James's-street* to *Piccadilly*, near to *St. James's* parish church, taken out of *St. Martin's* parish, and founded by act of parliament in the 1 *James II.* and a rectory, situate on the N. side of *Fermyn-street*, fronting *St. James-square*, said to be worth 500l. per ann. in the gift of the bishop of *London*; with a select vestry; two church-wardens, four sidesmen, eight overseers, two burgesses, two assistant-burgesses, seven constables, 14 scavengers, and two surveyors of the highways. This parish is divided into 7 wards<sup>a</sup>.

More

<sup>a</sup> The remarkable places and things are, *St. James's-square*, which is neatly paved with heading-stone all over; in which there is a most curious oval basin, 150 feet diameter; in the center thereof is a pedestal about 15 feet square, for a statue of king *William III.* on horseback; the whole is environed with iron rails eight square, and at each angle without the rails, is a stone pillar about nine feet high, and a lamp on the top: the gravel walk within the rails, is in breadth from each angle to the margin of the basin, about 26 feet. Part of *King's-square*, commonly called *Soho-square*. *St. James's-market*. *Mariborough market*. A large chapel in *King's-street*, built in 1702, at the sole expence of archbishop *Tennison*, who endowed the same: the morning preacher's salary is 70l. per ann. the afternoon preacher has 50l. per ann. and the two curates who read prayers have 20l. per ann. each. In *Berwick-street* there is a chapel; the morning preacher has 30l. per ann. and the afternoon preacher has 20l. per ann. In the same street is a *French* chapel. A *Presbyterian* meeting-house in *Swallow-street*. An *Anabaptist* in *Glass-house-street*. An opera-house, and a play-house in the *Hay-market*, in which there is also a market for hay and straw three days in a week, viz. *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*. *Golden-square*.

There is a charity-school in *King's-street* for 36 boys, who are the children of poor inhabitants, for schooling only. Another over the watch-house, for 40 poor boys, who are taught to read, write, &c. at the charge of the offertory. The charity school, a handsome edifice, on the north part of *Burlington-gardens*, where 80 girls are boarded, cloathed, taught, and placed out to service, &c. at the charge of divers subscribers, and by collections.

A work-



More to the N. we find another new parish church within the liberty of *Westminster*, on the E. side of *Great George-street*, dedicated to *St. George*, near *Hanover-square*: a rectory founded in 1712, as one of the 50 new churches, but not finished till 1724, valued at 600 l. per ann. and taken out of the parish of *St. Martin's in the Fields*. The vestry is select: and the officers are two churchwardens, two sidesmen, eight overseers, one burgeses, one assistant-burgeses, four constables, one headborough, four surveyors of the highways, three surveyors of the streets, and six scavengers<sup>b</sup>.

A. D.  
1766.

*S. George's  
Hanover-  
square.*

Returning eastward we come to *Dean-street, Soho*, on the west side of which street, in the liberty of *Westminster*, is situate the parish church of *St. Ann*; the parish being taken out of *St. Martin's*, by act of parliament, in 1678. This church was finished in 1686, is a rectory, called *St. Ann's Soho*, from its situation near *Soho-square*, valued at about 500 l. per ann. including every thing, and in the gift of the bishop of *London*.

*St. Ann's  
Soho.*

The vestry is select: and the officers are two burgeses, two assistant-burgeses, two churchwardens, four collectors for the poor, six consta-

A work-house in the upper *Burial-ground*, capable to contain 300 poor people. When any of the poor fall sick, they are removed to the infirmary, which is in a street, called the *Gravel-pits*, near *Broad-street*.

<sup>b</sup> The remarkable places and things are, *Hanover square*. *Grosvenor's-square*, in which is the effigies of *George I.* on horseback, in a *Roman* military habit, and the effigies and horse gilt all over. A chapel in *Conduit-street*, called *Trinity chapel*. A chapel in *May Fair*. A chapel at *Knight's-bridge*: and another near *Grosvenor's-square*. Part of *Hyde-park*. *Cob/sea* water-works.

bles,

A. D. 1766. bles, four beadles, four scavengers, and two surveyors of the highways. This parish is divided into two liberties.

In this parish there are three *French* chapels; and *Sobo-square*, otherwise *King's-square*. In the midst of which is a garden, inclosed with palisadoes, and king *Charles* II. on a pedestal within a small basin, in the center.

St. Giles's  
in the  
Fields.

Proceeding still eastward, we leave *Oxford-road*, and all the new buildings on the north side of that spacious street, and come to the parish church of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, as ancient as the year 1222, though not made parochial till the year 1547; and from a mean, little erection, it is now become one of the largest and handsomest stone churches in or about this metropolis, finished in the year 1733, and accounted one of the most simple and elegant of our modern structures, situate on the south side of *St. Giles Broad-street*, which, and the adjacent parts, was formerly a village. The living is computed at 400l. per ann. and it is a rectory, in the gift of the lord-chancellor. The vestry is select; consisting of the rector, two church-wardens, and 36 inhabitants: and the officers are two church-wardens, 10 overseers, two sidesmen, five constables, 10 headboroughs, 10 surveyors of the highways. and 10 scavengers.

This parish includes part of *Bloomsbury-square*, *Lincolns-inn-fields-square*, part of *Lincolns-inn*, a *Popish* chapel in *Duke-street*, and several meeting-houses; a charity-school, endowed by the earl of *Southampton*; and an alms-house for 20 poor women



Garden front.

men at the end of *Monmouth-street*; and a methodist meeting, under the direction of Mr. *Whitfield*.

A. D. .  
1766.

The next parish to the eastward is *St. George's Bloomsbury*, situated on the north side at the W. end of *Hart-street*, taken out of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, consecrated in 1731, and built with stone, as one of the 50 new churches, a rectory, valued at 400 l. per ann. in the gift of the crown. The vestry is select; and the officers are two churchwardens, four overseers, two sidesmen, two constables, two headboroughs, and four scavengers.

S. George's  
Bloomsbury.

In this parish we observe that the effigy of king *George I.* is placed on the top of the church, with a wreath of laurel about his head. Here is the grand house of the duke of *Bedford*, situate on the N. side of *Bloomsbury-square*. And in *Russel-street*, a little more to the west, was *Montague-house*, a large and magnificent building, once the residence of the dukes of *Montague*; but now the repository of those books, MSS. and curiosities in art and nature, called the *British Museum*, which consists of an amazing number and variety of curiosities, among which are,

The British  
Museum.

The library of Sir *Hans Sloane*, including  
 books of drawings, manuscripts and  
 prints, amounting to about volumes 50000  
 Medals and coins ancient and modern 23000  
 Cameo's and intaglio's, about 700  
 Seals ————— 268  
 Vessels, &c. of agate, jasper, &c. 542  
 Antiquities ————— 1125  
 Precious stones, agates, jaspers, &c. 2256  
 Metals,

A. D. 1766.	Metals, minerals, ores, &c.	—	2725
	Crystals, spars, &c.	— —	1864
	Fossils, flints, stones	—	1275
	Earths, sands, salts	—	1035
	Bitumens, sulphurs, ambers, &c.		399
	Talcs, micæ, &c.	—	388
	Corals, sponges, &c.	—	1421
	Testacea, or shells, &c.	—	5843
	Echini, echinitæ, &c.	—	659
	Asteriæ, trochi, entrochi, &c.	—	241
	Crustacæ, crabs, lobsters, &c.	—	363
	Stellæ marinæ, star-fishes, &c.	—	173
	Fishes and their parts, &c.	—	1555
	Birds and their parts, eggs and nests of different species	— —	1172
	Quadrupedes, &c.	—	1886
	Vipers, serpents, &c.	—	521
	Insects, &c.	— —	5439
	Vegetables	—	12506
	Hortus siccus, or volumes of dried plants		334
	Humana, as calculi, anatomical preparations, &c.	—	756
	Miscellaneous things, natural	—	2098
	Mathematical instruments	— —	55

From the N. E. corner of *Bloomsbury-square* there opens a way to *Queen's-square*, through *Southampton row*. At the S. W. angle of which square stands the parish church dedicated to *St. George the Martyr*; a chapel of ease to *St. Andrew's Holbourn*, built in 1706, and made parochial in 1723, by virtue of the statute for one of the 50 new churches, a rectory, the value uncertain, and in the gift of the *Montague* family.

The

The vestry is select, consisting of 30 gentlemen; and the officers are two church-wardens, two side-men, two constables, and two headboroughs.

A. D.  
1766.

In this, or *St. Andrew's* parish, is *Lamb's-convit*; and in the fields adjoining is the *Foundling-hospital*, for exposed and deserted children, one of the most useful amongst all the numerous charities that are an honour to this age and nation; and raised at first by voluntary subscriptions, has been brought to its present greatness by the aid of parliament, which at several times have applied considerable sums of the nation's money to promote the national benefit that may be continually reaped from this institution; where children that otherwise might have been murdered, or left by their parents as a burden upon society, are preserved and brought up for the service of his majesty's navy; and the girls to be servants and useful members of society.

The next object of attention is *Gray's-inn*, on the north side of *Holbourn*; and *Lincoln's-inn*, in *Chancery lane*, on the S. side of the same street.

*Gray's-inn* takes its name from the noble family of *Gray*, of *Wilton*, whose mansion-house stood upon this ground, that is now divided into three courts, and a spacious garden, open at all times for genteel company; and appropriated ever since the reign of *Edward III.* to the study of the law. The apartments are modern brick buildings: but the chapel is an ancient *Gothic* structure.

*Lincoln's-inn*, on the west side of *Chancery lane*, so called from its being the site of the city man-

*Lincoln's-inn.*

A. D. 1766. sion of *Henry Lacey*, earl of *Lincoln*, is one of the four inns of court, and consists of a square, with three rows of good buildings, and a fluted *Corinthian* column in the center. The N. side is open to the gardens, which are very handsome, and frequented by genteel company. In this square is the *Stamp-office*, on the west side: and at the N. E. corner appear the hall and chapel of *Gothic* architecture, built on pillars, with an ambulatory underneath, and the windows are painted with scripture pieces at full length. And in the old buildings fronting the garden, is a library of books in several languages and faculties.

Lincoln's-  
inn Fields.

From the terras of this garden we look into *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, which is the largest, and now one of the most beautiful squares in the world, originally laid out by *Inigo Jones*: whose sides are the exact measure of the great pyramid of *Egypt*.

Clerken-  
well.

Passing forward across *Holbourn*, down *Gray's-inn-lane*, and turning to the N. E. we come to *Clerkenwell*, so called from *Clerk's-well*, in *Ray-street*, and once the scite of a nunnery, founded about the year 1100. Which was dissolved by king *Henry VIII.* and their church was immediately

St. James's  
Clerken-  
well.

made parochial. This church, dedicated to *St. James*, is a very heavy structure, partly *Gothic*, and partly *Tuscan*; yet a modern building. It is a curacy, in the gift of the parish, and the stipend is no more than 4l. 19s. 10d.

On the N. E. side of this church is still to be seen some remains of the old nunnery, as, part of the ambulatory, consisting of six arches, and the

puns



nuns hall, now converted into a workshop: and the garden on the east was formerly the cemetery belonging to the convent. A. D. 1766.

The vestry is general: and the officers are two church-wardens, four sidersmen, four overseers, five constables, nine headboroughs, two surveyors of the highways, and four scavengers.

In *Clerkenwell-green* stands the *New-prison*, for criminals in the county of *Middlesex*. And in the close is a *Bridewell*, for the confinement and correction of idle, disorderly, &c. persons. Near the road to *Islington*, to the northward of this green and close are several spaws, viz. the *London-spaw*, *Barnidge-wells*, and the *New-river-head* and water-works; close to which is the place of public amusement known by the name of *Sadler's-wells*, and *New Tunbridge-wells*, or *Islington-spaw*. New Prison.

A little to the east from *St. James's* church there once stood the house of the *Knights-hospitallers*, of *St. John of Jerusalem*, dissolved by king *Henry VIII.* and the church was pulled down in the year 1550, by the duke of *Somerset*, to build his own palace in the *Strand*. The scite of this house and appurtenances is now *St. John's-square*, at the E. end of which is a chapel dedicated to *St. John*, endowed of late years by one *Mr. Michell*. There still remain two gates into this court or square, which bear the marks of great antiquity; but that on the south is the largest, and is called *St. John's-gate*; and through that we proceed to *St. John's-street*, at the S. end of which stands *Hicks's-hall*, the sessions-house for the county of *Middlesex* justices. St. John's Chapel.

Of Hicks's-hall.

A. D. 1766. Of which we have made mention in our history. See vol. ii. p. 110.

Charter-House.

Leaving *Smithfield* on the S. we come through a narrow lane to the *Charter-house*, of which foundation we have given an account in vol. ii. p. 109. Let it only be noted that the buildings of this house are rude and irregular: but the square in the front is very neat, and well covered with gentlemen's houses on the S. and W. sides.

Old-street.

Crossing *Pickax-street* we come into *Old-street*, a long road to *Shoreditch*, on the north side of *London*, and lined with several good buildings and factories on both sides.

St. Luke's church.

Near the west end there is a turnpike. And about the center, between that and the city road, which runs out of it to *Islington*, there stands one of the 50 new churches, dedicated to *St. Luke*, and taken out of the parish of *St. Giles Cripplegate*. The steeple is a fluted obelisk, running a very great height, and terminated by a ball and fane. It is a rectory, endowed with 120l. to be paid annually by the church-wardens, and the interest of 3500l. laid out in fee simple; in the gift of the dean and chapter of *St. Paul*; and not to be held in *commendam*.

Tindal's burial-ground.

Artillery-ground.

St. Luke's hospital.

In this parish is *Tindal's*, or the dissenting, burial-ground, and the *Artillery-ground* adjoining, and both lying westward between the *Doghouse-bar-road* and *Bunbill-row*. And on the east side, at the N. end of *Upper Moorfields*, stands the late foundation of *St. Luke's-hospital* for incurable lunatics, on *Windmill-hill*. Close adjoining to the north side of which

which hospital is the celebrated house called the *Foundery*, which was originally used by a founder in his trade, but now more remarkable for being the chief methodist-meeting under the direction of the Rev. *John Wesley*, M. A. A. D. 1766.  
The Foundery.

A little to the N. E. of *St. Luke's* church, near Post-house the *Pest-house*\*, there is a noble charity called the *French-hospital*, incorporated by king *George I.* in 1718, where 146 poor men and women, at least, are supplied with all the necessaries of life. Here is a separate apartment for lunatics.

At the east end of *Old-street*, there is the village of *Hoxton*: on the south side of the road stands another methodist-meeting, called Mr. *Whitfield's* tabernacle, a different congregation from Mr. *Wesley's*. Whitfield's tabernacle. And on the north side is the village of *Hoxton*, called *Hockeston*, in *Doom's-day* book, at the conquest. In which is a market-place, and two very handsome capacious squares. At the N. W. angle there stands *Aske's*, or the *Haberdasher's-hospital*, founded by *Robert Aske*, Esq; for 20 men and as many boys, to be boarded and lodged: and is esteemed to be the completest building of its kind in the kingdom. Each man has three rooms and 3l. a year: besides food, and a gown once in two years. Hoxton.  
Haberdasher's-hospital.

This village lies in the parish of *Shoreditch*<sup>b</sup>, whose church stands on the east side of *Shoreditch-*

\* This was the city lazaretto, which consisted of several tenements for the reception of such as were infected by the plague in the year 1665.

<sup>b</sup> So called not from *Jane Shore*, who is vulgarly said to die in a ditch about this place; but from the family of the *Shordiches*, once lords of this manor.

A. D. 1766. *Street*, near *Hackney-road*, an ancient foundation before the reign of *Henry II.* but rebuilt, A. D. 1735, at the expence of the parish, with an elegant, light, and lofty steeple. It is said to be both a rectory and vicarage; but be that as it will, the profits are said to amount to 250l. per ann. at least: some say 350l. including all perquisites<sup>c</sup>.

The

<sup>c</sup> In *Kingsland road* is a very handsome and beautiful school built by subscription, in the year 1722, in which there are apartments for a master and mistress, who have 100 children under their care, viz. 50 boys and 50 girls, who are maintained by subscription, are clothed yearly, and have books provided for them.

Near *Hoxton* are six alms-houses, containing 12 rooms for the widows of 12 weavers, each of whom has 1 l. per ann. paid quarterly, and 24 bushels of coals.

Near to these are 12 alms-houses for 12 poor widows of *Shoreditch* parish, each of whom has 4 l. per ann. and one sack of coals; founded by judge *Fuller*.

Also eight alms houses, where eight poor widows of this parish have 5 s. per month, and half a chaldron of coals yearly; founded and endowed by *John Walter*, citizen and draper of *London*.

Likewise six houses for six poor men (or for men and their wives) of this parish, each of whom has 1 l. a year; the gift of *Allen Badger*, Esq; anno 1698.

Northward from the above, in *Hoxton* town, are two alms-houses built by Mr. *Bearmore*.

On the east side of *Kingsland road* are 12 alms-houses, given by Mr. *Samuel Harwar*, citizen and draper of *London*, built in the year 1713; in six of them the drapers company put in decayed freemen, or their wives, and the other six are filled up by the parish. Every one has a load of coals yearly, and 6 s. per month, paid by the drapers company.

Near to these, in the same road, are 14 handsome well-built houses, and a chapel, founded by Sir *Robert Jefferies*, knight and alderman, and lord-mayor of *London* in 1686, who died in the month of *February* 1703. These houses were built in the year 1713, in each of which are four rooms and a cellar; so that they contain 56 poor people. He likewise left 15 l. per ann. to a minister to read prayers every day, and preach on *Sundays*; and he has two rooms in one of the houses. By the will of the donor, each of the poor people has 1 l. 10 s. per

The next parish is the late hamlet of *Betnal-green*, erected into a parish by act of parliament, in 13 George II. taken from *Stepney*, the mother church, and dedicated to St. *Matthew*. Since which the village of *Betnal-green* has greatly increased both in buildings, and number of inhabitants of abilities and reputation: in the whole amounting to 15000 and upwards, including the streets of weavers, that run down quite to *Shoreditch* church-wall. At the S. E. angle of this parish, in the *Dog-row*, the *Trinity-house* have an alms-house, founded by one Mr. *Fisher*, for seamen's widows: and at the N. E. extremity the bloody *Bonner*, bishop of *London*, had a house, where he was wont to torture the protestants; which, though now converted into many dwelling houses, retains the name of *Bonner's-ball*.

A. D.  
1766.St. Mat-  
thew's  
Bethnal-  
green.Fisher's-  
alms-  
houses.Bonner's-  
hall.

If we survey from *Shoreditch* church southward, we traverse *Spital-fields*, and the parts adjacent, the grand seat of the weaving trade and manufacture in all branches. In which we find the liberty of *Norton Falgate*, containing about 200 houses. It is extra-parochial, for the inhabitants maintain their own poor, and marry and bury where they please. But they generally make use of a chapel, built originally for them near *Spital-yard*, by Sir *George Wheeler*, prebendary of *Durham*.

Norton  
Falgate.

*Spitalfields* was originally a hamlet belonging to the parish of St. *Dunstan Stepney*: but now is a pa-

per quarter, and somewhat more, paid by the ironmongers company, of which he was a member. The women are clothed in blue, and the men have gowns with hanging sleeves of the same colour. The donor's effigies is curiously carved, and placed in the front of the chapel.

A. D.  
1766.

fish, so made by act of parliament in 1723. In which year the foundation of their church was laid, and in 1729 it was finished, and dedicated to our *Saviour*, by the name *Christ-church Spittlefields*. This is one of the 50 new churches, built of stone, with a very high steeple: in which is a fine ring of bells. It is a rectory, endowed with 125 l. to be paid by the church-wardens, and the produce of 3000 l. laid out in purchase of lands, &c. in fee simple.

The vestry consists of those who have served or fined for overseers of the poor: and the officers are two church-wardens, 12 auditors of accompts, four overseers, one sidesman, one constable, nine headboroughs, one surveyor of the highways, four scavengers, two surveyors of the streets, and one aleconner.

Market.

This parish enjoys the privilege of a market; which is of great reputation for all sorts of provi-

Meetings.

sions. And here are no less than four *French* churches; and a *French* hospital in *Grey-eagle-street*, and a quakers meeting in *Quaker's-street*.

St. Mary  
White-  
chapel.

To the S. E. we proceed into *Whitechapel* road, and on the south side, at the stones end, stands the parish church, dedicated to St. *Mary*, founded about the year 1329, as a chapel of ease to *Stepney*. The present church, rebuilt in the year 1673, is of brick, ornamented with stone rustic work at the corners: but is a very coarse, irregular building. It is a rectory, worth about 350 l. per ann. in the gift of *Brazen-nose* college, *Oxon*. The vestry is general,

In

In *Whitechapel* road is a court, called his majesty's court of record for the manor of *Stepney*, for trial of debts under 5*l.* contracted within the said manor. Here is also a prison for debtors, called *Whitechapel-prison*. Here are two free-schools in one house, erected at the proper costs and charges of *Ralph Davenant*, rector of this parish.

A. D.  
1766.

Whitechapel-court.

Prison.

Free school

On the south side of *Whitechapel* are six almshouses, containing 12 rooms for 12 poor widows of this parish, each of whom has 5*l.* 4*s.* per ann. and a chaldron of coals, founded by *William Meggs*, Esq;

Alms-houses,

On the same side, more to the eastward, is cut a new road to *Canon-street*, *Ratcliff-highway*: and between that and *Mile-end* turnpike, facing *Whitechapel* prison, is the *London-hospital*, formerly called the *London-infirmery*, begun in the year 1740, in *Prescot-street*, *Goodman's-fields*. This building, raised and supported by voluntary subscriptions and contributions, is plain, elegant, and commodious, fitted up with 160 beds for patients, which are constantly full, besides an unlimited number of out-patients: and all accidents, whether recommended or not, are received at any hour of the day or night. By which means, there have been above 150,000 distressed objects relieved in this hospital since the year 1740.

London-hospital.

Proceeding eastward, we enter the hamlet of *Mile-end Old-town*, in the parish of *St. Dunstan's Stepney*: in which we see the spirit of building carried on with such alacrity, that the great road from *Mile-end* turnpike to *Bow* is almost closed in

Mile-end  
Old-town.

A. D.  
1766.

Public  
buildings.

on both sides with regular well built brick houses; and well inhabited by people of good circumstances; besides the several public buildings, viz. The skimmers alms-houses, the *Trinity* alms-houses, vintners alms-houses: *Fuller's* alms-houses: the *Portuguese Jews* old burial ground, (behind which lies the *Dutch Jews* burial-ground) *Bancroft's* alms-houses, and the *Portuguese Jews* new burial-ground.

Reservoir.

And about 300 yards more to the east, there is the reservoir for the *West-ham* waterworks, to supply the adjacent parts: which all lie on the N. side of *Mile-end* road. On the south side stands the watchhouse at the N. end of *Stepney-green*, which is a place of good repute for its wholesome situation, soil, and air, and for buildings and inhabitants; most of them being people of fortune.

Stepney  
town.

At the S. end of this green lies the village of *Stepney*, or *Stebon-beath*, or *Stiben's-beath*, whose antiquity and importance in former times may be collected from its being once the residence of kings, the seat of parliament, which was held there, and the place where the deans of *St. Paul's* had their country-mansion. Some faint remains of, which are still to be seen. At the W. entrance from the fields stands an independent meeting.

Church.

On the east side of this village stands the parish church dedicated to *St. Dunstan*, within a spacious cemetery, remarkable for tomb-stones. It no where appears when this church was founded; but from the frequent mention made of it in ancient history, it appears to have been a *Saxon* foundation, and was for many ages called the *Church*

of



*of all Saints.* However, this present structure does not carry the tokens of a greater age than about the reign of *Edward IV.* The living, before the parish was divided into the several parishes of *St. Mary le Bow, St. Anne's Limehouse, St. Paul's Shadwell, St. George's in the East, St. Mary Whitechapel, St. John's Wapping, Christ's church Spittlefields, and St. Matthew Bethnal-green,* and was of very extraordinary value: but now it being reduced to the hamlet of *Poplar and Blackwall,* half of the hamlet of *Ratcliff,* the hamlets of *Mile-end old town, and new town;* the living is also reduced to about 300l. per ann. in the gift of *Brazen-nose-college, Oxon.* The vestry is select, consisting of a certain number of representatives chosen by each hamlet, and the church-wardens for the time being.

D. A.  
1766.

The hamlet of *Poplar and Blackwall* make a long street upwards of a mile in length; inhabited by seafaring people, and such as are concerned in ship-building, and a number of publicans. *Blackwall* is noted for the mooring of *Indiamen* at the stairs; and for a considerable ship-yard, wherein many *East Indiamen* are both laid up and built. About the middle of *Poplar,* on the N. side is a set of alms-houses, founded for widows of seamen in the *India* service. To which is annexed a capacious chapel, serving, with the company's permission, for the uses of a chapel of ease to this part of *Stepney* parish.

Returning hence westward, and along the north side of the *Thames,* we come to the parish of *Limehouse,* formerly a village, in which is one of the 50 new churches. The foundation was laid in 1712,

A. D.  
1766.

but it was not finished till 1729. It is dedicated to St. *Anne*, built of stone, and in a singular manner from all other churches; but too expensive. It is a rectory, valued at 60l. to be paid annually to the rector by the church-wardens, and the produce of the sum of 3500l. given by parliament to purchase an estate in fee simple; in the gift of *Brazen-nose-college, Oxon.* The vestry consists of such only as pay 2s. per month to the poor.

In this parish are several docks for building and repairing ships, &c.

Coopers  
alms-  
houses and  
school.

Proceeding westward we arrive at *Ratcliff-cross*, near which, in *Broad-street*, is a school, also a set of alms-houses, with a chapel, founded by *Nicholas Gibson* in 1537, and left in trust to the cooper's company, with a considerable estate for their support.

At the N. W. angle of *Schoolhouse-lane* is a noted *Quakers* meeting in *Brook-street*: and close adjoining is Mr. *Bowles's* crown-glass manufactory, commonly called *Cock-bill* glass house.

Shadwell.

The parish of *Shadwell*<sup>a</sup> joins to *Ratcliff* on the W. end, and is remarkable for its church, water-works, a market, and the great manufactory of ropes carried on in *Sun Tavern-fields*, and places adjacent.

Church.

The parish church, dedicated to St. *Paul*, was built in 1656, and taken from *Stepney*, and made parochial in the year 1666, situate on the S. side of the *Highb-street*, and a rectory, valued at 120l. per ann. in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. *Paul's*.

Here is a good charity-school; and two dissenting meeting houses.

<sup>a</sup> Or St. *Chad's well*, so called from a well that still lies buried under a pillar near the S. W. corner of the church, within the church-yard, formerly dedicated to St. *Chad*.

Further westward, on the E. side of *Canon-street*, stands the parish church of *St. George in the East*, finished in the year 1729; one of the 50 new churches, taken out of *St. Dunstan's Stepney*, and containing all that part called the hamlet of *Wapping Stepney*: it is called *St. George's Middlesex*, a massy stone structure, erected in a very singular taste; with the floor raised a considerable height above the level of the ground. It is a rectory, and if we can credit the clerk's account, it is not worth less than 300l. per ann. The vestry consists of such as pay 2 s. per month to the poor.

A. D.  
1766.

S George's  
in the East

In this parish we find a turnpike at the N. end of *Canon-street*; two squares, in one of which is a *Swedes* church, and in the other a *Danes* church; two meeting houses of the *Anabaptist* persuasion; and a noble foundation for poor boys and girls by Mr. *Raine*, brewer; it is situate in *Fowden-fields*, *Old Gravel-lane*, for 50 boys and 50 girls. And the same gentleman, in 1737, did also found an hospital near to the said school, and erected a handsome commodious brick building for 48 girls, to be taken out of the said school to be kept to work, &c. till fit for service; and 100l. to be given every *May-day* to portion one of those girls, chosen by lot, to be married on that day.

Swedes  
church.  
Danes  
church.  
Raine's  
school.

Hospital.

From hence crossing *Old Gravel-lane*, we come to the parish church of *St. John Wapping*, separated from *St. Mary's Whitechapel*, by act of parliament in 5 and 6 *William and Mary*, which made it parochial. The old chapel being greatly decayed, the inhabitants have lately pulled it down, and built a substantial and commodious church, about

St. John's  
Wapping.

A. D.  
1766.

300 feet E. from the former, on the N. side of *Wapping-street*. It is a rectory, in the gift of *Brazen-nose-college, Oxon*, and valued at 130l. per ann. raised upon the inhabitants by an equal pound-rate<sup>a</sup>.

St. Catherine's.

This brings us, through the *Hermitage*, to *St. Catherine's*, which was originally an hospital, founded by queen *Maud*, A. D. 1140. for a master, three brethren, 10 poor women, and six poor clerks. After which it received other benefactions, and was exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, till this house was suppressed by king *Henry VIII*. And when king *Edward VI*. re-established it upon the present constitution of a master, three brethren, with 40l. each, three sisters, with 20l. each, and 10 beads-women, with 8l. per ann. each; together with the extra produce of their estates, which is kept and divided by the master and brethren; this church was made collegiate, and put under the jurisdiction of the bishop of *London*. The queen appoints a master.

Conclusion

With which I finish this survey, having with great exactness laid down every fact and thing that deserves notice, and omitted nothing that was found material, and could be comprehended within the compass of these four volumes.

<sup>a</sup> Remarkable places and things are, *Execution-dock, Hermitage-bridge and dock, and Wapping-dock*.

In *Cock alley*, near the parish church, is a charity-school for 40 boys, who have learning and cloaths by subscription.

Near the same alley there is a school for 20 girls.

Six poor children of this parish are educated at the free-school erected in the parish of *Allballows Barkin*:<sup>a</sup> pursuant to the will of alderman *Hickson*, bearing date the 16th of *February* 1686.

A D D E N-

*Hennington Palace*



*South View of the Ruins.*

















*Greenwich Hospital.*





Mr Gregory Pages Dec 10.



Wanted, the Seat of the Earl of Wintour.



A. D.  
1766.

## A D D E N D A.

**O**N the east of this vast metropolis, and in Deptford, the county of *Kent*, we might take into our survey the two great villages of *Deptford* and *Greenwich*. The former of which consists of two large parishes, well inhabited, and is otherwise well supported by the trade of ship-building which is carried on in the king's yard, and by the great harbour for *East India*, and other large mercantile ships, that moor along the shore of this village.

*Greenwich*, a large town also, consisting of one *Greenwich* parish; but is rather a town for pleasure than trade: was once the seat of kings, and is now rendered more superb by the royal hospital: which, *Hospital*, by the beneficence of king *Charles II.* and king *William III.* has been erected and established in a most elegant taste, for the entertainment of superannuated and disabled seamen in the king's service. But this magnificent structure will be better exhibited to the eye in the copper-plate annex, than it is possible for words to describe it.

From this hospital, southward, lies, on the declivity of a high hill, *Greenwich-park*, which is still a royal tenure, and open for the recreation of all that behave with decency and good manners.

This park, southward, opens into *Blackbeath*; *Blackbeath*, a large common, on the great road to *Canterbury* and *Dover*, celebrated for its good and wholesome air, which has occasioned the building of many good houses by noblemen and gentlemen, about and upon it. But *Sir Gregory Page's*, which stands at a convenient distance from the W. side of the great road, is most worthy the attention of such as delight in elegant buildings; whose elevation you have annex. *Sir Gregory Page's house.*

On the N. side of the *Thames*, and not far from the great eastern road to *Harwich*, there is a much larger *Epping forest.*

A. D. 1766. larger common, called *Epping-forest*; a royal tenure also; of a very great extent. On this chace, or forest, there are now several villages and many fine seats. Amongst which, that built by the late lord *Castlemain*, and now called the earl of *Tilney's* seat, is accounted the most elegant; and is generally visited by the curious, who are much taken with both its architecture, pleasant situation in the heart of a forest, and its delightful extensive gardens.

Lord Til-  
ney's house

Hackney. On the N. side of *London*, are the great and opulent villages of *Hackney*, *Hammerton*, and *Clapton*; which are united by contiguous buildings, and cover more ground, and contain more houses, and wealthy inhabitants, than many cities; tho' they make but one parish, whose church is dedicated to *St. John*, a vicarage founded before the year 1317, situate on the east side of *Church street*, and valued at 400l. per ann. with a select vestry<sup>a</sup>.

Islington. As we proceed to the westward, we pass through *Kingsland*, (where there is a lock-hospital for venereal complaints) to *Islington*, another extensive and opulent village, and remarkable for the sweetness of the air, which brings many citizens to lodge in it, for their health, and contributes chiefly to the increase of new buildings upon that spot. Here is a very handsome new church, dedicated to the virgin *Mary*. The living is an impropriation, in the gift of Sir — *Stonehouse*, and the vestry is general<sup>b</sup>.

From

<sup>a</sup> The bounds of this parish are as follow:

*Cambridge-heatb* near the watch house is the south bounds. The west is the *Spital-house*, in *Kingsland-road*, and taketh in the east side of the road through *Newington*. The north bounds are the lower part of *Stamford hill*, next *Tottenham*. The east is *Temple-mills*, which were formerly powder mills, and were blown up, but now are lead-mills.

<sup>b</sup> This parish, (which is reckoned to be 16 miles in circumference) begins at the turnpike, and takes in all the town of *Islington* on the right hand going from *London*; and on the left hand from the *Nag's-head* corner; also the back road,

Upper

From the S. W. corner of this village, runs a new road, behind the liberties of *Westminster* and *Hyde-park*, to *Kensington*, leaving *Highbgate*, *Hamstead*, *Pancras*, and the large town of *Marybone*, on the north.

A. D.  
1766.

*Kensington* is a large populous village, but most celebrated for the royal palace, and gardens, three miles and a half in compass. The palace, in which king *William*, queen *Anne*, and king *George* I. and II. greatly delighted, is represented in the copper-plate annext; and contains very grand apartments and some good pictures; but in point of architecture, will not bear any examination: this, as *St. James's* palace, being contrived rather for convenience, than outward grandeur.

To the south of *Kensington* lies, on the banks of the *Thames*, another large, populous, and genteel village, called *Chelsea*; and well known for that royal foundation and noble edifice, of which you have a view annext; begun by king *Charles* II. carried on by king *James* II. and finished by *William* III. for the reception and entertainment of invalids in the land service. It consists of a vast range of buildings, that form three large squares; built by Sir *Christopher Wren*; and an air of neatness and elegance is observable in them all. This house is called a garrison, and all the members are bound to do duty in their turn. It consists of a governor, lieutenant-governor, a major, 36 officers, 34 lighthorsemen, 30 serjeants, 48 corporals and drums, and 336 private men: besides about 10,000 out-pensioners, who are intitled to 7l. 12s. 6d. a year: all which is supported by a poundage deducted out of the pay of the army, and one day's pay once a year from each

*Upper and Lower Holloway*, the *Devil's-lane* and house, *Highberry-barn*, *Canbury-house*, *Cream-hall*, *Stroud green*, the *Boarded-river*, part of *Kingstand-road*, with the chapel and *Lock-house*, three parts of *Newington-green*, *Mount-pleasant*, *Rosemary-branch*, and the *Alder-walk*.

officer

A. D. 1766. officer and common soldier. All deficiencies are made good by parliament.

Physic garden.

About the center of this town, the apothecaries of *London* have a very large physic garden, enriched with a vast variety of domestic and exotic plants, given to them by Sir *Hans Sloane*.

Ranelagh.

Here also, to the S. E. of the hospital, we see *Ranelagh-gardens*: which is one of those public places of pleasure about this metropolis, which is not to be equalled in all *Europe*. The gardens are beautiful; but the amphitheatre is much more to be admired. It is a circular building, whose external diameter is 185 feet. Round the whole is an arcade, and over that a gallery and balustrade, (to admit the company into the upper boxes) except where the entrances break the continuity. Over this are the windows, (as exhibited in the copper-plate) and it terminates with the roof. The internal diameter is 150 feet, and the architecture of the inside corresponds with the outside; except that over every column, between the windows, termini support the roof. In the middle of the area is a chimney, with four faces, which makes it warm and comfortable in cold weather. The orchestra fills up the place which was originally one of the entrances. The orchestra then stood in the centre, where the chimney is at present. The entertainment consists of a fine band of music, with an organ, and some of the best voices: and the regale is tea and coffee, included in the money paid for entrance.

Vauxhall-gardens.

Across the *Thames*, in a S. E. direction, we come to *Vauxhall*, a village, about two miles from *London-bridge*, in the parish of *Lambeth*, and county of *Surry*, celebrated also over all *Europe*, for the pleasantness and elegance of the gardens, and entertainment, with which the town are genteely furnished during the summer season. And what adds to their reputation, they were, perhaps, the first recreation of the kind in the whole world.



world. Of whose beauties, the following account may suffice to give the distant reader some general ideas :

A. D.  
1766.

A noble gravel walk, about 900 feet in length, planted on each side with very lofty trees, which form a fine vista, leads from the great gate, and is terminated by a landscape of the country, a beautiful lawn of meadow ground, and a grand *Gotbic* obelisk. At the corners of the obelisk are painted a number of slaves chained, and over them this inscription :

S P E C T A T O R  
F A S T I D I O S U S  
S I B I M O L E S T U S.

To the right of this walk, and a few steps within the garden, is a square, which, from the number of trees planted in it, is called the *Grove*: in the middle of it is a magnificent orchestra of *Gotbic* construction, ornamented with carvings, niches, &c. the dome of which is surmounted with a plume of feathers, the crest of the Prince of *Wales*. In fine weather, the musical entertainments are performed here. At the upper extremity of this orchestra, a very fine organ is erected, and at the foot of it are the seats and desks for the musicians, placed in a semi-circular form, leaving a vacancy at the front for the vocal performers. The concert is opened with instrumental music, at six o'clock, which having continued about half an hour, the company are entertained with a song; and in this manner several other songs are performed, with sonatas or concertos between each, till the close of the entertainment, which is generally about ten o'clock.

A curious piece of machinery is exhibited, about nine o'clock, in a hollow on the left hand, about half way up the walk already described, representing a beautiful landscape in perspective, with a miller's house, a water-mill, and a cascade.

The grove is illuminated in the evening with  
about

A. D.  
1766.

about 1500 glass lamps; in the front of the orchestra they are contrived to form three triumphal arches, and are all lighted as it were in a moment.

In cold or rainy weather, the musical performance is in a rotunda, which is 70 feet in diameter, on the left side of the entrance into the gardens, nearly opposite to the orchestra. Along the front, next the grove, is a piazza, formed by a range of pillars, under which is the entrance from the grove. The front of the ceiling is supported by four columns of the *Ionic* order, embellished with foliage from the base a considerable way upwards, and the remaining part of the shaft, to the capital, is finely wreathed with a *Gothic* balustrade, where boys are represented ascending it.

In the center hangs a magnificent chandelier, 11 feet in diameter, containing 72 lamps in three rows. The top is a dome, slated on the outside, and painted within in the resemblance of a shell. The roof is so contrived that sounds never vibrate under it. A part of the rotunda is laid open for receiving a saloon, and its entrance here is formed and decorated with columns, like those in the front of the orchestra. In the roof, which is arched and elliptic, are two little cupolas, in a peculiar taste; and in the summit of each is a skylight, divided into ten compartments; the frames are in the *Gothic* style: each cupola is adorned with paintings; *Apollo*, *Pan*, and the muses, are in one; and *Neptune*, with the sea-nymphs, in the other. Above each cupola is an arch, divided into compartments; from the center of each, which is a rich *Gothic* frame, descends a large chandelier, in the form of a basket of flowers. Adjoining to the walls are ten three-quarter columns.

Between these columns are four paintings, by *Hayman*: the first represents the surrender of *Montreal*, in *Canada*, to the *British* army commanded by general *Amherst*. On a commemorating stone, at one corner of the piece, is this inscription:

P O W E R

POWER EXERTED,  
CONQUEST OBTAINED,  
MERCY SHEWN!

A. D.  
1766.

MDCCLX.

The second represents *Britannia* holding in her hand a medallion of his present majesty, and sitting on the right hand of *Neptune* in his chariot drawn by sea-horses, who seem to partake in the triumph for the defeat of the *French* fleet (represented on the back-ground) by Sir *Edward Hawke*, November 10, 1759. The third represents lord *Clive* receiving the homage of the nabob: and the fourth, *Britannia* distributing laurels to lord *Granby*, lord *Albemarle*, lord *Townshend*, and the colonels *Monckton*, *Coote*, &c.

The entrance into this saloon from the gardens is through a *Gothic* portal. The pavillions or alcoves are ornamented with paintings from the designs of Mr. *Hayman* and Mr. *Hogarth*, on subjects adapted to the place; and each pavillion has a table in it, that will hold six or eight persons.

The pavillions continue in a sweep, which leads to a beautiful piazza, and a colonnade 500 feet in length, in the form of a semi-circle, of *Gothic* architecture, embellished with rays.

This semi-circle leads to a sweep of pavillions that terminate in the great walk.

Near the center of the garden, is a cross gravel walk, formed by stately trees on each side. On the right hand it is terminated by the trees which shade the lover's walk, and at the extremity on the left, is a beautiful landscape painting of ruins and running water. At each end of another walk is a beautiful painting; one is a building, with a scaffold and a ladder before it, which has often deceived the eye; the other is a view in a *Chinese* garden.

The principal part of all these walks forms the boundaries of wildernesses, composed of trees, which shoot to a great height, and are all inclosed with an espalier, in the *Chinese* taste.



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